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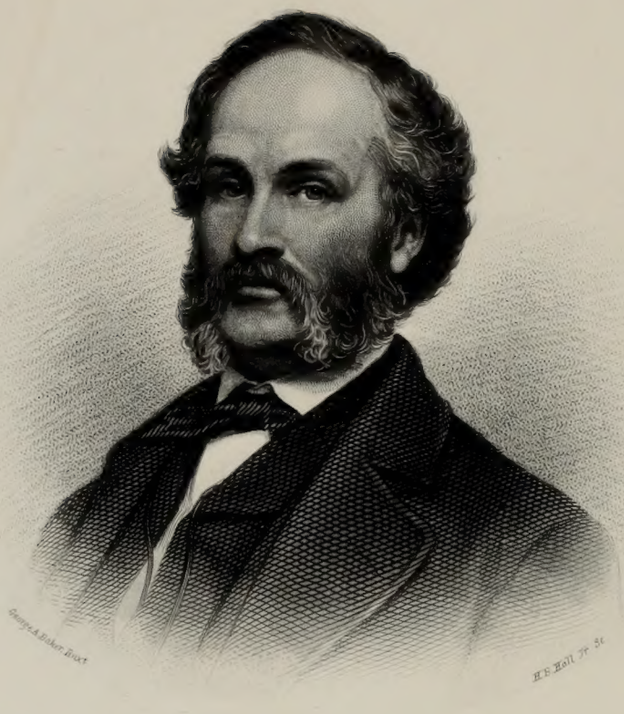

James A. Garfield

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THE UNITED STATES

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BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

AND

PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF

EMINENT AND SELF-MADE MEN.

IOWA VOLUME.

221913

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK:
AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
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PREFACE.

HISTORY, one of the most interesting and instructive studies of modern ages, is composed in a large part of biographies of men made great by their own heroic and noble exertions. Guided by the philosophic principle that all men are, in a great measure, architects of their own destinies, and that the laudable example of those who have honorably won their way to success will ever inspire the struggling mass of humanity to greater effort and nobler aspirations, the publishers of this volume here present some of the most prominent facts and incidents in the lives of the leading citizens of Iowa, who have, to a great extent, made the history of this state.

In selecting names for the BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, the publishers have aimed to give a life-like sketch of the representatives of the various interests of the state: the professional men, the business men, the agriculturists, and indeed all who have taken part in the intellectual, political and material progress of the people. All that lavish expense and untiring labor could do in obtaining and compiling the material has been done. That the work is perfect, the publishers do not flatter themselves. A few persons, unfamiliar with the importance of the work, have failed to furnish the requisite information; others, from vain pride, have refused; others, again, who are worthy citizens, have, from a false modesty, refused to give particulars — all forgetting that in a few years their names, without a record, will be lost in oblivion, and their posterity deprived of the gratification and advantage of reference to an honorable ancestry. However, it is claimed, and justly, too, that this is the best publication of the kind ever offered to the public. It is durably and elegantly gotten up; profusely illustrated with portraits, in which the accuracy of photographic art is transferred to steel by the best engravers of England and America; and withal is a work which, as the added years go by, will grow in importance and be more highly prized by all who may fortunately possess it, and especially by the friends and relatives of those enrolled upon its pages.

THE UNITED STATES

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

IOWA VOLUME.

HON. JAMES W. GRIMES,

BURLINGTON.

AMONG the men whose personal history is inseparably interwoven with that of the state, and whose name deserves a foremost rank, is James Wilson Grimes. He was born in the town of Deering, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, on the 20th of October, 1816, and was of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors emigrating to this country from north Ireland, to which place they had previously emigrated with a colony from Argyleshire, Scotland. His parents, John Grimes and Elizabeth *née* Wilson, were also natives of Deering, New Hampshire. Of a family of eight children born to them, James was the youngest. In early childhood he evinced a taste for learning, attending the district school and also studying Latin and Greek under the instruction of the village pastor. He completed his preparation for college at Hampton Academy, and entered Dartmouth College in August, 1832, in the sixteenth year of his age. Upon leaving college in February, 1835, he commenced reading law with James Walker, Esq., in Petersborough, New Hampshire. Being young and adventurous, and wishing to carve a fortune for himself, he left his native home in 1836 for the far west, landing in Burlington, then a new town in what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Here he opened an office and soon established a reputation as a rising lawyer. In April, 1837, he was appointed city solicitor, and, entering upon the duties of that office, assisted in drawing up the first police laws of the town. In 1838 he was appointed justice of the peace, and became a law partner of William W. Chapman, United States district attorney for Wisconsin Territory. In the early part of the year 1841 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Starr, Esq., which continued twelve years. This firm stood at the head of the legal profession in Iowa. Mr. Grimes was widely known as a counselor of superior knowledge of the law, and with a clear sense of truth and justice. Mr. Grimes was chosen one of the representatives of Des Moines county in the first legislative assembly of the Territory of Iowa, which convened at Burlington on the 12th of November, 1838; in the sixth, at Iowa City, on the 4th of December, 1843; and in the fourth general assembly of the state, at Iowa City, on the 6th of December, 1852. He early took front rank among the public men of Iowa. He was chairman of the judiciary committee in the house of representatives of the first legislative assembly of the Territory of Iowa, and all laws for the new territory passed through his hands.

Mr. Grimes was married to Miss Elizabeth Sarah Neally, at Burlington, on the 9th of November, 1846.

He always took an active part in all movements for the advancement of education and reform.

In February, 1854, Mr. Grimes was nominated by a convention of the whig party for governor of the state. It was the largest state convention of that party ever held in Iowa, and the last. He assumed the duties of the office in December, 1854. Soon after his election it was proposed that he should be sent to the United States senate, but he made it understood that he should fill the term of office for which he had been chosen, and he served his full term to the entire satisfaction and acceptance of all parties. He was a faithful leader in the political regeneration of the state. He introduced liberal measures to develop the resources of the state and to promote the interests of all educational and hu-

mane establishments. Up to the time of his election as governor democracy reigned supreme in the territory. The representatives in congress were allies of the slave power. He, after being elected, gave his whole soul to the work, and it may truly be said that Governor Grimes made Iowa republican and allied it with the loyal states. On the 14th of January, 1858, he laid down his office only to be placed in another and greater one. On the 25th of January of the same year he was nominated by the republican caucus for United States senator. He took his seat in the senate on the 4th of March, 1859, and was placed upon the committee on naval affairs on the 24th of January, 1861, on which he remained during the rest of his senatorial career, serving as chairman from December, 1864, and giving close attention to all matters referred to this body. He was early known as an active, earnest and able working member of the senate. He was a close observer of every military and naval movement, and a fine judge of the official capacity and skill of the different commanders. Knowing the resolution and determination of the southern leaders in the rebellion, he advocated the prompt and vigorous prosecution of the war. The navy was his favorite arm of service, he considering it the stronghold of public defense.

Mr Grimes voted for the Pacific Railroad bill on the 20th of June, 1862, and for establishing the gauge of the road, from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, at four feet eight and a half inches, on the 18th of February, 1863.

On the 16th of January Mr. Grimes was again chosen United States senator from Iowa for six years from March, 1865, receiving the votes of all the members of the general assembly, in joint convention, but six; one hundred and twenty-eight out of one hundred and thirty-four. His counsel was often sought in matters of great moment and in cases of peculiar difficulty. Always ready to promote the welfare of the state, he gave, unsolicited, land worth six thousand dollars to the Congregational College at Grinnell. It constitutes the "Grimes Foundation," and is "to be applied to the establishment and maintenance in Iowa College, forever, of four scholarships, to be awarded by the trustees, on the recommendation of the faculty, to the best scholars, and the most promising, in any department, who may need and seek such aid, and without any regard to the religious tenets or opinions entertained by any person seeking either of said scholarships." These terms were imposed by Mr. Grimes and assumed on the 20th of July, 1865, by the trustees. He received the honorary degree of LL.D., in 1865, from Dartmouth College, and also from Iowa College. He also aided in founding a public library in Burlington, donating five thousand dollars, which was expended in the purchase of costly books, and subsequently sent from Europe two hundred and fifty-six volumes in the German language, and also contributed six hundred volumes of public documents.

In January, 1869, he made a donation of five thousand dollars to Dartmouth College, and one thousand dollars to the "Social Friend," a literary society of which he was a member when in college.

His health failing, Mr. Grimes sailed for Europe on the 14th of April, 1869, remaining abroad two years, reaching home on the 22d of September, 1871, apparently in improved health and spirits. In November he celebrated his silver wedding, and spent the closing months of his life with his family. He voted at the city election on the 5th of February, and upon the evening of the 7th of February, 1872, was suddenly attacked with severe pains in the region of the heart, and died after a few short hours of intense suffering. A post-mortem examination revealed organic disease of the heart. He was mourned by many as a man of ability, integrity and public spirit, who fearlessly fulfilled whatever he deemed his duty.

HON. HENRY J. B. CUMMINGS,

WINTERSET.

HENRY J. B. CUMMINGS, member of congress from the seventh Iowa district, was born in Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey, on the 21st of May, 1831. His father, Colonel Heman L. Cummings, was a native of Litchfield county, Connecticut, and a man of moderate means. His mother's maiden name was Ann Garton Johnson. Henry was the eldest child. He had a brother, Louis Jerome, three years younger, who died in Winterset on the 1st of August, 1856, of disease contracted by exposure, while with General James Lane, in efforts to make Kansas a free state. He was a young man of

H. J. B. Cummings

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patriotic and noble impulses, of considerable culture and ability.

The subject of this sketch is great-great-grandson of General Daniel Brodhead, who was one of the generals in the revolutionary war, the friend and confidant of General Washington, by whom he was assigned to the command of Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh. General Brodhead was enabled to maintain peace with the Indians in western Pennsylvania and Ohio, in great part by the confidence they had in him. They made him one of their chiefs, and gave him the name of Great Moon. In the family is preserved a Masonic apron worn by General Brodhead in the lodge of which Washington was at the time master, and several letters written to him by Washington.

In 1840 Heman L. Cummings moved with his family from New Jersey to Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and Henry received his education in the common schools of that state, supplementing it with a year's study in a private school. He then spent a year or two in the pineries of Lycoming county, most of the time making a hand in a sawmill. Like many young men who have subsequently gone to congress, he felt called upon to teach a public school; but two months' experience convinced him that he could not excel as a pedagogue, and that ended his services as a teacher.

In 1848 he commenced the study of law, reading a year and a half, when, having a natural taste for printing, he went, in 1849, to Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he made an agreement to learn the trade in the office of the "Schuylkill Haven Map," he to commence as "devil," and to serve three years, but his name was to appear as associate editor. After about a year his uncle, Henry Johnson, a lawyer of large practice and great reputation, a prominent state senator in Pennsylvania during the civil war, and now practicing in Des Moines, Iowa, purchased the office, and the paper was edited and managed exclusively by his nephew, assisted by his brother, who here joined him. This arrangement continued until the autumn of 1852, when Henry returned to Muncy and finished his law studies in the office of his uncle just mentioned, being admitted to the bar early in 1854.

Late in the next year Mr. Cummings started for Iowa, crossing the Mississippi river on the ice on the 1st of January, 1856. He went directly to Winterset, Madison county, and immediately opened an office. The anti-Nebraska party had carried Iowa in the autumn before, and early in the spring of 1856 the republican party was being organized in the state. Mr. Cummings joined with others in calling a public meeting to organize the county. The meeting was largely attended, but only eight persons would assist in the organization. Mr. Cummings also aided in organizing Adair and Cass counties, and, with others, thoroughly canvassed these counties before the election. He was nominated by the republicans of Madison county that year for prosecuting attorney, and was elected, holding the office two years and three months, at the end of which time it was abolished by the new constitution of the state. He held the office of mayor of Winterset for two terms.

On the 4th of March, 1857, at Muncy, Pennsylvania, Mr. Cummings was married to Miss Annie Webster Robb, youngest daughter of William F. and Mary Robb, of the last named place. They have one daughter, Laura Justina, who was married in November, 1876, to James W. Miller, at present one of the editors of the Winterset "Madisonian."

Mr. Cummings continued the practice of the law until the breaking out of the rebellion, when, after the firing on Fort Sumter, a company of home guards was organized at Winterset, and he was elected captain. Governor Kirkwood having notified him that it was desired that Madison county should furnish a company of men for the United States military service, Captain Cummings immediately reorganized his company, and in July, 1861, acting under orders from the governor, he took his company to Council Bluffs, where it became company F of the 4th Iowa Infantry, Colonel G. M. Dodge, commander of the regiment. While in camp there, at a meeting of the officers of the regiment, Captain Cummings was recommended to be commissioned major, but as the two field officers already appointed were republicans, the governor concluded it would be better to take a democrat for the third office, and on that ground declined to appoint Captain Cummings. He continued with his company until, as part of General Samuel R. Curtis' army, it reached Helena, Arkansas, in 1862. After the battle of Pea Ridge, Missouri, in March of that year, his superiors in rank having been wounded or being absent, he fell into command as ranking captain of the regiment, and commanded it on its march through southern Missouri and northern Arkansas to Batesville. Captain Cummings readily acquainted himself thoroughly with the military rules and regulations, and this fact was recog-

nized in his appointment several times as judge advocate of important courts-martial. He was a strict disciplinarian, considerate of his men, and one of the best drill-officers in the service. A good trait of his character in the field was that he was always strictly temperate and never profane.

On reaching Helena, Captain Cummings returned to Iowa on sick leave, but bearing a letter from General Curtis to Governor Kirkwood, asking the latter to advance the captain in one of the new regiments then forming. The governor commissioned him colonel of the 39th Infantry. The regiment rendezvoused first at Des Moines, and then at Davenport. In November, 1862, Colonel Cummings was ordered to report at Corinth, Mississippi, where he was assigned to the command of that post. There he had charge of three regiments, the white refugees coming into the federal lines, and the contrabands, the last being employed in running a cotton plantation. When he took the post it was considerably in debt, but he soon paid off that indebtedness, and when he was relieved there were several thousand dollars in its treasury. The colonel was regarded as peculiarly fitted for post duty, and had several important commands of that nature, among them at Culleoka, Tennessee; Athens, Alabama; Rome, Georgia, and, as above stated, at Corinth, Mississippi.

His regiment joined the army advancing on Atlanta, at Chattanooga, and was the first that went through the Snake Creek Gap in the movement flanking Dalton. When the army reached Kingston the brigade to which his regiment belonged was stationed at Rome, Georgia, and remained there on the flank during the entire siege of Atlanta. It also was part of Sherman's army that marched to the sea.

Having served three and a half years, Colonel Cummings mustered out on the 1st of January, 1865, and returned to Winterset. In 1869 he purchased the Winterset "Madisonian," and has been connected with it ever since. As a journalist, he has been a success, making the Winterset "Madisonian" rank among the ablest country papers in the state, popularizing it at home by making home news a specialty, and giving the agricultural interest of the county due prominence. He seems to know by intuition what the needs of his readers are, and has the ability to meet their wants to their satisfaction. As a writer, his style is not ornate, but simple, clear and forcible.

In November, 1876, he was elected to congress in one of the strongest republican districts, carrying every one of the ten counties in his district, and having a majority of nearly eight thousand votes over his democratic competitor, Samuel J. Gilpin, Esq., with whom he held nearly forty joint discussions. As a public speaker, he is more logical than fluent. He makes no claim to being an orator, yet has good command of language. Whatever is necessary he can say on any occasion, and say it well and forcibly. His manner is dignified and impressive, his words are always well chosen, and his ideas are expressed on the rostrum as clearly and forcibly as in his editorials. He has the air of frankness and truth, and so impresses his hearers. In the joint canvass spoken of his friends were more than satisfied.

He is a member of the committee on claims, one of the most important and responsible committees of the house. The following extract from an editorial letter to the Des Moines "Daily Register" is given to show his standing as a congressman:

> Our own member, Colonel Cummings, is making a good name for himself quietly and not slowly. He is a close student of the house and its rules, and is always in his seat. No one keeps a better run of the business in the house, or has a clearer head in regard to anything that is going on. He looks after details industriously, and in all the departments has already formed a popular acquaintance with the powers that be,—which is one of the wisest things that a congressman anxious to serve his district can do. I predict that in caring for the interests of the district, and in serving promptly and well all his constituents who have affairs here to attend to, Colonel Cummings will be found the equal of any man that the former fighting, but now Quaker, district of Iowa has ever had. In the house, too, he will be equally faithful and vigilant, and guard with jealous eye and intelligent zeal the public good. The colonel and his amiable and entertaining wife have cozy quarters at the Ebbitt house, where Iowa people will always find a cordial welcome, and seventh district folks meet the unaffected cheer and hospitality of home.

On the 1st of April, 1878, he made his first speech in the house; it was in opposition to the payment of southern war claims. The speech was widely copied and highly commended by the press of the state.

As a citizen, Colonel Cummings stands well. He is always ready to take a part in every enterprise for the benefit of the public. He has been active and prominent in all measures for the public good; his special forte, in fact, is in his executive ability.

He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and has been for years active in the grand lodge of the state, being at one time chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence. He was selected by that body to prepare a Masonic digest for the state; has served many years as master of his lodge, and has attained to the rank of Knight Templar.

Prior to the organization of the republican party he was a whig. For a long time he has been one of

the leaders of his party in Madison county. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

The colonel has a high reputation for integrity, his word being a sure guarantee of performance. By careful and prudent management he has placed himself in very comfortable circumstances.

Colonel Cummings is five feet and nine and a half inches tall, and weighs 217 pounds. His hair, which was light when a young man, is almost white; his complexion is fair, and his disposition cheerful and social. He can enjoy a joke,— the best when not on himself.

HON. JOHN Y. STONE,

GLENWOOD.

JOHN YOUNG STONE, speaker of the house in the seventeenth general assembly, and one of the leading republicans of the younger class in the State of Iowa, is a native of Sangamon county, Illinois, and was born on the 23d of April, 1843. His parents were William L. and Mary Ann (McLemore) Stone, members of nature's nobility, the agricultural class. The branch of the Stone family from which our subject sprang early settled in Virginia and spread into Kentucky and Illinois. In 1856 William L. Stone moved into the southwestern part of Iowa, settling on a farm in Mills county, where the son not only gained a thorough knowledge of agriculture, but of the condition, rights and wants of the agriculturist — knowledge which has since led him to heartily sympathize with this class of the community, and to advocate their claims in public life with an earnestness as eloquent as it was sincere, as effective as it was timely. A writer in the "Iowa State Register" of the 22d of January, 1878, thus spoke of speaker Stone on this point:

> No man, old or young, knows better the whole Iowa people, their real character, worth and virtues, than John Y. Stone. For he has sprung from their own ranks, and is prouder of his origin than ever royal heir was of family pedigree or inherited title. He thus gained in early life that complete acquaintance with the people and their true interests, which is of more value to a public man and statesman than the graces of college or the polish of the arts. It is this nearness to the masses, and the true heart and ready hand he has ever borne in their interest, which have made him so strong in their defense, and so popular as a leader in their cause. It was a good tutelage, his life on the farm. It cultivated his breadth and liberality of character, his strength of will, his honesty and intrepidity of purpose.

Six months after the civil war broke out, in October, 1861, young Stone enlisted as a private in company F, 15th Iowa Infantry; was promoted to second lieutenant near the close of the next year, and was in all the battles in which General Crocker's famous Iowa brigade participated, and was with it in Sherman's great march to the sea. Those who served with him and knew him best give him credit for great courage on the battle-field. On the 21st and 22d of July, 1864, in the great battles before Atlanta, Georgia, when a staff officer, he had three horses killed under him. He was in the hottest of the strife, near General McPherson when that gallant and heroic commander fell mortally wounded. The war developed the manly traits of Lieutenant Stone's character, and fitted him in part for eminent usefulness in the less exciting sphere of civil life.

In October, 1865, after studying law, he was admitted to the practice of that profession, making Glenwood his home. He rose rapidly at the bar, soon taking a leading rank, which he still holds. After his admission he attracted the notice of the people, who were quick to discover his adaptation for legislative work, and in the autumn of 1867, at the age of twenty-four, he was elected to the lower house of the general assembly. He labored so faithfully for the interests of his constituents, and made in all respects so creditable a record, that at the end of his term he was returned to the same branch of the legislature. At the end of his second term he was elected to the upper house, and when this term of four years was ended his constituents sent him a third time to the lower house. In that session, the sixteenth of the general assembly, he was made a candidate for speaker, and was beaten by Hon. John H. Gear, now governor of the state. During that session he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and the unquestioned leader of the house. In 1877 the constituents of Mr. Stone elected him a fifth time to the legislature; and when his term shall have expired, on the 31st of December, 1879, it will make twelve consecutive years that he has been a member. Long before the seventeenth general assembly now in session had met, it was evident that the leader of the house in the sixteenth, and the powerful competitor of Governor

Gear for the speaker's chair, would reach it this time without opposition; and when the legislators convened, and the republican caucus was held, Mr. Stone was nominated by acclamation, and when the final voting came, only two or three members of any party in the house failed to vote for him, a degree of unanimity in electing a speaker rarely witnessed in any legislative body. The wisdom of this choice is seen in the promptness, accuracy and facility with which speaker Stone discharges his duties.

He has been actively and notably connected with the discussion of almost all the important questions in the legislature for the last ten years, and has taken a prominent and influential part in moulding the legislation of the state during that time. In 1872, while in the senate, he was chairman of the committee on congressional districts, and drafted the present law dividing the state into such districts.

He has always been a consistent, unwavering republican, and in 1876 was a delegate-at-large to the national republican convention which met in Cincinnati and nominated Rutherford B. Hayes. He was selected by that convention as the Iowa member of the national republican committee, which position he now holds.

The wife of speaker Stone was Miss Harriet Solomon, of Glenwood, Iowa; married on the 8th of January, 1868. They have one child, Clarence. In the latter part of August, 1876, Mr. Stone and his little boy Clarence, then five years old, were violently thrown from a carriage in the streets of Glenwood. Unable to save both, the father, with a promptness inspired by affection, disregarding his own safety, held the child up with both hands, and received the whole shock himself. In thus attempting to save the life of his child, at the risk of his own, his left limb was broken just below the knee; but he had the great happiness of seeing his darling escape unhurt. This was done at the opening of the political campaign of that year; and so necessary was it deemed that Mr. Stone should be on the stump, that long before the splints were taken off, and contrary to the orders of his surgeon, he was seen in different parts of his district making speeches sitting on the side of a table or bench; and here it may be added that he is one of the most effective canvassers in the state. His last contest for election was one of the most exciting and hard fought ever made in a county canvass. It attracted attention throughout the state. Concerning this notable engagement, a political writer of the time remarked:

> His last triumph, in a series of victories, that of succeeding over a most unholy combination of elements in his own county to defeat his reëlection to the house, was notable and brilliant. He had to meet the meanest, and the most determined, and the best organized fight ever made against a candidate in a county contest in this state. With the mettle and the genius of leadership, he met the combined opposition and routed them completely.

Speaker Stone has bluish-gray eyes, brown hair, a florid complexion, a nervous-bilious yet rather even temperament; is five feet and nine inches tall, and weighs one hundred and seventy-five pounds. His build is very solid, and his general appearance that of health in the efflorescence of early summer-time.

Socially, his qualities are of the finest order. He has great magnetism, and was made for a leader; he has intellectual powers of a high order, with reserved forces yet to be developed, and ambition enough to draw them out whenever occasion calls for it. The favorite of his party, with prudence on his part he may yet have higher steps to take.

HON. JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD,

MOUNT PLEASANT.

JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD, at the time of writing (October, 1877,) in the executive chair of the state, is a native of Pennsylvania, and his ancestors in this country were among the very early settlers in New Jersey. They were Quakers, and consequently none of them figured in the struggle for the independence of the colonies. Governor Newbold is the son of Barzilla and Catherine Houseman Newbold; was born in Fayette county, on the 12th of May, 1830, and reared as a farmer. When he was eight years of age the family moved to Westmoreland county, where he was educated in the common school, and also in a select school or academy, the latter taught by Dr. John Lewis, now of Grinnell, Iowa. At sixteen he returned with the family to Fayette county, where he remained eight years, assisting his father in running a flouring mill, when not teaching. When about nineteen he commenced the study of medicine, reading a year or more while teaching, and then abandoning the notion of being a physician.

In the month of March, 1854, Mr. Newbold removed to Iowa, locating on a farm, now partly in the corporation of Mount Pleasant, Henry county. At the end of one year he removed to Cedar township, Van Buren county, there merchandising and farming till about 1860, when he removed to Hillsboro, Henry county, and pursued the same callings.

In 1862, when the call was made for six hundred thousand men to finish the work of crushing the rebellion, Mr. Newbold left his farm in the hands of his family, and his store in the charge of his partner, and went into the army as captain of company C, 25th regiment, Iowa Infantry. He served nearly three years, resigning just before the war closed, on account of disability. During the last two or three months at the south he served as judge advocate, with headquarters at Woodville, Alabama.

On returning to Iowa he continued in the mercantile trade at Hillsboro for three or four years, and then sold out, giving thereafter his whole attention to agriculture, stock raising and stock dealing, making the stock department an important factor in his business for several years.

Mr. Newbold was a member of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth general assemblies, from Henry county, and was chairman of the school committee in the fourteenth, and of the committee on appropriations in the fifteenth general assembly. In the fifteenth he was temporary speaker (1874) during the dead-lock in organizing the house. In 1875 he was elected lieutenant-governor, serving as president of the senate in the session of 1876. Governor Kirkwood being elected United States senator during that session, Mr. Newbold became governor, taking the chair on the 1st of February, 1877. He will vacate it in January, 1878, Hon. John H. Gear having been elected. The home of Governor Newbold is at Mount Pleasant.

He has always affiliated with the republican party, and holds to its great cardinal doctrines having once embraced them, with the same sincerity and honesty that he cherishes his religious sentiments. He has been a member of the christian church for something like twenty-five years, his connection being with the Free Baptists.

Governor Newbold found his wife, Miss Rachel Farquhar, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, their union taking place on the 2d of May, 1850. They have had five children, and lost two. Mary Allene, the eldest daughter living, is the wife of Benjamin F. Isaman, of Aurora, Hamilton county, Nebraska. Emma Irene and George G. are single.

GOVERNOR JOHN H. GEAR,

BURLINGTON.

JOHN H. GEAR was born in Ithaca, New York, on the 7th of April, 1825. His father was Rev. E. G. Gear, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, who was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1792. At early age his family removed to Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts; in 1816, after being ordained, he immigrated to New York and settled at Onondaga Hill, near what is known now as the thriving city of Syracuse. Soon after his locating there he was married to Miss Miranda E. Cook, and was engaged in the ministry in various places in western New York until 1836, when he removed to Galena, Illinois, where he remained until 1838, when he was appointed chaplain in the United States army at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and died in 1874, at the age of eighty-two years.

John H., his only son, in 1843 came to Burlington, where he has since continued to reside. On his arrival he commenced his mercantile career by engaging as clerk with the firm of Bridgeman and Bros. After being with this firm for a little over a year he entered the employment of W. F. Coolbaugh, (late president of the Union National Bank, of Chicago,) who was even at that early date the leading merchant of eastern Iowa; he was clerk for Mr. Coolbaugh for about five years, when he was taken into partnership. The firm (W. F. Coolbaugh and Co.) continued in business for nearly five years, at which time he succeeded to the business by purchase and has ever since carried it on, being now the oldest wholesale grocer in the state.

Mr. Gear has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust. In 1852 he was elected alderman; in 1863 was elected mayor over A. W. Carpenter, being the first republican up to that time who had been elected in Burlington on a party issue. In 1867 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company was organized, and he was

chosen as its president. His efforts highly contributed to the success of the enterprise, which has done much for the city. He was also active in promoting the Burlington and Southwestern railway as well as the Burlington and Northwestern narrow-gauge road. He has taken great interest in this new system of railroads, and has written a pamphlet entitled "Five Reasons why the people of Iowa should encourage the Building of Narrow-gauge Railroads." It was ably written and had a large circulation in the west, and has done much toward stimulating the building of this new system.

He has always acted with the republican party, and in 1871 was nominated and elected a member of the house of representatives of the fourteenth general assembly. In 1873 he was elected to the fifteenth assembly. The republican caucus of the house nominated him for speaker by acclamation, and after a contest of two weeks he was chosen over his opponent, J. W. Dixon. He filled the position of speaker very acceptably, and at the close of the session all the members of the house (independent of party) joined in signing their names to a resolution of thanks, which was engraved and presented to him. In 1875 he was the third time nominated to the assembly by the republican party, and while his county gave a large democratic vote he was again elected and again nominated by the republican caucus for speaker, and elected by a handsome majority over his competitor, Hon. John Y. Stone. He is the only man in the state who ever had the honor of being chosen to this high position the second time. He enjoys the reputation of being an able parliamentarian, his rulings never having been appealed from. At the close of the session he again received the unanimous thanks of the house for his courtesy and impartiality. He has been at all times a diligent and worthy representative, and has secured a high reputation for his fidelity to his constituents, for his liberality, for his unchanging firmness in the advocacy of his principles, and for the undiscriminating courtesy he extends to all who approach him. He was elected governor in October, 1877, and now occupies the executive chair of the state.

He was married in 1852 to Harriett S. Foot, formerly of Middlebury, Vermont, by whom he has had four children, two of whom are living.

Mr. Gear is now in the fifty-second year of his age, and is in the full vigor of both his mental and physical faculties.

HON. CHESTER C. COLE,

DES MOINES.

CHESTER CICERO COLE, late chief justice of the supreme court of Iowa, and a man with few peers in the legal profession in the state, sprang from a very early New England family. Its progenitor in this country was one of the little company of men who accompanied Roger Williams when he was banished from the colony of Massachusetts Bay, and founded a colony at Providence, Rhode Island. From that point the family has spread over most of the states in the Union.

Chester C. was the son of Samuel Cole, a farmer, and Alice (Pullman) Cole, and was born in Oxford, Chenango county, New York, on the 4th of June, 1824. He fitted for college at the Oxford Academy, and at eighteen was prepared to enter the junior class of Union College; but protracted ill health prevented, and at twenty-two he entered the law school of Harvard University, where he received a thorough training under the best legal instructors in the country, and graduated in about two years.

Mr. Cole went immediately to Frankfort, Kentucky, and took charge for a short time of the legislative department of the "Commonwealth," a daily paper of that place; he then located at Marion, Crittenden county, Kentucky, where he was admitted to the bar, and commenced what has proved to be a very brilliant career in the legal profession. It was brilliant from the start. Success marked his first case at the bar and gave him such a notoriety that at the ensuing term of the circuit court he was engaged in more than thirty cases, and at the following term of the court he was retained in every case.

Mr. Cole remained in Marion nine years, and the success which attended him was almost marvelous. We have it from perfectly reliable authority that during these years he was engaged in every important contested trial; that in criminal practice he cleared every client whom he defended, and that he prosecuted but two men, one of whom was hung for murder, and the other sent to the penitentiary for

Very Truly Yours
C. C. Cole

passing counterfeit money. His uniform success was all the more remarkable from the fact that he had to contend at the bar with the ablest lawyers in Kentucky; in those days among them were L. W. Powell, Archibald Dixon, Samuel A. Kingman, Robert A. Patterson, George W. Barber and H. C. Burnett, all of whom have since held high positions in the states or the federal congress. During the same period his practice extended into other states, where he had the best and ablest legal talent to contend against.

In May, 1857, Mr. Cole settled in Des Moines, which has since been his home, and where his success as an attorney has been second to that of none at the capital of the state or probably in Iowa.

In 1859 he was the democratic candidate for judge of the supreme court, and was defeated. In 1860 he ran for congress on the same ticket against General Curtiss, making a brilliant canvass, but the district was republican and he was again defeated.

When, in the spring of 1861, the American flag was stricken down at Fort Sumter, he was among the first to protest against the infamous deed, and to raise his voice for the marshaling of Union troops. With an eloquence rarely surpassed he appealed to his democratic brethren at sundry times to support the federal government in its efforts to crush the rebellion, but failing to secure their coöperation as a party organization, in his disgust and mortification he shook the democratic dust off his feet, and in 1862 came out boldly for the great Union party. Since that date his affiliations have been uniformly with the republicans. At one time in 1863, a most critical period in our history, he dropped his pressing legal business, and almost incessantly for thirty days and thirty nights delivered able speeches to rouse the people for home defense, raids from the Missouri border being threatened. His frantic appeals were attended with striking success.

In February, 1864, Mr. Cole was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court; the next autumn he was elected to the same office by the unprecedented majority of forty thousand votes, and reelected in 1870 by an equally flattering vote. He was one of the foremost men in organizing the soldiers' Orphans' Home; was made a trustee of the same, and subsequently its president. In 1865 he was associated with Judge G. G. Wright in organizing a law school at Des Moines, since made a part of the State University at Iowa city.

In 1869 Judge Cole became chief justice, and served in that capacity until the expiration of that term. He was reëlected chief justice, but resigned the office on the 1st of January, 1876, and returned to the practice of his profession.

For an account of his career on the bench, and his qualifications as a jurist, we cannot do better than copy a paragraph or two from a sketch of him which we find in "Andrews' Historical Atlas," published two years ago. It was written by a gentleman who had the most favorable opportunities for judging of his character.

> Associated during his judicial experience with the ablest minds which the state has produced — with Wright and Dillon and Lowe; with Beck and Miller and Day; called to the consideration of legal questions, a large part of which were without precedent in the reports of the state, particularly those relating to the taxing power, and to the relation of corporations to the whole body corporate, Judge Cole has been the peer of the ablest of his judicial associates. With respect to the subjects to which we have adverted, and which, during this period, have been matters of absorbing public interest, the decisions of the court have been plainly and indelibly impressed with the stamp of his conviction. The positions which he assumed in the early history of this time, particularly with reference to corporate rights, have come to be the settled faith of the public mind.
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> His judicial work has been distinguished for a display of the highest qualities which are demanded by the bench. Of remarkable quickness and correctness of apprehension, he always deals directly with the point at issue; of great discrimination in the selection of analogies, he illustrates his opinions with few but apt citations of authorities; fortunate in his early legal training, and still more fortunate in the possession of an untiring industry, which has never given him respite from study, he has infused into his decisions, and thus into the local monuments of the state, the spirit with which he has been imbued from a life-long intercourse with the highest sources of the law. To these qualities he has brought a singleness of intellectual purpose, which has always kept him from discursive argument and reasoning, and a courage of conviction by which he has announced the law boldly and fearlessly, regardless of personal consequences or present approval.
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> As a judicial writer, he has eloquence, clearness and force. Some of his opinions, while always reaching to the very point in issue, have the characteristics of scholarly essays upon legal topics. At the same time, while his elegance of diction and readiness of expression might expose him to the danger of intellectual display, his opinions always bear the evident purpose of casting upon the mind of the reader the same light which is shining in his own. This paramount and single object is always in view, to illustrate clearly and logically his own earnest and honest convictions.
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> To one other characteristic, his reputation stands not a little indebted: while always a lawyer and jurist, his inspiration has not been drawn alone from the study of authorities, or guided by the formulæ of the books. Of large sympathies and a thorough practical knowledge, he has never lost sight of the human and ethical side of the law in his devotion to the maxims of the past. With him a decision must always, indeed, have been grounded in the law; but that could not be law which did violence to equity, or resulted in inconvenience or wrong to great masses of the community.

Judge Cole has been for several years the editor of the "Western Jurist," a periodical published at Des Moines, and conducted with marked ability. He is also the editor of the new edition of the "Iowa Law Reports," which he has liberally annotated, and

which exhibit his great legal acumen and exhaustive research.

The wife of Judge Cole was Miss Amanda M. Bennett, an associate of his youth. They were married on the 24th of June, 1848, and have had seven children, four sons and three daughters, five of whom are still living, two sons dying in childhood. His eldest son, William W., graduated at the law department of the Iowa State University, and is now engaged in his profession in Des Moines. His eldest daughter was married to A. C. Atherton, in December, 1874.

HON. SAMUEL MERRILL,

DES MOINES.

AMONG the men in the west who have been called from private life to places of trust on account of their peculiar fitness for office, is Colonel Samuel Merrill, ex-governor of Iowa. He was born in the town of Turner, Oxford county, Maine, on the 7th of August, 1822. He is of English ancestry, being a descendant, on his mother's side, of Peter Hill, who came from the west of England and settled in Saco, Maine (now known as Biddeford), in 1653. From this ancestry have sprung the most of the Hills of America. On his father's side he is a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who, with his brother John, came from Salisbury, England, and settled in Newburg, Massachusetts, in 1636.

Abel Merrill married Abigail Hill, on the 25th of June, 1809, in Buxton, Maine. They soon moved to Turner, where they became the parents of eight children; Samuel, the subject of this sketch, being next to the youngest, the fourth and youngest son in the family, and in the eighth generation from his pilgrim fathers.

Samuel was married to Catherine Thoms, who died in 1847, but fourteen months after their marriage. In January, 1851, he was again married, his second wife being a Miss Hill, of Buxton, Maine. To this union there has been four children, three of whom died young, the eldest living only to be two and a half years old. Little Hattie is now seven years of age, full of life, and buoyant with the hope of coming usefulness in the approaching years of womanhood.

At the age of sixteen he moved with his parents to Buxton, where his time was mostly engaged in turns at teaching and in attending school until he attained his majority. Having determined to make teaching a profession, he set out for that purpose toward the sunny south, but, as he says, he was "born too far north" for his political comfort. Suspicion having been raised as to his abolitionist proclivities, and finding the elements not altogether congenial, he soon abandoned the land of the palm and palmetto for the old Granite State, where he engaged for several years in farming.

In 1847 he moved to Tamworth, New Hampshire, where he embarked in the mercantile business in company with a brother. In this, as in all his industrial enterprises, he was quite successful. Not being satisfied with the limited resources of northern New England, he determined to try his good fortune on the broad prairies of the new and more fertile west. Accordingly, in 1856, he turned his face toward the setting sun. He made a final settlement at McGregor, Iowa, where he established a branch house of the old firm.

During all these years of business Mr. Merrill took an active but not a noisy part in politics. In 1854 he was elected as an abolitionist to the New Hampshire legislature, at the same time General N. B. Baker, ex-adjutant-general of Iowa, was governor of the state. In 1855 he was returned a second term to the legislature.

In Iowa he was equally fortunate in securing the good-will of those who knew him. His neighbors, and those who had dealings with him, found a man, honest in business, fair in his dealings, social in his relations, and benevolent in his disposition. He took an active interest in the prosperity of the town and ever held an open hand to all needed charities. These traits of character had drawn around him, but not realized or intended by himself, a host of personal admirers. This good-will resulted in his being nominated for a seat in the state legislature, and the only one elected on his ticket.

The legislature met in extra session in 1861 to provide for the exigencies of the rebellion, in which Governor Merrill rendered effective and unselfish service in providing for the defense and perpetuity of our nation against the hand of treason.

He continued in business at McGregor until the summer of 1862, when he was commissioned as colonel of the 21st Iowa Volunteer Infantry, proceeding immediately to Missouri, where active service awaited him. Marmaduke was menacing the Union forces in central Missouri, which called for prompt action on the part of Union generals. Colonel Merrill was placed in command of a detachment of the 21st Iowa, a detachment of the 99th Illinois, a portion of the 3d Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery, with orders to make a forced march to Springfield, he being at Houston, eighty miles distant. On the morning of the 11th of January, 1863, they having come across a body of rebels, found them advancing in heavy force. Colonel Merrill immediately made disposition for battle, and brisk firing was kept up for an hour, when the enemy fell back. Colonel Merrill now moved in the direction of Hartsville, where he found the rebels in force under Marmaduke, and from six to eight thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery, while Colonel Merrill had but eight hundred men and two pieces of artillery. This was the first time the 21st had been under fire, and considering the number engaged was one of the most remarkable engagements of the war. Says Lieutenant Colonel Dunlap in his report, "I make mention of no one as having distinguished himself above another. Every man was brave, cool, active and a hero. Too much praise cannot be accorded them." In this engagement the rebels lost several officers and not less than three hundred men in killed and wounded. The Union loss was seven killed and sixty-four wounded, five captured and two missing. The conduct of the officers and men engaged elicited the highest praise of General Warren. The regiment performed severe marches and suffered much in sickness during the winter. At the proper time it moved to take part in the campaign of Vicksburg. It is sufficient here to say that it was assigned to the thirteenth corps, General John A. McClernand; that it fought gallantly at the battle of Port Gibson; that while the impetuous charge of Black River Bridge was being made Colonel Merrill was severely, and reported fatally, wounded. The battle of Black River Bridge, the last of the series of engagements during the campaign of Vicksburg in which the rebels fought without their fortifications, was a short but bloody combat of the 17th of May. The rebels were posted in a strong position. The west bank of the river here consists of bluffs rising abruptly from the water's edge. On the east side there is an open bottom surrounded by a deep bayou. Following the bayou was a strong line of defenses, consisting of a series of works for artillery and breastworks. The bayou served admirably as a ditch. In rear of the principal line of works was another line, shorter but strong, and both extended in something like semi-circular shape from the river above the bridge, which gives the battle its name, to the river below. The works were well defended by artillery and infantry. McClernand was ordered to take them. Lawler's brigade, in which was Colonel Merrill's regiment, was ordered to make the charge. It did so with the greatest gallantry. The rebels were driven from their works in a very short time, leaving eighteen guns, fifteen hundred prisoners, and many of their dead in the Union hands. The charge had hardly occupied more time than it takes to tell of it. But along its track the ground was covered with the dead and the dying. The victims on the Union side, most of whom belonged to the 21st and 23d Iowa regiments, Colonel Kinsman of the latter command being slain, numbered three hundred and seventy-three. While Colonel Merrill was leading his regiment in this deadly charge he received an almost fatal wound through the hips. This brought his military career to a close. Suffering from his wounds, he resigned his commission and returned to McGregor, but was unable to attend to his private affairs for many months, and is still, at times, a sufferer from his "tokens of remembrance," received on the battlefields of freedom.

During the gubernatorial career of Governor Merrill, extending through two terms, from January, 1868, to January, 1872, he was actively engaged in the discharge of his official duties, and probably no incumbent of that office ever devoted himself more earnestly to the public good.

The thirteenth general assembly had provided for the building of a new state house, to cost one million five hundred thousand dollars, and made an appropriation therefor of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; with this sum the work was begun, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid in the presence of citizens from all parts of the state. On this occasion the governor delivered the address. It was a historical review of the incidents culminating in the labors of the day. It was replete with historical facts; showed patient research; was logical and argumentative, and at times eloquent. It is a paper worthy the occasion, and does justice to the head and heart that conceived it.

Thus briefly has been reviewed the leading features in the record of a busy life, and there can be no more fitting conclusion than the closing words of his last public message, on the eve of surrendering the robes of office to his chosen successor. He says:

I cannot close this my last message without expressing to the people of Iowa my grateful acknowledgment for the generous confidence they have reposed in me. During the four years of my service to the state I have received from them a support, a sympathy and an encouragement which have greatly aided me in the discharge of my official duties.

While administering the office of chief magistrate I have been filled with increasing respect for the institutions of the state. No one, so well as he who upon this post of observation has been called to keep constant watch of the whole field, can grasp in thought and feeling the history and growth of our commonwealth. While discharging my duty, to be diligent in aiding the development of our state, to labor for the success of our schools and charities, and to temper mercy with justice, it has been my privilege to realize the intelligence, justice and humanity of our people.

In severing my connection with the state government I cannot close this communication without bearing my willing testimony to the fidelity, zeal and industry of the various officers of the state, and those associated with me in the different agencies of the government during my administration of its affairs. I shall ever carry with me in my retirement a grateful remembrance of the friendship and courtesy which have always marked our official relations.

To have served the state at this time of its greatest prosperity, and to have been permitted to aid in an official station in laying the foundations of her future greatness, may justly be regarded as an honor. But there is an honor, too, in being a private citizen of such a state; and as I pass from the one station to the other, permit me to unite with you in dedicating ourselves, our commonwealth and our country anew to freedom and to God.

GENERAL JAMES B. WEAVER,

BLOOMFIELD.

ONE of the most prominent lawyers and politicians in southern Iowa, one of the purest-minded men, and best type of a statesman in the state, is James Baird Weaver, a native of Dayton, Ohio. He dates his birth on the 12th of June, 1833, his parents being Abram and Susan Imley Weaver. His father, also a native of Ohio, was for ten years clerk of the court in Davis county, Iowa, and for fourteen years clerk of the court in Atchison county, Kansas, where he now resides, he being in his seventy-fifth year.

The Weavers were originally from England; settled in New York, and scattered thence over the country. William Weaver, the grandfather of James B., removed to Ohio when it was a wilderness, and was a judge of one of the courts at an early day. At one time, during the Indian wars, he had command of a fort at the foot of Main street, where the city of Cincinnati now stands. He also participated in the second struggle with England, and had good revolutionary blood in his veins. The mother of James B. belonged to an old and prominent New Jersey family.

Abram Weaver removed with his family to Cass county, Michigan, in 1835, remaining on a farm there until 1842, when he crossed the Mississippi river, and, after a little delay, settled in Davis county, on the 1st of May, 1843, that being the day on which the whites were allowed on the reservation purchased of the Sac and Fox Indians.

The subject of this memoir farmed until fifteen years old; then moved into town and reaped what educational advantages he could in the rude schoolhouses of that early day, spending part of his time at this period in carrying at first the weekly and then semi-weekly mail between Bloomfield and Fairfield, his father having the contract on this route. Caleb Baldwin, since a chief justice of Iowa, was then postmaster at Fairfield.

About 1850 young Weaver concluded he would fit himself for the practice of the law; commenced reading in the office of Hon. Samuel G. McAchran, of Bloomfield, afterward state senator; in a short time entered the store of C. W. Phelps as a salesman, continuing his legal studies during the leisure time which he could command; in 1853 drove an ox team to California across the plains for a relative; returned by water in the autumn of the same year; the following winter clerked for Edwin Manning, of Bonaparte, Iowa, Mr. Manning urging him to remain with a promise of increased wages and a future partnership; but increased love for his contemplated profession induced Mr. Weaver to leave the store and resume his studies. He connected himself with the Cincinnati Law School in the autumn of 1854, and graduated in the April following with the title of LL.B. The next month he opened an office in Bloomfield, and has since been in steady practice, except while in the military service.

In April, 1861, at the first call of the President for troops, Mr. Weaver enlisted as a private in company G, 2d Iowa Infantry, intending to go into the first

regiment, but the company was a little too late in filling. He was immediately elected first lieutenant of the company; served in that position until October, 1862, having passed through the battles of Donelson, Shiloh, and the siege of Corinth. The night before the battle of Corinth he received his commission as major of the regiment, an honor unsolicited by him. He entered that sanguinary battle the next morning; during that day Colonel James Baker was mortally wounded; the next morning Lieut.-Colonel Mills was mortally wounded, and Major Weaver was left in command of the regiment throughout the engagement. Seven days afterward he was unanimously elected colonel, and was duly commissioned by Governor Kirkwood — a striking example of rapid elevation, rising from lieutenant of a company to colonel of a regiment in one short week. He led the gallant 2d until the expiration of the term of service, on the 27th of May, 1864, when he was mustered out. He never missed a march, a skirmish or a battle, and came the nearest to being hit at Fort Donelson, when a ball passed through the top of his cap, and plowed a furrow through his hair. At the battle of Resaca, Georgia, he led the brigade that crossed the Oostanala, found the enemy's position there, laid the pontoon bridges under fire, and after crossing the brigade, jumped into the rifle-pits and drove the enemy before him.

On the 22d of May, 1866, Colonel Weaver was breveted brigadier general "for gallant and meritorious services," the brevet to date from the 13th of March, 1865, the United States senate confirming the well-merited honor. While in the army he never shrank from the most perilous position, and seems to have been always sanguine of success. His power of command, voice, presence and magnetism, made him a very fine officer.

At a soldiers' reunion, held at Des Moines a few years ago, the members of the glorious old 2d regiment met their gallant commander and gave him an enthusiastic greeting.

In 1866 General Weaver was elected district attorney of the second judicial district, and served the full term of four years. In 1867 he was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the first congressional district, and held the office until it was abolished by law.

In the spring of 1869 the Hon. Silas A. Hudson, cousin of General Grant, and then newly appointed minister to Guatemala, Vice-General FitzHenry Warren, undertook to control the patronage of the first district of Iowa by reason of his relationship to the President. Mr. Hudson resides at Burlington, Iowa. General Weaver had from nine to twelve assistants under him, for whose official conduct he was responsible. They were appointed by the secretary of the treasury on his recommendation. The assumption of Mr. Hudson met with a most stunning rebuke, as the following correspondence will show. The correspondence had the widest possible range of publication, being copied into all the leading journals of the country. Upon the matter being made public, Mr. Hudson took his departure for South America, and made no reply. A copy of the correspondence was forwarded by General Weaver to the President through commissioner Delano. Below are the letters:

HON. J. B. WEAVER: BURLINGTON, IOWA, May 10, 1869.

My Dear Sir,—On the first day of my arrival in Washington I secured your and Belnap's retention, and the right to supervise such changes of officers as in my best judgment would prove beneficial to the service. I let McCrary know this, and turned over to him that duty for all the counties in this district but Des Moines. I have only ordered one change here so far, wishing to take time to make the others advisedly. You will therefore not make any change here without first consulting myself, and if you have sent forward any name recall it until you see or hear from me. It is very natural that General Grant should trust this duty to me, and look to me for its proper discharge. Please answer immediately. I am suffering too severely with neuralgia and rheumatism to be able to write more at this time. Very truly yours, SILAS A. HUDSON.

HON. SILAS A. HUDSON: BLOOMFIELD, June 8, 1869.

Sir:—Your letter of the 25th ultimo is received. The appointment you ask will not be made. Your insolent and dictatorial letter of the 10th has been laid before the President and the commission. I consider it a gross insult to myself and a libel upon General Grant, whom you affect to be able to control because of your consanguinity. I scorn your pretended influence, and regard your attempt to control my office as an effort to involve me in dishonor.

I am, sir, J. B. WEAVER, Assessor.

General Weaver, as a lawyer, is strongest on constitutional questions or those involving great results. He has the power of grasping the main issues in a case and concentrating his whole power upon them. His clear distinctions of right and wrong, and his deep sympathy for the injured or suffering, make him especially powerful with both courts and juries in pleading causes where he believes his client is being oppressed or his liberty unjustly assailed. A question involving mere dollars and cents fails to arouse him like one involving human rights. During his term as district attorney he prosecuted several of the most important criminal cases ever tried in the district, and his speeches in those cases are remembered by all who heard them as brilliant and

overpowering. His antagonists always feared when he spoke last to the jury. His power of repartee is extraordinary, and it is dangerous to insolently interrupt him. The audience never thins out while he is speaking, but those who come within the sound of his magnetic voice usually listen to him till the close.

General Weaver was a democrat until 1856; subsequently was a republican for twenty-one years, and is now a member of the national party. He is an eloquent man on the stump as well as at the bar, and a brilliant canvasser.

He was a candidate for governor, against his wishes, in 1875, and distanced all the candidates in the convention until a combination was formed on Governor Kirkwood, a candidate suddenly sprung upon the convention. A year earlier his name was before the convention for congressional honors, and he came within one vote of being nominated, his defeat being caused by the delegates of one county changing their votes against instruction, and in order to support a man of their own county.

General Weaver is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity, also an Odd-Fellow, a valiant worker in the temperance cause, and an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a lay delegate to the general conference which met in Baltimore in 1876, and is recognized by everybody who knows him as a conscientious man and a sincere and devoted christian.

General Weaver has a wife and seven children, five girls and two boys, his wife being formerly Miss Clara Vinson, of Keosauqua, Iowa. They were married on the 12th of July, 1858. They lost their third child. Their eldest daughter is an accomplished young lady, and their eldest son is a promising lad of sixteen. Mrs. Weaver is a woman of more than ordinary talent and culture, and one of the leaders of the state in the woman's foreign missionary work.

CHARLES ALDRICH,

WEBSTER CITY.

THE subject of this notice was born on the 2d of October, 1828, in the town of Ellington, Chautauqua county, New York. He was the eldest son of Stephen and Eliza Aldrich, who settled in Chautauqua county in 1826. The ancestors of Stephen Aldrich lived for many years in Smithfield, Rhode Island, and afterward in Yates county, New York, where his (Stephen's) father and mother died. Charles received only such an education as could be obtained before he was sixteen years of age in the district school, and one year at the Jamestown Academy. While pursuing his academical studies, he met with an accident, a slight wound in the knee, which brought on an illness so dangerous as to threaten his life, and so prolonged as to compel him to abandon his studies. From the effects of this difficulty he never fully recovered.

While at the common school, the branches of education pursued by him were those usually taught there, and while at the academy he studied algebra, geometry, chemistry, philosophy, and gave a brief time to the Latin.

He commenced the study of the law with Hon. William Pitt Angel, of Ellicottsville, Cattaraugus county, but the study of this profession he was compelled to abandon, after a few months, on account of impaired health. In June, 1846, he engaged with Messrs. Clement and Faxon, of Buffalo, New York, in the office of the "Western Literary Messenger," to learn the trade of a printer, and having gained a good knowledge of this vocation, worked at it in the villages of Attica and Warsaw, New York, and Warren, Pennsylvania. In June, 1850, he established a weekly paper, entitled the "Cattaraugus Sachem," at Randolph, New York, and continued its publication one year. Thence he removed to Olean, in the same county, and established the "Olean Journal," and conducted it between four and five years, when he retired to his farm in Little Valley.

In May, 1857, he removed to Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, and started a weekly republican journal under the title of the "Hamilton Freeman," now one of the oldest newspapers in the state. The village in which he commenced this enterprise contained only about three hundred persons, the county but fifteen hundred, and the whole state north and west of that point was even more sparsely populated. It was a venture calculated to discourage ordinary editors and publishers, but Mr. Aldrich had voluntarily sought this field, with a full knowledge of the

Thos Aldrich

privations and hard work incident to a frontier life, and his energy rose with all the demands which were made upon it. This field of labor afforded a good chance for any one disposed to "grow up with the country," though it could hardly have presented much of a prospect for immediate newspaper patronage. The county was only just organized, and the official patronage was very meagre, while the merchants and other advertisers in town were few in number and possessed of but small means. During the first year of the publication of his paper he had no other assistance than that of an apprentice; but his journal was always "on time" on publication day, and soon attracted the attention of leading politicians all over the state. It was recognized as a newsy, sprightly, able republican advocate. Its editor rapidly worked his way up among the leaders of radical republicanism in northwestern Iowa. The "Freeman" was never dull; it bristled all over with sharp paragraphs, keen, incisive hits, and pungent items. In those times Fort Dodge, a neighboring town, was the headquarters of democracy for northwestern Iowa. Among its citizens were some of the ablest politicians in the state, as, for instance, John F. Duncombe, John M. Stockdale, A. S. White (the latter "a born journalist," who sank into an early grave several years ago), and Major William Williams, all of whose names will go into the history of those early days. These gentlemen controlled the United States land office, wielded the federal patronage, and conducted the Fort Dodge "Sentinel," the democratic organ for that section of the state. Some of the fiercest political contests ever fought in Iowa were waged by these strong men to sustain the waning fortunes of the democratic party in the northwest from the vigorous assaults that were led against it by C. C. Carpenter, long afterward elected governor, Charles Aldrich and C. B. Richards, the republican leaders in that section. In these political conflicts the republican cause was so ably maintained by the eloquence of Carpenter on the stump, by Aldrich with his wide-awake and vigilant "Freeman," and Richards, as organizer and counsel, that the trio soon became famous throughout the state. It is within the bounds of moderation to say that no paper was quoted more frequently by the state press and leading politicians than the "Hamilton Freeman" while conducted by Mr. Aldrich. He called the first republican convention ever held in Hamilton county, and was chairman of the republican county committee for two years.

During the first candidacy of Governor Grimes for the United States senate, in the summer of 1857, a powerful effort was made to defeat him by urgent appeals to the jealousy of the north half of the state. The claims of northern Iowa for recognition were never so persistently dwelt upon, and it was sought by the opponents of Governor Grimes to unite the press north of the center of the state in a solid array against him. In this campaign "The Freeman" warmly supported Mr. Grimes, on account of his already distinguished services in the cause of human freedom, as well as his recognized position as one of the ablest men in the west. This course brought down upon the new frontier paper the animadversions of quite a number of northern journalists, but Mr. Aldrich has always been proud of the company he found himself in during his first year in Iowa.

He published his paper until September, 1862, when he locked up his office and entered the military service as adjutant of the 32d Iowa Infantry. Serving in this capacity about a year and a half, he resigned and returned to Iowa, and was soon after preparing to reënter the service as major of the 10th Cavalry, when orders came discontinuing the organization of that regiment. Subsequently he was tendered an appointment on the staff of General M. M. Crocker, when that officer was about to proceed to Arizona, but was compelled to decline on account of private business affairs. In 1865 he was for a short time editor of the "Dubuque Daily Times," and in 1866 purchased and for about three years conducted the "Marshall County Times." During his ownership of that journal, no weekly newspaper in the state excelled it in rapid increase of circulation, influence or prosperity, and he only retired from it on account of impaired health, the result of severe labor. He resided in Marshalltown till 1871, and in the autumn of that year removed to his farm on the banks of Boone river, one and a half miles from Webster City, where he now resides. Since leaving the "Marshall Times" he has been connected for brief periods with the "Waterloo Courier," "Council Bluffs Nonpareil," and "Chicago Inter-Ocean."

During the periods herein specified, in addition to the editorial and military services rendered by him, he was chosen to and discharged the duties of several important civil trusts. In 1860 he was elected chief clerk of the Iowa house of representatives, and re-elected in 1862, 1866 and 1870, thus having held that position eight years, as well as the next highest clerkship of the same body one year, chosen except

on a single occasion by acclamation — a manifestation of party confidence rarely accorded in the history of the Iowa legislature. It is a fact well known to scores of legislators that during those years no member of the general assembly originated so many salutary, progressive and humane acts now on our statute books as the ever-active and vigilant worker who presided at the clerk's desk.

In January, 1872, he was appointed by Governor Carpenter a member of a commission, under authority of an act of the state legislature, to investigate and report upon the land titles of sundry settlers in the Des Moines valley, who were being driven from their homes by reason of adverse decisions of the supreme court of the United States. The governor was also empowered to send these commissioners to Washington, instructed to make an effort to secure as far as possible indemnity to the settlers for their losses. Mr. Aldrich was continued in the office at Washington, and in Iowa a portion of the time, until March, 1875. The other commissioners, Messrs. John A. Hull and Norman H. Hart, acted with him constantly, during the work at home, and also for a time at Washington. The labors of the commissioners resulted in the passage of a law by congress under which the President appointed a new commission to report the status of these titles as connected strictly with the action of the federal government. Mr. Aldrich was appointed by the President as a member of that commission. Their recommendation for the relief of settlers, in the form of a bill, passed the house of representatives in 1874, but was lost in the senate in 1875. During the latter year he was a member of the United States geological and geographical survey of the territories under charge of Professor F. V. Hayden, the expedition for that season proceeding to southwestern Colorado, and adjacent portions of Utah, New Mexico and Arizona. His published letters descriptive of the country through which he passed, and particularly a visit to the cliff builders' houses in the cañon of the Rio Mancos and other ruins of an extinct race, formed very important contributions to current scientific literature.

While Mr. Aldrich was connected with the Iowa press he commenced the agitation of the practicability of substituting the supervisor system of township and county government for that of the county judge system, as the latter then existed throughout the state. By his pen, and by his personal persuasion with legislators, he was instrumental, far more than any other influence in the state, in the passage of a law in 1860 for the proposed change. Subsequently the law was modified so as to provide for a diminished number of supervisors in each county, but the principle of the system is substantially now as it was established under Mr. A.'s leadership, and has proved an incalculable improvement over the one-man plan of local government, with its almost inevitable accompaniments of unjust favoritisms and jobberies, and often of peculation.

Mr. Aldrich, as an editor, also rendered most invaluable service to his brethren of the Iowa press in the passage of laws calculated to encourage and build up rural newspaper establishments, without detriment to, but in aid of, the rights of all the people. He was also an early advocate of the idea of giving systematic school instruction to the convicts in our penitentiaries, contributing many elaborate arguments in this behalf to the press of the state, by which the misfortune and to some extent the vice of ignorance might be eliminated from this class of unfortunates. Our present statute for the protection of the harmless classes of birds (section 4063 of the code) was drafted and urged by him upon the legislature with such power of entreaty as to secure enactment. This humane measure has attracted the attention of naturalists as well as legislators in several of the European states as well as our own country.

One of his most recent labors, and one to which he and his friends recur with especial pride, is his successful effort in behalf of his friend, ex-Surgeon-General William A. Hammond, whose quarrel with Secretary Stanton resulted in his trial by court-martial and dishonorable dismissal from the army in 1864. During an acquaintance of several years Mr. Aldrich became thoroughly convinced that Dr. Hammond had been grievously wronged, and that this most severe "continuing sentence" should be annulled and wiped out. But the personal hostility of a few men still in power prevented any special effort until the past winter (1877–8). It was then deemed best to appeal directly to congress for the necessary authority to allow the President to review the case and in his discretion to set aside the findings and sentence of the court-martial. At this stage of the proceedings General Hammond selected Mr. Aldrich as his representative and manager in securing the necessary legislation. He therefore went to Washington in December, 1877, where he remained until the middle of March following, during which

time he had the satisfaction of seeing the bill pass both houses of congress, with only one dissenting vote, and duly approved by the President. As these pages are going through the press a board of general officers of the army are reviewing the case, for the more full and complete information of the President, and within a few weeks at farthest Dr. Hammond — who has risen to the very first rank in modern times as a medical author and practitioner, scientist and philanthropist — will without question be relieved from the odium of a most unjust sentence, under which he has patiently bided his time for fourteen years. The measure at first evoked some hostility in the minds of the more devoted friends of the late Secretary Stanton; others feared to establish a precedent of the kind; while others still believed that courts-martial (though generally organized for an express purpose — either to convict or acquit) were infallible and could not err; but as time wore on, and the merits of the case became more fully understood, the opposition gradually weakened and finally melted out of sight.

During the summer and autumn of last year (1877) Mr. Aldrich undertook to bring to the attention of the people and the coming legislature the justice and necessity of the repeal or essential modification of the cast-iron railroad law of Iowa, passed in 1874. He believed that the law of Massachusetts, which has been in most successful operation several years, presented the best example for imitation, and he therefore visited that state for the purpose of more fully acquainting himself with its operation. Returning, he succeeded in awakening public attention to the subject, so that it underwent general discussion and ventilation, and a law akin in its general features to that of the old Bay State was passed by the legislature and is now in operation.

In later years he has been a frequent and welcome contributor to the columns of some of the most noted metropolitan journals, on the topics of politics, biography, history and the natural sciences, and in the treatment of them has exhibited varied and comprehensive intelligence possessed by few men in the country. From an early period in his experience as an editor he commenced the accumulation of a private library, and has steadily added to it until he possesses a collection of carefully selected volumes rarely found except in public libraries. His love of natural history and other kindred sciences has caused him to seek the retirement of rural life, where communion with nature is closer, though his interest in the outside world is by no means abated. As a writer he has wonderful facility and perspicuity in composition. An old journalist, in speaking of Iowa editors, said of him years ago, that he "has first-class capabilities as a western editor. . . . He seems to know intuitively what to say at the right time, and the precise manner of saying it also, in order to accomplish a specific purpose. In this field of journalistic sagacity, so admirable in itself, and so necessary to professional success, he is blessed beyond a vast majority, if not all, of his cotemporaries."

In religious belief, he is liberal.

Politically, he started out as a free-soil democrat, but since the organization of the republican party he has always acted with it, though in 1872, as a matter of personal choice, he voted for Horace Greeley, while supporting the remainder of the party ticket.

He was married on the 29th of July, 1851, at Knowlesville, Orleans county, New York, to Miss Matilda Williams, daughter of Mr. Aaron Williams, a lady whose graces of mind and person, and whose active benevolence and kindly sympathies, have endeared her to all who enjoy her acquaintance.

An eminent public man of this state, one of her favored sons, who has known Mr. Aldrich intimately and well for over twenty years, furnishes the writer with sundry memoranda concerning his friend, from which the following sentences are selected, at the risk of a little repetition:

> Although the greater portion of Mr. Aldrich's active business life has been devoted to politics, yet it is doubtful whether, if circumstances had favored the natural bent of his mind, he would not have followed other and more congenial pursuits. In every element of his character he is a perfect child of nature. His love of the works of Thoreau, and admiration for the character of their author, is an index to the bent of his genius. He, however, possessed an active mind and an ardent temperament, and circumstances of early life throwing him into the newspaper profession, he became a rapid, strong, sagacious writer and successful newspaper manager. That, in this profession, a man with a temperament which, in the exactions of busy life, would lead him to write articles for the press and personally besiege legislators in behalf of a law to protect "our feathered friends," the birds, and in advocacy of night schools and libraries for the inmates of penitentiaries, should become an anti-slavery man and republican was natural and inevitable. And it was just as natural for such a temperament to do its best work in the heated excitement of the anti-slavery agitation, when the Kansas imbroglio, the early years of the war, and the discussions preceding reconstruction, presented political issues that touched the moral sensibilities and moved the sympathies of the heart. When this struggle was ended and political questions became largely material, or simply issues respecting administrative prerogatives, nothing was more natural than that a man of Mr. Aldrich's peculiar characteristics should turn to pursuits more in accord with the bent of his mind. Having a strong taste for agricultural pursuits, he moved to his

farm near Webster City, where he has since lived. For a few months in 1875 he was enabled to gratify his taste for investigation in the natural sciences by becoming connected with the Hayden expedition. During his connection with these explorations his letters to the "Chicago Inter-Ocean" and other journals were a mine of practical thought respecting the resources of the country he traversed, its inhabitants of bygone ages, as well as the roaming tribes that now incumber it, and its animal, vegetable and mineral productions. These letters, with the exhibition of his tastes in his home life on his farm, show that if his early education had thrown him in the line of natural history he would have excelled in it as discoverer and author, and that he would have stood among leading scientists in his chosen specialty.

As a writer, his style is smooth, clear and vigorous. He never travels out of his way for ornamentation, and yet he never offends the taste by a harsh or awkward sentence. He is especially happy and graphic in his descriptions of scenery, and in his estimates of men, and he expresses himself with clearness and force upon scientific principles. When editing a country newspaper, its local columns were noted for their raciness, and the interest and instruction of every item.

Socially, Mr. Aldrich is one of the most agreeable and interesting men the writer ever met. His kindly manners and sympathetic voice, in connection with a vast fund of information always at his command, tend to make him a most pleasing conversationist. His knowledge of books, his observations in the line of natural history, his acquaintance with men, and especially those of scientific and literary tastes in accord with his own, all afford him topics of interesting conversation which he possesses the power to use in a most agreeable manner.

As a business man, he is prompt, accurate and responsible. Whilst in business he exacts an equivalent for what he gives, no man was ever more careful to give a full equivalent for what he receives. With all his employés, whether apprentices and compositors, or laborers on the farm, he is not only just but generous. No worthy boy ever worked for Mr. Aldrich who has not been followed in all his subsequent life by the active interest and generous sympathy of his old employer. More than one young man owes the results of successful life to the advice and instruction of Mr. Aldrich while in his employment.

He is one of the most versatile men the writer ever knew. A majority of men can do one thing well if they apply themselves to a single purpose; but few men, however, can turn their hands and minds in quick succession to different and widely diversified employments, and succeed in all of them. Mr. Aldrich was a very successful newspaper man. He has never been excelled in his duties as clerk of the house of representatives. When appointed commissioner to represent to congress the condition and hardships of the river land settlers, although the position required a knowledge of the principles of law and the power to analyze and unravel a vast confusion of facts, he soon mastered the situation. And later, as an agriculturist, he evinces a practical grasp of the subject which will no doubt bring him that reasonable measure of success to which he aspires.

HON. JOHN F. McJUNKIN,

WASHINGTON.

JOHN FERGUSON McJUNKIN, attorney general of Iowa, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 23d of September, 1830. His parents were John McJunkin and Catherine *née* Snyder, the former a native of the north of Ireland and the latter of German origin. His father came from Ireland in his infancy with his parents, who settled in eastern Pennsylvania, where he was brought up to agricultural pursuits, and in 1835 removed with his family to Richland county, Ohio, where he opened a farm in the woods and spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1856 in the seventieth year of his age. He was a quiet, plodding, unostentatious man, rather positive in his character, decided in his convictions and resolute in carrying them out. He was an old-line abolitionist, an Old School Presbyterian, a man of probity and the sternest integrity. He never had but one lawsuit in his life, and that was quite an event in his history.

His mother was a meek, mild, gentle and amiable woman, who loved to dwell at home, and who had not a thought with reference to this world that was not centered in her husband and children. Her life was purely unselfish and devoted to others. She died in early life, when our subject was but fifteen years of age.

John F. McJunkin was the youngest of a family of eight children, all of whom lived to maturity, and but two of whom, besides our subject, sisters, survive. His eldest brother, Daniel, was a man of some note in Richland county, Ohio, where he held a magistrate's commission for over twenty years. His brother William was a prominent business man in Wyandot county, Ohio, being for many years connected with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. He died at his home in Nevada, Ohio, in the spring of 1874, leaving surviving him one son, E. W. McJunkin, Esq., a prominent member of the bar of Iowa, now practicing at Sigourney. John F. was raised like the generality of country boys of that day, attending the log school-house a few weeks during winter months and working on the farm in summer. He was a bright, ambitious youth, fond of books and study, and early resolved to obtain an education if within the bounds of his power. In the winter of 1850–51 he taught a common school at twelve dollars a month, and "boarded 'round" with the pupils. With the money earned in

this way he defrayed the expenses of a five months' tuition at the Hayesville Academy, Ashland county, Ohio. During the winter following, 1851–2, he taught again, at the rate of sixteen dollars per month, and spent the following summer at the Martinsburg Academy, Knox county, Ohio. The next winter he taught the grammar school in Bucyrus, Ohio, and spent the following summer again at Martinsburg. The winter following he taught a public school in Martinsburg, and recited Latin with a class in the academy, under the direction of the president, Dr. Hervey. He continued in this way until 1856, teaching public schools in winter and attending the academy in summer. In the last named year he was appointed to the chair of mathematics in the institution, which unexpectedly became vacant, and for six months taught a class of seventy-five students in algebra and the higher mathematics. In the spring following he returned to Richland county, Ohio, and commenced the study of law, receiving books and also some directions from the late Hon. William Johnston, of Mansfield, Ohio. He spent the following winter at the Martinsburg Academy, partly as student and partly as teacher. This ended his academic studies, and in the summer of 1858 he entered, as student, the law office of Hon. R. C. Hurd, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in August of the same year. In the winter of 1859 he removed to Washington, Iowa, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. He soon took a leading position in his western home, and had abundant patronage from the very outset.

In 1863 he was elected to represent his county in the senate of the state legislature, and served through the tenth and eleventh general assemblies, being chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments and of the committee on corporations and elections, and serving on the committee on federal relations, and others, and was one of the most active and useful members of that body.

Early in the tenth assembly Mr. McJunkin had the honor and privilege of introducing the following preamble and resolutions, which deserve to be held in everlasting remembrance, and which should transmit his name to posterity in the brightest characters:

WHEREAS, The constitution of the United States does not confer on congress the power to abolish and prohibit slavery in the States of the Union; and

WHEREAS, Slavery is incompatible with a republican government, and while it exists in any portion of our country it must endanger her peace and prosperity and retard her progress; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the general assembly of the State of Iowa, that our representatives in congress be requested, and our senators instructed, to use their utmost endeavors to procure the adoption by congress of the initiatory measures whereby the constitution of the United States may be so amended as to forever prohibit slavery in the United States, or any portion of the same, and so as to authorize congress, by appropriate legislation, to carry into effect the provisions of such amendments.

In commenting upon the completed work, of which this was the initiatory step, the Washington (Iowa) "Press," in its issue of the 17th of January, 1866, employs the following language:

It will be remembered that our senator, J. F. McJunkin, during the last session of the general assembly, introduced a joint resolution requesting our representatives and instructing our senators in congress to use their influence for the passage of an amendment to the federal constitution for the entire abolition of slavery. Our general assembly was the first legislative body in the Union which passed such a resolution. . . . Although until now Iowa has had no opportunity to record its indorsement of this great measure of national justice, the people of the state may pride themselves in no small degree that their legislature was the first to move in the matter; and the people of Washington county may also feel proud that it was their senator who first proposed this great measure which has made the nation free.

With the close of the eleventh general assembly the legislative services of our subject terminated, he refusing to be again a candidate, to the no small disappointment of his constituents. He did not, however, relinquish his interest in politics and in political questions, as he has stumped the county, and sometimes the surrounding counties, in every political campaign since.

In 1868 he was tendered in convention the nomination of the judgeship of the sixth judicial district of Iowa, but declined.

In 1876 he was nominated by the state republican convention for the position of attorney-general of the state, to which he was elected in the autumn of the same year by a majority of sixty thousand votes. He is now the incumbent of that office.

For the past sixteen years he has held the position of attorney for the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, at Washington. He was also the first attorney of the old Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, which in 1863 was merged into the Rock Island road.

He is a Mason and an Odd-Fellow, a distinguished and prominent member of the Old School Presbyterian church, and has been a republican and an abolitionist all his lifetime.

Mr. McJunkin is a gentleman of very fine literary attainments, a superior classical scholar and an elegant and effective public speaker, with pleasant

and agreeable manners and address, very genial and friendly, and a general favorite among the people of his county and state. In the practice of his profession he is very zealous, as, indeed, he is in everything which he undertakes. As a jury lawyer, he has few, if any, equals in the county or district in which he resides; while, as a common-law practitioner, he is second to none in the state. In short, he has made the law his sole study for the last twenty years, and in criminal practice, being generally employed on the defense, he is without a superior in the valley of the Mississippi, his practice in this department extending not only over his own state, but into several of the states west of Iowa.

The secret of his success with juries is to be found in the courteous and gentlemanly manner in which he treats the opposing party and the witnesses, and impartiality with which he presents his case.

During his brief experience as attorney-general he has given the utmost satisfaction to the authorities of the state, bringing to bear upon the questions submitted for his opinion or decision a ripe acquaintance with the law and equity governing the same, as well as a close familiarity with precedents drawn from former court decisions in analogous cases.

In his business transactions he is peculiarly transparent and honorable, and hence has the unlimited confidence of every one with whom he has any intercourse. For the last twelve years he has been associated in the practice of law with J. F. Henderson, Esq., and during that period there has never been the slightest disagreement or misunderstanding between them; and it is the testimony of Mr. Henderson that in all his acquaintance through life he has never met a man possessing more of the true instincts and characteristics of the gentleman than John F. McJunker.

He was married on the 25th of May, 1864, to Miss Eliza Jane, daughter of James M. Boland, Esq., of Martinsburg, Ohio, a lady of refined tastes and domestic habits, whose life is devoted to making home happy and attractive. They have three children living, Sarah, John Howard and Mary, all being trained for lives of honor and usefulness.

HON. JOSEPH C. KNAPP,

KEOSAUQUA.

AMONG the older lawyers and eminent jurists of Iowa is Joseph Curtis Knapp, who settled here three years before the territory became a state. Through nearly all its history as a commonwealth he has been conspicuous in its politics, as well as its jurisprudence. His name is thoroughly woven into its annals, in all cases in a highly creditable manner.

Judge Knapp, a native of the Green Mountain State, and a son of Ebenezer and Irene (Curtis) Knapp, was born on the 27th of June, 1813, in Berlin, Washington county. The Knapps were early settlers in Massachusetts; the Curtises, in Hanover, New Hampshire. Ebenezer Knapp was a farmer, a hard working man himself, and reared his children in habits of industry.

Joseph received a good academic education in Montpelier; left his native state in 1833; came as far west as Racine, Wisconsin, then a part of Michigan territory; read law at first with Hon. Marshall M. Strong, and afterward with Hon. E. G. Ryan, late chief justice of Wisconsin; practiced a few years in Racine, and in 1843 pushed westward across the Mississippi river, locating permanently at Keosauqua, Van Buren county, in the southeastern part of the state. He was for nearly a dozen years in the noted firm of Wright, Knapp and Coldwell, his partners being George G. Wright, late of the United States senate, and H. C. Coldwell, now judge of the United States district court, of Arkansas. Senator Wright is an uncle, by marriage, of Judge Knapp, and Judge Coldwell is a brother-in-law. It is not often that the three members of a law firm rise to such distinction; a more conspicuous example, however, was found in Buffalo, New York, many years ago in the firm of Fillmore, Hall and Haven. Mr. Fillmore became President of the United States, Mr. Hall was his postmaster-general, and Mr. Haven went to congress.

Judge Knapp was appointed prosecuting attorney by Governor Clark, in 1846, and judge of the third judicial district by Governor Hempstead, in 1850. He was appointed by President Pierce United States attorney for the district of Iowa in 1853; reappointed by President Buchanan, and held the office eight con-

Joseph L. Knapp.

secutive years. To the office of judge of the second judicial district, which he now holds, he was elected in the autumn of 1874, taking the bench on the 1st of January, 1875, the term extending four years. The judge has had long experience; is very learned in the law; has a naturally legal mind; is independent as a jurist, and with his innate knowledge of what the law is or ought to be, his rulings are usually correct and perfectly just. At an early day he was a circuit lawyer in extensive practice, attending the courts in Wapello, Jefferson, Keokuk, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Davis, Appanoose and other counties. But as his home business increased he gradually abandoned his circuit practice, except in special cases. He made criminal practice, to some extent, a specialty, and in that had great success. His arguments to jurors in defense of persons charged with crime were always eloquent and frequently of tremendous force, but deep pathos more than anything else made his appeals to the jury remarkably effective.

Judge Knapp has always affiliated with the democratic party. He lives in a republican district as well as state, and owes his present position to his superior qualifications as a jurist. He has figured very extensively in the politics of the state, and was the democratic candidate for supreme judge in 1869, and for governor in 1871, and received the votes of the democratic members of the general assembly for United States senator at the session of 1872.

The judge is a Chapter Mason. He has been a member of the Congregational church for many years, and has never soiled either his good christian name or the ermine. Two years ago the very distinguished honor was conferred upon him of appointing him a member of the commission of five persons, whose duty it is to investigate the charges brought against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The committee met in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on the 20th of July, 1876, organized, ascertained that no charges had then been brought, and adjourned to meet at the call of the president of the commission. The names of the members are: Nathaniel Shipman, judge of the United States district court, Connecticut; Judge S. B. Gookin, Indiana; Judge Joseph C. Knapp, Iowa; Jonathan E. Sargent, New Hampshire, and Hon. A. Finch, Wisconsin.

On the 10th of December, 1849, Miss Sarah A. Benton, of Keosauqua, became the wife of Judge Knapp, and they have three daughters. Keo is the wife of Hobart A. Stoddard, of Little Rock, Arkansas; Io is the wife of Fred. H. Hill, of Attica, Michigan, and Hannah Benton is a student in Iowa College, Grinnell. Mrs. Knapp is an active christian, benevolent in feeling and in deeds; a woman of esthetic tastes, and a great admirer and extensive cultivator of flowers. Her summer house is a Centennial "Floral Hall" in miniature.

HON. JAMES HARLAN,

MOUNT PLEASANT.

JAMES HARLAN, for seventeen years a member of the United States senate, and one of the oldest statesmen that Iowa has ever sent to that distinguished body, is a native of Clark county, Illinois, and was born on the 26th of August, 1820. His parents, Silas and Mary Conley Harlan, were members of the agricultural class. The progenitor of the Harlan family in this country came from England, and settled in South Carolina, moving thence to Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather of Senator Harlan was a soldier in the great struggle for American independence.

Silas Harlan moved with his family to Park county, Indiana, when the subject of this memoir was three years old, and there the son was reared on a farm and made his home until his twenty-fifth year. He received his education at Asbury University, Green Castle, Indiana, then under the presidency of Bishop Simpson, graduating in 1845. He taught more or less during this period, and did other kinds of work to defray expenses. Mr. Harlan came to Iowa and located at Iowa City, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1847 or 1848. He practiced there until 1853, when he was elected the first president of the Iowa Wesleyan University, located at Mount Pleasant. Two years later, in January, 1855, he was elected to the United States senate, and consequently resigned the presidency of that institution, his term commencing on the 4th of March, 1855.

Mr. Harlan's first speech in the senate was on the admission of Kansas, made on the 27th of March,

1856. He had prepared it with great care, and it deeply impressed the older members of the senate. He was set down at once as an orator and a powerful logician. On the 12th of January, 1857, the senate, by a party vote, resolved "that James Harlan is not entitled to his seat as a senator from Iowa." This vote was based on the following facts: The senate and house of representatives of Iowa agreed to go into joint session to elect a senator. After the joint session had met and adjourned from day to day for some time, it was discovered that the whigs were about to be successful, and the democratic senators absented themselves for the purpose of preventing an election. A quorum of the joint session met, however, and a clear majority of both houses elected Mr. Harlan. Two years after, the matter was brought up on the protest of the democratic members of the state senate, and Mr. Harlan ousted. But he repaired immediately to Iowa City, where the legislature was in session. He arrived one day, was reëlected the next. He returned to Washington, was resworn, and resumed his seat on the 29th of the month, a triumph worth all it cost.

Mr. Harlan was reëlected to the United States senate in 1861, and resigned on the 15th of May, 1865, to take the office of secretary of the interior. Mr. Lincoln had appointed him to this office in March, about a month before the President was assassinated, but Mr. Harlan delayed taking his seat in the cabinet until a month after the awful tragedy. There was striking fitness in placing Mr. Harlan at the head of the interior department. His previous position on the committees on public lands, Indian affairs, the agricultural bureau, and the Pacific railroad, having familiarized him with much of the details of his labor in the cabinet.

Mr. Harlan was elected to the senate for a third term in January, 1866, and on the 1st of September following resigned the portfolio of the interior department. On the 4th of March, 1867, he took his seat in the senate, and faithfully served his constituents another full term.

When Mr. Harlan first went into the senate the democrats had control of the committees, and he held minor positions, being at first on the committee on public lands, and at its bottom. A little later, when the republicans had control, he became chairman of that committee. Subsequently he was chairman of the committees on Indian affairs and on the District of Columbia. Of the former committee and the committee on the Pacific railroad he was a member more than three fourths of the time while in congress.

After he became chairman of the committee on public lands he exerted a powerful, we may say controlling, influence in shaping the policy of the government in disposing of the public domain in such a manner as to advance the public interests, the interests of frontier settlers, and especially the cause of education. His moulding hand had much to do with modifying the homestead bill, making it a beneficent measure for the poor settler, without materially injuring the public treasury.

He did a noble work on the committee on agriculture, strongly advocating every measure calculated to develop and advance grand national interests. A report which he prepared on this subject was marked by great painstaking and solid scientific research. Whoever wishes to see the breadth of Mr. Harlan's views, and the range of his knowledge, must look over the columns of the "Congressional Globe" while he was in the senate, and notice his inauguration of the proposition for the construction of a ship canal from the northern lakes to the waters of the Mississippi; his opposition to legislation on the Sabbath; his introduction of resolutions on fasting and prayer; his propositions for reform in the chaplain service of the army and navy; in aid of foreign emigration; the reconstruction of the insurrectionary states; the improvement of navigation of lakes and rivers; the application of meteorological observations in aid of agriculture to land as well as sea; for the support of scientific explorations and kindred measures; for reform in criminal justice in the District of Columbia and in the territories; and his remarks on such subjects as the bankrupt bill; the bill to reorganize the court of claims; on the bill to indemnify the President; on the conscription bill; on the conditions of release of state prisoners; on the disqualification of color in carrying the mails; on the organization of territories; on amendment to the constitution; on bill to establish freedmen's bureau; on inter-continental telegraph; on the construction of railroads, and on education in the District of Columbia for white and colored children.

Mr. Harlan was originally a whig, and as such was elected state superintendent of public instruction in April, 1847. The term was for three years, but by some political legerdemain the election was at length declared void, and he was ruled out at the end of one year. He was reëlected in 1848, but

was counted out because some votes were cast for James Harland, others for James Harlin, and the democratic secretary of state made out the returns with such a variety of candidates that James Harlan had not a majority over the democratic candidate.

Mr. Harlan was nominated for governor in 1849, but was not of the age required by the constitution, and the name of James L. Thompson, of Johnson county, was substituted by the whig central committee.

Mr. Harlan was a member of the so-called peace congress of 1861, being appointed by Governor Kirkwood.

The wife of Senator Harlan was Miss Ann Eliza Peck, of Maysville, Kentucky. They were married in October, 1845, and of four children whom they have had, only one, Mary E., the wife of Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago, son of President Lincoln, is living. Two died in early childhood, and William A. at twenty-three years of age.

JOSEPH KECK,

WASHINGTON.

JOSEPH KECK, banker, was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of November, 1819, and is the son of Andrew Keck and Rebecca *née* Rottruck. His grandfather was a native of Bavaria, and migrated to Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1737, where he died, and where a considerable settlement of his descendants still reside.

Andrew Keck was a farmer, and removed to Juniata county when our subject was but seven years of age, where he lived for many years, and died near Monticello, Indiana, in 1859. His wife, the mother of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry.

Joseph attended the common subscription schools, taught a few months of each winter by the unlettered pedagogue who "boarded 'round" with the pupils, till the age of sixteen, though he can hardly be said to have got beyond the three "R's," but he was a man of wonderful natural gifts, and by the constant study of men and things has attained a fair general information.

At the age of nineteen years he removed to Delaware county, Ohio, where he learned the cabinet-making trade, at which he afterward worked for twelve years, and was one of the best mechanics of the period. In youth and early manhood his one and controlling desire was to be a farmer, to own a good farm, well stocked and thoroughly managed, and with a view to the gratifying of this desire he removed to Washington, Iowa, in 1842, then a town of about two hundred inhabitants. Here he worked at his trade for six months as a journeyman, after which he opened a shop and continued the business for eight years with very considerable success. In 1849 he purchased an unimproved farm near town, intending to give his attention to the pursuit which had been the dream of his early life, but other and more promising fields of enterprise soon opened to his vision. He had also become the owner of some city lots, which soon increased in value; several tracts of unimproved land in other parts of the county fell into his possession in trade, and he soon found himself successfully engaged in real-estate transactions which proved remunerative. He continued this business till 1857, but two years previously he had commenced to dispose of his property and to contract his operations. In the last-named year, previous to the "panic," by which 1857 is painfully remembered by many citizens of our country, he had disposed of his superfluous property and made his collections, a circumstance of the utmost moment to him financially. In 1859 he became the owner of some stock in a branch of the State Bank, then being organized in Washington, and was subsequently elected a director of the same, and some eighteen months afterward, several of the original stockholders withdrawing, Mr. Keck was elected president of the bank, to which position he was reëlected each year successively till 1877, when he sold out and retired. Meantime (in 1863) the bank accepted a charter from the national government and became the First National Bank of Washington, and has since been one of the best managed and most reliable moneyed institutions in the state. In 1871 he organized the First National Bank of Sigourney, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, of which he has since been president.

He has never been an office-seeker, nor has he had any taste for public positions, but in deference

to the wishes of his fellow-citizens he has accepted some local offices of trust and responsibility, the duties of which he discharged with scrupulous exactness and to the best interest of all concerned. His political views have always been republican, and his time, means and influence were cheerfully given for the benefit of his country in the late rebellion.

In religious opinion, he prefers the Methodist church, of which he is a regular attendant and a generous supporter, though in this, as in most of his charities, he is his own almoner, always dispensing his bounty with his own hands and seeing it bear fruit under his own eyes. In the same way he intends to dispose of his large accumulations during his lifetime.

Mr. Keck is a most cautious and safe financier. His great success is the result of prudent foresight and painstaking discrimination, together with a life-long habit of spending less than he earned and never going in debt. He is a man of remarkable prescience, and hence all his investments and transactions have been profitable. He has never "ground the face of the poor," nor taken advantage of the circumstances of those overtaken by disaster to drive a close bargain, or obtain any advantage in trade. Every enterprise with which he has ever been connected has been conducted in an honorable, transparent and straightforward manner.

As a citizen, his neighbors call him "a No. 1 man." He is temperate, amiable, courteous and gentlemanly in all his ways. As an executive officer, he possesses the highest talents, and would do honor to almost any position in the gift of the people of his state. In social life, he is mild, unassuming and agreeable; he is a man of eminent good sense, and this characteristic will be found to pervade his whole mind, character and actions.

On the 26th of March, 1844, he married Miss Elizabeth Jackson, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch origin, a lady in every way the counterpart of her husband. They have five children, all living: Irving Alonzo, Mary Caroline, Viola Isadore, Luella Celicia, and Charles H. Irving A. is cashier of his father's bank at Sigourney; Mary C. is the wife of W. G. Simmons, of Washington; Viola I. is the wife of Albert Phelps, of Washington; Luella C. is the wife of E. F. Crandall, Esq., of Spring Hill; the youngest is still attending school.

GEORGE L. DAVENPORT.

DAVENPORT.

WHEN one visits the city of Davenport to-day, and stands a unit in the midst of thronging hundreds, and beholds its wealth and influence, it is difficult for him to realize that all before and around him, including two cities in the vicinity, is the growth of half a century. Intimately associated with the early history and struggles of this enterprising city, which bears the name of his father, is the one which heads this sketch.

George L. Davenport, pioneer, merchant, banker and real-estate owner, was born on Rock Island, on the 15th of November, 1817, and is eldest son of Colonel George Davenport, being the first white child born in this section of the country. He was nursed by an Indian maid and his playmates were Indian boys; he therefore learned to talk their language about as soon as he did English. His early education was gained at the school of an invalid soldier at Fort Armstrong, and at the age of ten he was sent to attend school at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained two years, and then returned to the island, and was placed in the store of the American Fur Company, of which his father was a member, remaining until this trading-post was given up upon the removal of the Indians, in 1837, to the Des Moines river. During this time he was away to school, part of the time at the Illinois College at Jacksonville, at the Catholic University at St. Louis, and at the Winchester Academy at Winchester, Virginia. He was at an early age adopted into the Fox tribe, and was called "Mosquake," and was always a great favorite with them. In the fall of 1837 he accompanied by request the Sac and Fox delegations of chiefs to Washington, and visited other large cities. They made a treaty with the government, selling a large tract of land. He also attended the several treaties with the Indians with Governor Dodge, then U. S. Commissioner.

In 1832 he made the first "claim" west of the Mississippi, and built the first frame house in the territory. In the winter of 1837 and 1838 he was actively engaged in trying to secure the location of

the county seat at Davenport, in which he was successful. In 1838 he went into the store of Davenport and Le Claire. In 1839 he married and commenced business for himself, and continued till 1853, during this time taking an active interest in all public improvements, and contributed largely to advance the growth of the town and county, laying out roads, building bridges, school-houses and churches, and surveying for the improvement of the water-power on the rapids of the Mississippi river for manufacturing purposes. In the fall of 1848 he leased a steam flouring mill with two other merchants, for the purpose of breaking the system of bartering grain, they paying cash to the farmers for their wheat. In the spring of 1850, in company with Mr. A. Le Claire, built the first foundry and machine shops, and constructed the first steam-engine, and made the first castings in the city. He sold out in 1855. In 1854 the first gas company in the state was organized, and he was elected president, and has occupied that position twenty-two years. In the fall of 1857 a branch of the State Bank of Iowa was organized, and he was elected president, and continued in that position ten years, and when it was merged into the Davenport National Bank he was elected president of that institution, remaining for eight years, until the spring of 1875, when he resigned, and retired from active business. To the good management of Mr. Davenport the Davenport National owes much of its success, which makes it one of the solid institutions of the country. In 1871 he was elected a director of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, and still continues in that position, and has held many other appointments of honor and trust. Mr. Davenport has done much for the improvement of the city, has built several fine blocks, and is liberal in his encouragement of enterprise. In every position which in his eventful life he has been called to fill, Mr. Davenport has been successful in the highest sense. As a business man, he has been upright, reliable and honorable, and in all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and right, justly valuing his own self-respect and the deserved esteem of his fellow men, as infinitely better than wealth, fame or position.

HON. ASAHEL W. HUBBARD,

SIOUX CITY.

THE early settlers in Sioux City, Iowa, were men of foresight as well as energy. The map indicated that this was a very important point, and that here must some day be a city, the size of which would be determined in part by the number of enterprises centering here. Among these early settlers was Judge Hubbard, a man of great force of character and that kind of industrious nature which, if wisely applied, rarely fails. He located here when the village of Sioux City was but two years old, and when it had, perhaps, five hundred actual white settlers. He has lived to see the number exceed five thousand. He has lived to see six railroads enter the town, and was the chief promoter of these various enterprises.

Asahel Wheeler Hubbard was born on the 18th of January, 1819, at Haddam, Middlesex county, Connecticut. His parents were Simeon and Esther Wheeler Hubbard, both of Puritan stock. His father was a farmer, and the son remained at home until sixteen, working in the summers and attending school during the winters. The first summer he drove a team, hauling stone to the Connecticut river, following it with another winter term of school in his father's district. The next summer he worked in a stone-quarry seven months at ten dollars per month, devoting the money thus earned to attending a select school in Middletown, Connecticut. The summer following he cut stone at sixteen dollars per month, and then, following the same business a few months longer, he received thirty dollars per month and boarded himself.

At nineteen we see him wending his way to Indiana as a book agent, locating before the end of the year at Rushville, in that state, teaching school six months, and then entering a law office.

He was admitted to the bar of the district court of Rush county in January, 1841; practiced there for sixteen years and then moved to Sioux City. Here his talents soon made themselves apparent, and his fitness for certain positions made it almost impossible, whatever his own taste and inclination might be, to remain in private life.

While in Indiana, as early as 1847, Mr. Hubbard

was elected to the state senate from Rush county, and served three years, declining to be a candidate for reëlection. He had been in Iowa only one year before he was elected judge of the fourth judicial district, at that time embracing at least thirty counties in the northwestern portion of the state. He served four years, and was then, in 1862, elected to congress, continuing there for six years. Among the committees on which he served were those on foreign affairs, public expenditures, and Indian affairs. Representing a frontier district, living in proximity to the red men, and conversant with their habits and the methods of dealing with them, the placing of him on the last named committee was eminently fitting, and on it he did especially good service. He was very attentive to his duties while in congress, and served his constituents and the state with unqualified satisfaction. Whatever responsibilities he has ever assumed, either as a government official or private citizen, he has discharged with the utmost faithfulness. He was a whig until the party ceased to exist, and has since been a republican.

Judge Hubbard attends the Presbyterian church, but is not a communicant.

On the 10th of October, 1849, he married Miss Leah Pugh, of Rushville, Indiana, a near relative of the late Senator Pugh, of Ohio. She had four children, only one of them, a son, now living. He is practicing law in Sioux City. His first wife died in 1854. In January, 1862, Judge Hubbard married Miss Leah Swift, of Rushville, the result of the latter marriage being five children, all living but one.

Judge Hubbard aided in organizing the First National Bank of Sioux City six years ago, and has been its president since it went into operation. He is still interested in railroads, and in every enterprise which will increase the prosperity of Sioux City and develop the wealth of the upper Missouri valley.

HON. DENNIS N. COOLEY,

DUBUQUE.

AMONG the successful men of Iowa may fairly be placed the name of Hon. Dennis N. Cooley. The essentials of success, courage, patience, perseverance, and the prudent use of good common sense, rarely fail in their legitimate result, and success brings honor in every honest occupation.

He was born at Lisbon, Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the 7th of November, 1825, and is a descendant from a long-lived family. His grandfather on the paternal side, Aaron Cooley, was a major in the revolutionary war and served with much distinction. He died at the advanced age of ninety-one years. His grandfather Taylor, on his mother's side, was employed in the same war when fourteen years old as wagon boy. He lived in Lisbon, New Hampshire, to the age of ninety-seven years. He was one of the few men who voted for Washington and Lincoln as presidents of the United States. He represented his native town in the legislature for more than twenty years. The death of his father, Hon. Benjamin Cooley, left his mother but a small estate to support and educate a family of eight children, he at that time being two years old. During boyhood he worked on the farm and attended the common schools during the winters. When fifteen years of age he left home, filled with an ambition for a career of honor and usefulness and relying on his own efforts for a support.

He entered the Newbury Seminary in Vermont, and by teaching school during recess was enabled to remain and fit himself for college. This he accomplished, but owing to his limited means he postponed entering, and taught select schools and in the academy at Londonderry, Vermont, for some time. He did not graduate, but from his literary tastes and professional studies he received the degree of A.M. Reared in boyhood on a farm, he became inured to labor, and, possessed of a rugged constitution, he has enjoyed perfect health and been able to accomplish his successful course. From early boyhood he had determined to become a lawyer, and to this end all his energies were bent, though in the meantime, from 1847 to 1849, he was partner in a large mercantile house in Vermont, and being very successful acquired the means to pay the expense of his legal education. In 1850 he entered the office of Hon. H. E. Stoughton, and afterward was one year with Hon. A. Stoddart, and for a year and a half read with the well-known firm of Tracy, Converse and Barrett, of Woodstock. While a student

T. M. Cooley

with the latter firm he was elected one of the clerks of the house of representatives of the Vermont legislature. In 1854 he was admitted by the Hon. Jacob Callamore to practice in the courts of Vermont. In the autumn of the same year he removed to the great west, and located at Dubuque, Iowa. Previously to this he had twice visited Iowa and purchased several thousand acres of land, which was the foundation of his now ample fortune.

Endowed by nature with a strong and acute intellect, trained under legal teachers distinguished for ability and enthusiasm, and inspired from his early years with strong ambition, he devoted himself to his practice as soon as he had completed his professional studies. He has pursued his chosen course with untiring zeal and with a success which has already earned him no inferior rank among the leading lawyers of the land. He practiced successively in the firms of Samuels and Cooley; Samuels, Cooley and Allison; and Cooley, Blatchley and Adams, until 1864, when he was appointed by President Lincoln as commissioner to South Carolina. Here he, with his associates, took possession and sold to the Union soldiers and freedmen the islands and so much of the country as was in our lines, putting over half a million dollars into the treasury of the United States. He acted at the same time as special commissioner to settle titles and the right to possession of the city of Charleston. In July, 1865, he was appointed by President Johnson as commissioner of Indian affairs, which office he held until September, 1866, and for political reasons resigned (he not accepting the changing "my policy" of Johnson), it not taking effect until the following November, when he was succeeded by the now Senator Bogy, of Missouri. It must be said, to the credit of Mr. Cooley's administration of Indian affairs, that no word of adverse criticism was ever published against it, and though others were severely criticised by the press, his management was received with marked approval. In 1864 he was secretary of the national republican committee for Lincoln's second campaign, and took entire charge of the "document department" of the campaign, scattering over six millions of documents to the army and country generally on the "war-a-failure" issue. On his resignation of the office of commissioner of Indian affairs he gave his undivided attention for four or five years to the practice of law in Washington. While serving as commissioner of South Carolina he gained the confidence of the people of that state, and in the litigation of claims which followed he had a large share, and did a very remunerative practice before the court of claims and the United States supreme courts, never, however, taking any case before the departments or congress. In 1862 and 1866 he was a member of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Brooklyn and Baltimore, and at the former was one of the secretaries of the conference, and distinguished himself in the active part he took in the affairs of the Book Concern, and was chairman on a committee (of eighty-one) on that subject.

He was elected president of the First National Bank of Dubuque, and it is due to him perhaps more than to any one else that it is one of the solid institutions of the west. In 1873 he was nominated by the republican party as state senator; and though the county has an average democratic majority of from fifteen hundred to eighteen hundred, he was elected by four hundred and ninety-nine majority, and nineteen hundred and sixty ahead of Governor Carpenter on the state ticket, in his county. This was the only time since his residence of twenty-two years in Dubuque he ever allowed his name to go before the people for any office, and never mingles in local politics. However, in 1874 he was prominently spoken of for congress by his party, and received the highest vote in the convention of any candidate for seventy-five ballots, when Hon. Mr. Granger was nominated and was defeated in the election by Hon. L. L. Ainsworth, the democratic candidate. Mr. Cooley has never been prominent in politics, finding enough in his profession to exert all of his energies and take up all his time. In 1873 he was appointed commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, and spent several months traveling over the continent, visiting points of interest. He has been a strong advocate of education in the state, and was president of the board of Cornell College, Iowa, for several years, making it a munificent gift of ten thousand dollars and endowing a chair in the institution. He has given more for the encouragement of education than any other man in the state.

Mr. Cooley has high and rare literary attainments, and is one of the most generous of men. He is called upon as often as any man in the state to deliver addresses, lectures, etc., for benevolent purposes. Though the receipts at times are very large, he never would accept any compensation for his labors, and often added generously to the object of the lecture.

He was married in September, 1850, to Miss Clara Aldrich, a lady of high attainments.

Mr. Cooley takes great interest in the forwarding of agricultural pursuits, and has a large, well-stocked farm a little distance from Dubuque. He was elected president of the Northwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, which office he still holds. He has, by industry and perseverance, built up a large business, has become wealthy, and is distinguished throughout the country. He is in the prime of life, is a pleasant and genial gentleman, and has a host of friends.

HON. JAMES GRANT,

DAVENPORT.

JAMES GRANT was born on a plantation near the village of Enfield, Halifax county, North Carolina, on the 12th of December, 1812. His father, James Grant, was the son of James Grant, descended from the Highland clan of Grants, who fought for the Pretender, at Culloden, and was transported for the good of King George II, with fifteen hundred others of like rebellious proclivities, to the colony of North Carolina. His mother, Elizabeth Whitaker (Grant), was the daughter of Mat. C. Whitaker, Esq., of Halifax county, North Carolina, who immigrated from Warwick county, Virginia, and was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Alexander Whitaker, who was one of the first Virginia colonists and who baptized Pocahontas. The Whitaker family, now very numerous in North Carolina, numbers among its members the Hon. Mat. Whitaker Ransom, United States senator from that state, and a cousin of our subject.

His father was a man of large body, six feet high, bony and muscular. He was born to affluence, but was left an orphan in his infancy. Like most southern young men, he was not inured to labor, and without parents to guide, and possessed of abundance, he studied no profession, followed the business of a planter and lost his estate in unfortunate speculations before our subject was twelve years old. The latter years of his life were devoted to the public service, and at the time of his death he was comptroller of the State of North Carolina.

Judge Grant was the second of a family of eight children; was raised on the patrimonial plantation; commenced going to school at the age of eight years, having been previously taught the alphabet by his mother. He was precocious; in ten months he could spell every word in Walker's dictionary. It was no trouble to him to learn, no matter what the study. He would occupy no place in his class but the first, and when his lessons were learned no boy was more ready for play. He was never truant from school or from any duty, but always wanted his own way.

At thirteen he was prepared for college, but in deference to the advice of the venerable president of the institution, who had taught his father, his entrance was postponed for two years. In 1828 he entered the sophomore class of Chapel-Hill University, having for class-mates, among others, J. D. Hooper, Thomas Owen, Allen and Calvin Jones, Jacob Thompson, secretary of the interior under President Buchanan, and James M. Williamson, now of Memphis, Tennessee. Grant was taken sick in his senior year, but graduated with a class of thirteen others in 1831, while still under eighteen years.

After leaving college he taught school three years at Raleigh, and emigrated to the west at the age of twenty-one, being governed in this move partly by his aversion to the institution of slavery.

He read law with William H. Haywood, of Raleigh, North Carolina, who was at one time a senator from that state. In 1834 he removed to Chicago, Illinois, then a village of five hundred inhabitants, where he commenced the practice of his chosen profession. Shortly after his debût at the bar, a fist-fight about his first client brought him into notice, and he soon acquired reputation as an advocate. In the same year Governor Joseph Duncan appointed him prosecuting attorney for the sixth district of Illinois, comprising all the northern part of the state from Chicago to Galena, to Rock Island, Peoria, Hennepin, La Salle and Iroquois. He traveled this circuit on horseback, and rode about three thousand miles a year. In June, 1836, he resigned this office, finding that it interfered with his home business. He remained in Chicago till 1838, when it became apparent that the lake winds were detrimental to his health, and he removed to the then territory of Wisconsin, selecting Davenport, in Scott

county, as his future home. In the same year congress created the territory of Iowa. For some time after his removal to the west side of the great river he lived on a farm near Davenport, and felt disposed to give up his practice. In 1841 he was elected a member of the house of representatives of the fourth territorial assembly of Iowa, to represent the district composed of Scott and Clinton counties, his colleague being Joseph M. Robertson. In 1844 the people of Scott county elected him to represent them in the first constitutional convention, his colleagues being Andrew W. Campbell and Ebenezer Cook; and in 1846 he was again sent by the people of Scott county as their sole representative to the second constitutional convention, and in both sessions he drew up the bill of rights. Although a democrat in politics, he was nominated by the territorial governor Chambers, a whig, as prosecuting attorney in his district, and was confirmed by the council.

After the adoption of the constitution framed in 1847, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, our subject was elected judge of the district composed of the counties of Allamakee, Blackhawk, Bremer, Butler, Buchanan, Cedar, Clayton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette, Grundy, Jackson, Muscatine, Scott and Winnesheik, and held the office during the term of five years, declining reëlection. In 1851 Judge Grant gave life and vigor to the project of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad; was its first president and made a contract with Messrs. Sheffield and Farnham to build it. In 1852 he was again a member of the legislature from Scott county, and was elected speaker of the house. Since that time he has kept aloof from office. During the intervening period he has been the head of one of the largest and most successful law firms of the northwest. From a statement recently made by Hon. John F. Dillon, judge of the United States circuit court, regarding Judge Grant's judicial and professional career in Iowa, we make the following extracts:

> Judge Grant's life has been given essentially to the law. All outside of this has been merely accidental. His political career and his public services, except those upon the bench, are mere episodes in his life. Although he has kept alive his classical attainments in a degree quite unusual among men who have become eminent in the law, his main energies and his chief studies have been in the line of his profession. Early in life he discovered the advantages to be derived from the possession of law books, which are the most effective implements in a lawyer's vocation, and he is the owner of perhaps the most complete and valuable private law library in the west, if not in the United States. It is supposed to exceed in value the sum of $30,000. . . . To every lawyer and to every judge his library doors stand always wide open. In illustration of his public spirit it is but proper to refer here to a fact well known in Iowa. When the legislature required a term of the supreme court of the state to be held semi-annually in Davenport, it was made a condition that it should be without cost to the state, a species of economy, by the way, which has nothing to recommend it; the better to accommodate the court and the bar, Judge Grant fitted up a room for the use of the court above his library and set it apart for them for several years, neither receiving nor expecting compensation. He combines the essential qualities of a successful lawyer, first among which I place integrity, without which no man can be a great lawyer, nor for any considerable length of time a successful one. He is incapable of conscientiously misstating to a court a fact or the effect of a decision, or of concealing an adverse decision. He has the zeal and courage necessary to great success at the bar. In addition to this, nature has gifted him with most felicitous powers of expression. In the use of strong, vigorous, pure English, it is rare, indeed, to find one who equals him. I have heard him make a law argument, of an hour's length, without hesitating for a word, or without employing a superfluous word. Every sentence was short, clearly cut and finely chiseled—in its way a work of art that I have often admired.
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> He is a man of strong and tender emotions, and occasionally when the subject is of such a nature as to elicit his feelings, he is eloquent in the highest sense of the term. This characteristic was especially manifest in his impromptu eulogy on the lamented Stockton, pronounced at a meeting of the bar of Scott county, and in his remarks on the death of the late chief justice of the United States, in the circuit court, at Des Moines, which will never be forgotten by any who heard them.
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> He has a practical sagacity, so marked as justly to entitle it to the name of genius. It was this quality which enabled him so early to discern that the tide of municipal railway-aid bond litigation taken at the flood would lead on to fortune and to fame. He fought that battle for years. Every inch of ground was hotly contested. The state courts were against his views. The lower federal courts were likewise against him, but in general he was sustained by the supreme court of the United States; but he had to carry his points, one by one, and the contest extended through many years. Whatever may be thought of the legal merits of the controversy in its varied phases, all agree that for Judge Grant it was a splendid professional victory, one which has justly given him great distinction, and a satisfaction which is not diminished by the more substantial rewards with which it has been attended.

Added to the accomplishments thus enumerated, Judge Grant is a fine classical scholar, possessing a memory which enables him to retain, not only his early, but his later studies, and to utilize his learning with the best effect.

Few men have a better practical knowledge of mechanics and agriculture, or acquaintance with the wonderful achievements of modern science than he. If his professional life had been cast in some of the older states or larger cities his tastes would probably have led him to make the laws of patents a special study, and he would have become eminent to a remarkable degree in that department.

The judge has been three times married. On the 8th of July, 1839, he married his first wife, Sarah E. Hubbard, who was born within sound of the waves of Plymouth Rock, of Puritan ancestry. She gave birth to a daughter, who died in 1841; the mother followed her to the grave in June, 1842. In Janu-

ary, 1844, he was married to Ada C. Hubbard, who had immigrated from Windsor, Vermont, to Scott county, Iowa; she died in June, 1846, leaving an infant daughter, who survived her mother one year. On the 10th of June, 1848, he was married to his present wife, Elizabeth Brown Leonard, who was born on the 21st of December, 1825, in the town of Griswold, New London county, Connecticut. Her parents were James and Betsy K. (Brown) Leonard, who immigrated to Iowa in the autumn of 1838, being eight weeks in making the journey, and crossing the "father of waters" on a bridge of ice on the 12th of December. Her father was subsequently a member of the Iowa legislature, and died suddenly in 1845, while serving in that capacity. Mrs. Grant is a lady of rare personal beauty and of high intellectual attainments. Judge Grant and his wife are childless, but they have for many years devoted much of their time and fortune to the care and education of children of their relatives, having had as many as seventeen under their control and management, and are prouder of them than many parents. They have thus made to society good returns for the large estate which their industry and prudence have accumulated during a life of activity and usefulness.

On the 10th of June, 1873, the judge and Mrs. Grant celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, their "silver wedding." The occasion was made memorable by one of the most sumptuous entertainments and most gorgeous display of wealth and fashion which the city of Davenport had previously witnessed. Not only were the élite of the locality present, including the Scott county bar and the judges of the United States courts, but the "aristocracy" from the surrounding county and adjacent states, and also a large contingent from the judge's native state, including several of his college classmates. A prominent feature of the ceremonies, which consisted largely of speeches and congratulations, was an address from the Scott county bar, accompanied by a massive silver set. The following is the address:

DAVENPORT, June 10, 1873.

HON. JAMES GRANT,—*Dear Sir:* Your brethren of the Scott county bar, uniting with your many other friends in the congratulations appropriate to this occasion, avail themselves of the opportunity it affords to ask your acceptance of a slight testimonial of their warm regard and esteem for you, and of their appreciation of the many kindnesses and courtesies which you, so many years their senior at the bar, have constantly extended to your junior brethren. They can hope for nothing more than that this little tribute, viewed as a sincere expression of the kind feelings of your brothers in the profession, may afford you the same pleasure in its reception as they feel in offering it.

That you and your amiable and excellent wife may enjoy together many more years of happiness, is the sincere wish of your friends and brothers.

C. E. PUTNAM,	H. R. CLAUSSEN,
JNO. N. ROGERS,	WM. T. DITTOE,
ABNER DAVISON,	JOHN C. BILLS.
GEO. E. HUBBELL,	D. H. TWOMEY,
S. E. BROWN,	JAMES T. LANE,
JOHN ACKLEY,	J. D. CAMPBELL,
JOHN W. THOMPSON,	J. W. STEWART,
J. H. MURPHY,	J. W. GREEN,
E. E. COOK,	JOHN N. CRAWFORD,
J. SCOTT RICHMAN,	JOSEPH A. CRAWFORD,
HERMAN BLOCK,	WM. K. WHITE,
ERNEST CLAUSSEN,	LUDWIG BRUNING,
H. M. MARTIN,	J. HOWARD HENRY,
J. H. MELVILLE,	FOSTER & GABBERT.

In politics, the judge has always favored the democratic party.

He is not a member of any church, though assenting to the Christian religion.

His habits are most exemplary. His influence has always been on the side of law and order, morality and industry.

HON. WILLIAM G. HAMMOND,

IOWA CITY.

AMONG the leading educators of the United States, in the department of the law, stands William Gardiner Hammond, LL.D., chancellor of the law department of the Iowa State University. He was born at Newport, Rhode Island, on the 3d of May, 1829. His parents were William G. and Sarah Tillinghast (Bull) Hammond, the former a lawyer and a graduate of Brown University in 1821, and of a family settled in Narragansett since the end of the seventeenth century, who practiced in Newport, and was surveyor of customs there from 1829 to 1847; died in 1858. The latter a daughter of Henry Bull, of Newport, Rhode Island, of a family settled there since the purchase of the island from the Indians in 1638. The founder of the family in that state was the Quaker governor of Rhode Island mentioned by Bancroft in connection with the rising against the tyranny of Andros. Both father and mother were descended on the maternal side from the Huguenot family of Tillinghasts founded by the Calvinist minister, Pardon Tillinghast. His mother also descended from the noted Baptist preacher,

Obadiah Holmes; and on both sides his ancestors are identified with the history of Rhode Island and freedom of religious opinions. William prepared for college under the private instructions of his father and of Rev. Thacher Thayer, D.D., a Congregational minister. He graduated at Amherst in the class of 1849, taking Latin salutatory, to which an English oration was added as a special compliment. President Julius H. Seelye, M.C., was a member of the class. Seelye, Hammond, Henry Lobdell, missionary to Mosul, and William J. Rolfe, the editor of Shakspeare, were intimate friends, and formed, with a very few others, a club for mutual criticism and study, which was kept up through the college course, and had a very decided influence on the character, habits of thought and studies of all its members. He was also one of the editors of the college magazine, "The Indicator." He studied law in Brooklyn, New York, from 1849 to 1851, with Hon. S. E. Johnson, and went into partnership with him as soon as admitted to the bar in May, 1851. He practiced law in Brooklyn and New York city until 1856; was republican candidate for county judge of Kings county in 1855.

In 1856 he went to Europe for the purpose of travel and study, and also with a view to improving the health of his wife, who was threatened with disease of the lungs. He traveled through England, Ireland, France, Germany and Italy, spending a winter in the latter country and nearly a year at Heidelberg in Germany, pursuing the study of civil law and comparative jurisprudence. He returned from Europe in the fall of 1858 to find all that he had accumulated by years of successful practice swept away by the crisis of 1857–8.

After spending some months in his native place he removed to Iowa in December, 1859. He reached Iowa a perfect stranger to all its people, with less than three dollars in his pocket, and went to work in an engineering party on the small branch of railroad now known as the Dubuque Southwestern, beginning with a position as rear chainman at one dollar per day, and working his way up through all positions as a railroad engineer, till in about fifteen months he became chief engineer of a new railroad enterprise, for which he had just made the preliminary surveys when the further building of railroads was stopped by the war. He then acted for a year as professor of languages in Bowen Collegiate Institute, at Hopkinton, and spent one winter as principal of the Anamosa city schools.

In 1863 he resumed the practice of law at Anamosa, and in 1866 removed to Des Moines, where he practiced till 1868. While at Des Moines he became associated with Judges G. G. Wright and C. C. Cole, of the Iowa supreme court, in the conduct of the Iowa Law School, a private enterprise started by the two judges in 1866. In 1868 this school was transferred to Iowa City and became the law department of the State University. The same faculty was retained, but Mr. Hammond removed to Iowa City and took chief charge of the school. From that time its growth was rapid and steady, and its reputation has been constantly extending. At first he was the only resident professor, the two judges lecturing for eight weeks each during the year. There are now two resident professors, who give all their time to the school, three other professors attending a portion of each year, and four regular lecturers. The average attendance is about one hundred yearly, and the annual number of graduates sixty to seventy. The course still consists of a single year, but an (optional) second year has already been added, and it is the purpose of the regents to make the course one of two full years. The entire course of study is directed by Mr. Hammond, who teaches himself from fifteen to eighteen hours weekly, and devotes his entire time to the supervision of the law department, of which he is chancellor.

While practicing at Anamosa in 1865 and 1866 he prepared and published a "Digest of Iowa Reports," being a continuation of the work begun by Judge John F. Dillon in 1860. The two volumes of "Dillon and Hammond's Digest" were long in high favor with the profession, but are now superseded by the later work of Messrs. Withrow and Stiles. In 1867 he originated the "Western Jurist," a well-known legal periodical published at Des Moines, and was its editor-in-chief until the summer of 1870. Since that time his contributions to other legal periodicals have been numerous. He has also published several synopses of his lectures in the law schools for the use of his students. For some years he has been a vice-president and an active member of the American Social Science Association, and read papers on legal education at the meetings of that body in Detroit, May, 1875, and in Saratoga, September, 1876. Other publications, articles from his pen, appeared in "Putnam's" and "Harper's" magazines in 1855 and 1856; in the "Continental Magazine" and "Round Table," 1863 and 1864;

introduction to American edition of "Sander's Justinian," Chicago, 1875. There have also been published a number of lectures and addresses, separately printed for private distribution.

In 1871 Mr. Hammond was appointed one of the three commissioners to revise and codify the laws of Iowa under an act passed by the legislature of 1870, his associates being Hon. W. H. Seevers, the present chief-justice of Iowa, and Hon. W. J. Knight, late mayor of Dubuque. The result of their labor may be found in the present code of Iowa, adopted by the legislature at the session of 1873. He received the degree of LL.D. from Iowa College, at Grinnell, in 1870, and from Amherst College, Massachusetts, in 1877.

In religious views, he is an Episcopalian, and belongs to the "broad church."

Mr. Hammond was educated in the democratic school of politics, but left that party in 1854 and took an active part in the formation of the republican party, and with it he has since acted, though of late taking no active part in partisan matters.

He was twice married: in 1852 to Lydia B. Torrey, daughter of Hon. Joseph W. Torrey, formerly a distinguished lawyer of Detroit, Michigan; in 1865 to Juliet M. Roberts, daughter of the late Rev. William L. Roberts, D.D., of Hopkinton, Iowa. They have one child living, a daughter (Juliet) seven years old.

Mr. Hammond is gifted with a strong constitution, which alone could have borne him through the labors of his past life and sustained him through trials that would have discouraged a less energetic man. In personal appearance, he is above the medium height; in manner, grave and dignified; a man of sterling worth, generous and genial, liberal in his sentiments and social in his nature. As an instructor, he is characterized by independent thought and logical reasoning, and in the position he fills has the happy faculty of inspiring his students and infusing into them his own enthusiasm, and by his manly and dignified demeanor does not fail to command their esteem. He is very favorably known throughout the country, and bids fair to stand in high places among the foremost of the legal profession.

HON. AUSTIN ADAMS,

DUBUQUE.

OF all the professions none affords greater opportunity for the development of native ability than the law; for here one is led into the investigation of subjects most vital to the interests of his fellows, and may, if he will, become versed in the grandest questions of his country and state. A fair proof of this statement is seen in the successful career of Austin Adams. He was born at Andover, Windsor county, Vermont, on the 24th of May, 1826, and is the son of Jerry Adams and Dorcas *née* Austin, both natives of New England. He commenced life as a farmer boy, being trained to habits of economy and industry, qualities which have been invaluable to him in all his subsequent life.

After closing his studies in the common schools, he, in his fourteenth year, entered Black River Academy, to complete his preparatory studies, and in his nineteenth year entered the sophomore class of Dartmouth College, at Hanover, New Hampshire, from which he graduated in due course. Of a studious disposition, he had, from boyhood, inclined to the legal profession, and his desire for it was increased by frequently attending the courts and listening to the arguments of the advocates. After leaving college he accepted the situation of principal of the academy at West Randolph, Vermont, employing his leisure in studying law. Afterward he for a short time attended the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to practice at Windsor, Vermont, in January, 1854, being examined by the Hon. Jacob Collamer, since United States senator, and before that time postmaster-general in Taylor's cabinet.

After his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with ex-Governor Coolidge, which, however, continued but a short time. The State of Iowa being fast settled up, he, in the fall of 1854, joined the western tide of emigration and settled in Dubuque, and being pleased with the location and prospects of the place, determined to make it his future home. Engaging at once in his profession, he soon built up a remunerative practice, and inspired in his fellow-citizens confidence in his ability, wisdom and honor, and was strongly urged by them to enter political life; and notwithstanding his mod-

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Arthur Adams

est preference to avoid the perplexities of public life and live in retirement, he was, in October, 1875, elected judge of the supreme court of Iowa for a term of six years.

Politically, he has always been identified with the republican party, but has taken no active interest, more than to perform his duties as a citizen. He has been for some years a regent of the State University of Iowa, and in his own city was for a time president of the board of education.

He was formerly a member of the Congregational church, but with thought and study became more liberal in his views, and is now a Unitarian.

He was married in 1857, to Miss Mary Newbury, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Newbury, a Presbyterian clergyman. As a judge, he has gained a wide popularity, being known as a man who enters with his whole soul into whatever he engages, and to this may be attributed his success. Personally, Judge Adams has many rare qualities, and by his upright course of life, his manly independence of character, has made for himself an enviable reputation.

JOHN McD. BURROWS,

DAVENPORT.

PROMINENT among the citizens who have passed the ordeal of a pioneer life in the west, and whose early struggles well deserve a place in these memorials, is the subject of this sketch, John McDowell Burrows, who was born in the city of New York, on the 8th of May, 1814. His parents were David and Anna (Mulford) Burrows, natives of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. The ancestors of the family on both sides came from England four generations ago and settled in New Jersey, where many of their descendants still remain.

In the course of events it fell to the lot of the mother of our subject to educate and support a family of eight children. She was a woman noted among her friends for her piety, remarkable energy and devotion to her children. Her life was fragrant of good deeds and holy living, and her memory is a treasured keepsake with her family and all who knew her.

At the age of fourteen John removed with the family to Cincinnati, Ohio. After the usual primary education it was resolved by his pious mother and an uncle, Stephen Burrows, that he should become a minister of the gospel, and with this end in view he was sent, at the age of seventeen years, to Lane Seminary, Ohio. However, after remaining in that institution about two years, he became convinced that he lacked several essential elements of success in that profession, and accordingly abandoned his purpose. This closed his educational career, and his mother sent him to learn the trade of wood turner, at which he continued till the fall of of 1838. He made and sold furniture to western merchants along the Mississippi river, and consigned on commission to others. In the spring of 1837 he made a trip to St. Louis and the upper Mississippi, to look after his business interests. His ardent and energetic mind was soon awakened on beholding the beauty and magnitude of the Mississippi valley; he seemed to comprehend at once the prospects for the future of this promising land, and decided on removing hither. There were others in Cincinnati at that time turning their attention in the same direction, and accordingly, in the spring of 1839, in company with John Owens, Wm. S. Collins and Mr. Ganet, he removed to Davenport. Three of the gentlemen who then accompanied him are still living, honored citizens of Davenport,— the first named, John Owens, died at Davenport on the 27th of September, 1876. Mr. Owens and our subject made the trip together in a one-horse buggy, and occupied ten and a half days in the journey. Davenport was at that time in the territory of Wisconsin. They purchased a claim of eighty acres, long known as the Owens and Burrows tract, a part of which is still owned by our subject, and upon it his beautiful dwelling now stands, amid grounds tastefully laid out, covered with vineyards, shrubbery and the choicest fruits, planted by his own hands. They also, as was the custom in those days, took each of them a "claim" of three hundred and twenty acres of prairie land. This claim was the entire section, seventeen, lying back of West Davenport on Duck Creek. They drew lots for choice of halves, dividing the section north and south. Mr. Burrows drew the east half, nearest the town. In order to secure the claim against being "jumped," they employed a man to plow five furrows around the entire tract, at

a cost of fifteen dollars. Some two years after this, when the land was brought into market and offered for sale, these two speculators held a consultation as to the entry of the land at government price,—whether the prospects would warrant such an investment. Upon mature deliberation Mr. Owens abandoned his at once; while Mr. Burrows gave his half to a Dr. Hall, on his refunding the fifteen dollars paid for the breaking. Alas for the shortness of human vision! The same land soon after sold for one hundred dollars per acre.

During the first year Mr. Burrows cultivated seven acres of his forty-acre homestead, and also rented a small tract that had been broken on the Dubuque road, near Duck Creek. Here he labored faithfully the first season, and succeeded in raising a crop, walking to and from his work with his little tin dinner-pail, eating his lonely meal on the banks of the creek. At that time the "herd law" was unknown in Iowa, and a little before harvest the cattle of "the town" broke in and destroyed his entire crop. With winter approaching the prospect looked dreary enough, but his energies and ambition were ever adequate to the emergency. With fresh thought and new courage he began building a storehouse in the town, and in the spring of 1840, in partnership with R. M. Prettyman, a former clerk, began business as a merchant in a little frame house on Front street, under the firm name of Burrows and Prettyman. They began on a small scale, selling goods on commission for Cincinnati houses; and in the fall of 1840, there being for the first time a surplus of wheat in the county, they purchased and shipped wheat to the east, Mr. Burrows buying and shipping the first bushel that ever left the county. This was the beginning of the produce business in Davenport, a business into which, in later years, he entered very largely. Nearly all produce at that day was shipped up the river, for the supply of military posts and the Indian trade. He also bought and packed the first pork that was ever sold in Davenport. This he took, in 1841, with the hams and shoulders, to Prairie du Chien, and sold to Rice and Dawsman, Indian traders, receiving his pay in the only currency then known — silver dollars and half-dollars, with a little gold coin. The amount formed a large and heavy package, and as he had neither trunk nor valise — such conveniences not being in general use in those days — it proved both burdensome and annoying. His business concluded, he found that there was no boat for Davenport for several days, but by traveling some twelve miles across the country and crossing the Wisconsin river he would reach a place where the stage passed. Burdened with several packages, into which, for convenience, he had divided his coin, he set out on his homeward journey, and after experiencing much difficulty in crossing, in an Indian canoe, the Wisconsin river, which was much swollen, he arrived at the stage station to find that it had left. Nothing daunted at this disappointment, he at once determined to pursue his way on foot to Dubuque. It was late in the afternoon and the country was very sparsely settled, but when nearly dark he came to a small farm house. His load had become very heavy and his weary limbs sought rest, but where to deposit his treasure for the night was his greatest trouble. He feared robbery but wanted shelter, which was cheerfully accorded him, such as it was, by the proprietor of the hut. At supper three dark-visaged, unshaven men appeared at the table, whose presence much excited the already anxious and burdened mind of our subject. He had removed a portion of his coin from his pocket to his hat, which he kept close by his side. The dim light of the cabin but partially revealed the outlines of the company with whom he was destined to spend the night, and robbery and murder were uppermost in his thoughts. All were seated, and the divine blessing in the name of Jesus Christ was invoked upon the frugal meal, when a heavy weight rolled from his heart, greater than that he had carried through the day,—he was beneath the roof of a disciple of Christ. His supper was eaten with a keen relish, and his sleep was sweet and refreshing. In the morning at an early hour he pursued his way, and reached Dubuque at ten o'clock the night following, traveling the whole distance of seventy-five miles, on foot, in twenty-eight hours. Such were the difficulties and dangers incident to a pioneer merchant and trader of that not very distant day. Thus he progressed steadily, and from 1845 till 1860 the firm of Burrows and Prettyman, of which he was the senior member, was second to but few in the west in the extent of its operations and in the character and standing of its credit.

In 1847 the firm began the manufacture of flour, which was an undertaking of no ordinary kind in that day, and was entered upon with many fears, but with stout hearts. They erected the largest and most perfect mill of its kind in the west, and for ten years manufactured five hundred barrels of flour daily. In the year 1855 they made eighty thousand

barrels of flour, grinding four hundred thousand bushels of wheat. In this year their transactions amounted to over seven hundred thousand dollars. They also conducted a large pork-packing establishment, and during the above-named period bought and packed more hogs than any other establishment north of St. Louis. In the year 1854 they slaughtered nineteen thousand hogs. During that time they also bought, sold and shipped more grain than any other firm in the state. In the financial panic of 1857–9, however, their losses were very great. In the disastrous failure of Cook and Sargeant they lost heavily, and were obliged to close business, compromise with their creditors and dissolve partnership. In the following year Mr. Burrows commenced anew, with a fair prospect of success, and for three years did a reasonable and moderately paying business; but in 1863 he met with another serious misfortune, the entire destruction of his mill by fire. This swept from him everything he had accumulated, for he had no insurance, and he was once more penniless. His credit, however, was good, and by the aid of friends he built a new mill, which he operated successfully for three years more, during which time he paid the entire cost of its construction, when suddenly and mysteriously it also caught fire and was burned to ashes, and he was again reduced to where he began. But Mr. Burrows has a will and an energy that are irrepressible; he is again engaged in business as a produce and commission merchant, with a fair prospect of regaining his lost fortune.

On the 1st of December, 1836, he married Miss Sarah Meeker Gamage, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a most excellent woman, who shared in meekness and thankfulness his prosperity, and, without murmur or complaint, his adversity. She was ever noted for her undissembled piety and hearty benevolence. She died in January, 1876, mourned by all who knew her. Of the eleven children who were born to them only one, Elisha, is now living. He is engaged in business with his father.

Mr. Burrows was raised a Presbyterian; has always been a consistent member of that church, and expects to die in that faith.

He has never taken an active part in politics; was a "Henry Clay whig," and, after the death of that party, opposed the extension of slavery, and is now keenly sensitive to the shortcomings and partisan trickery from which no party seems to be free.

HON. RUSH CLARK,

IOWA CITY.

THE life of Rush Clark presents one of those numerous examples to be found in the United States of rapid personal progress from humble beginnings to a substantial and honored position. It is conceded also that of all the different professions none affords greater opportunity for the development of native ability than that of law. A fair proof of this is evidenced in the successful career of the subject of our sketch. He was born at Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of October, 1834, and is one of a family of nine children of John and Mary (Smith) Clark. He was educated at the Ligonier Academy, and later at Jefferson College, taking a classical course and graduating in 1853, at eighteen years of age. His tastes early turned to the medical profession, and before graduating he studied medicine in the office of Dr. Ealy in his native town. In the spring of 1853 he removed to Iowa, studying law with his brother, George W. Clark, Esq., and was admitted to the bar at Iowa City. Before commencing his practice he temporarily took editorial charge of the "Iowa City Republican," then the whig organ, and being published at the then state capital wielded a large influence. While in charge of this paper, in 1854, the republican party was organized, which, in convention, nominated Hon. James W. Grimes for governor (afterward United States senator), and in the campaign which followed he, through the columns of his paper, took an active part in the issue which changed the politics of the state. After the canvass he confined his energies to building up of a law practice, in which he was eminently successful, and has enjoyed a large and lucrative business built up by patient energetic work, and has gained for himself no inferior rank among the leading members of the Iowa bar. In the summer of 1861 he was appointed on Governor Kirkwood's staff, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was active in mustering troops and rendezvousing them preparatory to tak-

ing the field. In 1859 was elected to the general assembly on the republican ticket, though his county was considered democratic, and by reëlection served two terms. In 1862 he was elected speaker of the house and received the highest encomiums of both parties for his impartial decisions, from which there never was an appeal. At the expiration of his term of office he returned to his practice, and gave it his entire attention until 1875, when he was again elected to the general assembly. In June, 1876, he was nominated for congress, and afterward elected in his district. He was educated in the Presbyterian faith, and is still an attendant upon that church.

He joined the republican party at its organization, and has always been an active partisan and an able advocate of its principles.

He was married in 1863, to Miss Eugenia Orr, of Iowa City, who died in 1867. She was a lady of high attainments, and distinguished for a marked excellence of womanly and christian virtues. Mr. Clark was again married in 1868, to Mrs. Sidney Robinson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

While a self-made man, and generally engaged in the activity of a professional life, yet he has found time to devote to general literature, and is well read in the current events of the age. As a public speaker he is eloquent, earnest and convincing; as an official, is courteous, kind and obliging, and has the entire confidence of his constituents. He is known as a man of sterling integrity, decided character and untiring energy, and has every promise of a prosperous and honorable career.

HON. G. C. R. MITCHELL,

DAVENPORT.

HON. G. C. R. MITCHELL, late judge of the fourteenth judicial district of Iowa, was born on the 6th of December, 1803, at Dandridge, Jefferson county, East Tennessee. His parents were Nathaniel and Anna (Rea) Mitchell, the former born in Virginia, in 1777, and the latter in the same state, in 1787, of Scotch ancestry. Nathaniel served in the war of 1812, and was a colonel in militia. After the war he settled in Knoxville, Tennessee, where he carried on merchandising for a few years. Large colonies of the family still reside in Alabama, Tennessee, Indiana and Missouri.

Judge Mitchell was educated at East Tennessee College (now East Tennessee University), in Knoxville, Tennessee, and was a member of its first graduating class in 1822. His parents having removed to Lawrence county, Alabama, he proceeded thither after leaving college, and commenced the study of law under the direction of A. F. Hopkins, Esq., of Mobile, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. He practiced successfully in Alabama until 1834, and was several years clerk of the circuit court, and was at one time candidate for circuit judge, but was defeated; afterward he spent one winter in a tour among the eastern cities. In the spring of 1835 he removed west, and after visiting St. Louis, Chicago, Galena and Dubuque, he decided to settle in Davenport. Liking the climate and anticipating the result of its admirable location, he purchased a "squatter's" right — the tract of land upon which he afterward built a beautiful residence in which he passed the greater part of his life. At that period what now constitutes Iowa was a part of Michigan, and until Wisconsin was formed there was neither law nor offices of any kind west of the Mississippi river. For several years after, the principal professional business of lawyers in the territory was connected with litigation regarding "squatters'" claims. Judge Mitchell added considerably to this species of practice in the courts of Rock Island county, which were at that time organized. In 1843 he was elected to the house of representatives of the Iowa territorial legislature. He was nominated as congressional representative from the state in 1846, but was defeated. He was elected mayor of Davenport in 1856, and served in that capacity one year. In 1857 he was nominated by a meeting of the bar, and elected judge of the fourteenth judicial district, composed of the counties of Scott, Clinton and Jackson. He was elected to this office by a handsome majority, although a strong party candidate was run in opposition to him, and although every other nominee of the opposite party was elected by overwhelming majorities. He held the office, however, but a short time, being compelled by ill health to resign it a year later, intending to return to the south. This purpose, nevertheless, he did not carry out, rest and relaxation bringing for a time the needed relief.

In politics, the judge had been always a whig until that party dissolved, or became allied to free-soilism and other principles which characterized the later years of its existence. Subsequent to that period he acted with the democratic party, having full faith in the nationality of its principles.

In religion, he had been raised in the nominal pale of the Presbyterian church, but later in life influences were brought to bear upon him that drew him into the Roman Catholic church, in the communion of which he died.

In April, 1852, he married Miss Rose A. Clarke, of Brown county, Ohio, daughter of a native Irishman. They had six children, two sons and four daughters, only one son and one daughter of whom survive.

Judge Mitchell died on the 6th December, 1865.

As a jurist, he took a high position; he was profoundly discriminating, a keen, careful analyst, whose deductions were always reliable. His mental processes were seemingly slow, but in reality rapid, for while others would dash to a conclusion — often the wrong one — with an imperfect view of a few contiguous facts, he traversed the whole ground, omitting nothing, however seemingly trivial; and although he may have occupied more time than others in evolving a question, yet he performed a much greater amount of labor, and his conclusions were in that proportion worthy of credence. If he was possessed of one trait more prominently than another, it was his thorough comprehensiveness,— his ability to include everything in the examination of a subject, and to add to this a nice instinctive and cultivated perception of the character and weight of a fact, and one may see why he rarely went wrong or fell into an error in conclusions.

In regard to his everyday life — that portion of a man's being which all are interested in knowing — he was wealthy, with cultivated literary taste, a choice and ample library, a large social circle of sincere and pleasant friends, an amiable wife and dutiful children. He enjoyed life as only one surrounded by such circumstances could. Fresh, instructive and engaging in his conversation, he took a very high rank as a social companion, and as one who could be instructive, amusing and brilliant without effort.

His only surviving son, Nathaniel S., was educated at the University of Notre Dame, St. Joseph county, Indiana; read law under the direction of the Hon. John W. Thomson, of Davenport, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1876. He is a gentleman of great urbanity and amiability of manners, brilliant intellect and fine personal appearance. He promises to follow closely in the footsteps of his father. He was married on the 29th of April, 1874, to Miss Charlotte E. McManomy, of New York city, of Scotch-Irish lineage. They have one child, a daughter, Helena.

The surviving daughter of Judge Mitchell is Miss Josephine, a young lady of rare beauty and culture.

HON. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,

DUBUQUE.

WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON, a native of Ohio, was born in Perry, Wayne county, on the 2d of March, 1829, his parents being John and Margaret (Williams) Allison. His youth was spent in aiding his father to cutivate a farm, and in attending a common school a few months each year. His early manhood was devoted to studies in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, and Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio. He commenced studying law in Wooster, in the latter state, in 1850, and was admitted at the Wayne county bar two years later. He practiced awhile in Ashland, Ohio, and in 1857 moved to Dubuque, Iowa, which has since been his home. Mr. Allison applied himself closely to his profession, and built up a large practice in a very short time. He immediately identified himself with every local enterprise tending to further the interest of Dubuque and the state, and became, almost from the start, a leader in more than one important movement.

When the rebellion broke out in 1861 Mr. Allison was appointed on the staff of Governor Kirkwood as one of his aids, and acted with great efficiency until 1862, when he was elected to congress. Thrice he was reëlected, serving in all eight years, in the lower house. He entered congress in the darkest hours of our political history since independence was gained; vigorously supported every measure for suppressing the rebellion, and took advanced ground on the methods for accomplishing that end. He was one

of the hopeful members of that body, and believed the rebellion would be crushed as soon as the government guaranteed "all the privileges of religion, of family, of property and of liberty." During the first two years that he was a member of congress he introduced a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river, and had the happiness of seeing the measure succeed, he being one of its ablest and most earnest supporters. It was through his influence that the land grant was secured for the railroad leading westward from McGregor, Iowa. While in congress he voted for all the constitutional amendments, and earnestly supported every republican measure, such as the Civil Rights bill and the Freedman's Bureau bill. During the last six years that he was in the lower house he was on the committee of ways and means, and showed, by his efficiency the wisdom of the selection. He did himself much credit and rose higher and higher at the close of each session. His speeches were prepared with much care, have great logical strength, and some of them have been much sought for and widely circulated.

On leaving Washington in March, 1871, Mr. Allison returned to his home in Iowa, and aided in pushing on several enterprises of great local importance. But the people of Iowa were not done with his services. In January, 1872, he was elected to the United States senate, succeeding Hon. James Harlan. His term of office runs until March, 1879. In the upper house he has proved himself an indefatigable worker on the committees on appropriations, pensions, Indian affairs and library. In the summer of 1875 he was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for the sale of the Black Hills, but the attempts at negotiation were a failure.

Mr. Allison has always acted with the republican party, and in Iowa has been one of its leaders.

He attends the Presbyterian church.

On the 5th of June, 1873, he married Miss Mary Nealley, of Burlington, Iowa.

Mr. Allison is a candid and persuasive speaker, and at the time of writing (November, 1876) has just concluded an extensive political canvass, he having spoken about fifty times in Iowa alone. In his oratorical efforts he appeals to the judgment and reasoning powers, rather than the passions, and leaves an excellent impression on the mind. His bearing is such that he commands the high respect of political opponents. His social qualities are admirable, and his moral character is irreproachable.

ASA HORR, M.D.,

DUBUQUE.

ASA HORR, a native of Ohio, was born at Worthington, on the 2d of September, 1817. His parents were Isaac Horr and Nancy Smith Horr, both of New England stock. Originally the family name was Hoar, of the same pedigree as the distinguished family of that name in Massachusetts, and was changed to Horr by an act of the legislature. The father of Asa was an early settler in the Black river country in New York, and opened a farm there prior to immigrating to Ohio. In the latter state he engaged in the mercantile business, but losing his property by fire he returned to New York in 1827, and died in Watertown, Jefferson county, soon afterward. The widow was left with nine children, and very little means for their support. Up to the time when his father died the subject of this brief memoir was kept at school most of the time, and had full scope for his love of books; but now came a hard struggle in that direction. He was put on a farm, and for several years attended schools during the winters only. His hours of leisure, when he had any, were given to books rather than play, and, much to his delight, he sometimes gained time for study by working by tasks. When nearly grown to manhood he became a house-builder, operating a short time, with an elder brother, at Dundas and other places in Ontario, Canada.

At the age of twenty he returned to his native town in Ohio, and read medicine with a cousin. He attended lectures at two colleges in that State, and graduated from both. After leaving the Cleveland college he practiced six years in Ohio and one in Illinois, and in 1847 made a permanent settlement in Dubuque, Iowa.

Not content with a mastery of the science of medicine, in which profession he has gained high distinction, he has given no inconsiderable attention to the investigation of sciences collateral to medi-

cine. Quite early in life he studied botany with a good degree of success, and for more than twenty years was one of the leading observers for the Smithsonian Institution. He was influential in originating, and prominent in building up, the Iowa Institute of Science and Arts in Dubuque, and has been its president for the last eight or nine years. He is a man of decidedly scientific tastes and respectable attainments. Dr. Horr is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Public Health Association, and of several scientific societies in the Upper Mississippi valley. He is identified with many important interests in Dubuque. Its town clock was procured largely through his exertions, and the true longitude of the city was established through him ten or twelve years ago, by the aid of his fine astronomical transit.

Dr. Horr is one of the leading surgeons in northern Iowa, and neither his practice nor his reputation in this line is limited to any one state. He was post surgeon at Dubuque in the early part of the late war, and examining surgeon for recruits in the regular army.

He has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1856. In politics he was a whig until the extinction of that party, since which time he has been a republican.

Till middle life his religious views were orthodox; they are now liberal.

He married Miss Eliza Sherman in 1841, and the widow Emma F. Webber in 1868. He has three children, all by his first wife. His eldest child, Augusta S., is the wife of Henry Hackbusch, a civil engineer and surveyor, at Leavenworth, Kansas; Edward W. is a leading merchant at Blandville, Kentucky, and the youngest child, May, lives at home.

ELIAS C. CHAPIN,

DAVENPORT.

ELIAS CORNELIUS CHAPIN, proprietor of the Davenport "Gazette," was born near Cleveland, Ohio, on the 21st of August, 1836. His father was Dr. Descom Chapin, an eminent physician, who for years practiced at Rockport and Cleveland, Ohio. He died when our subject was but eighteen months old, leaving a family of five children, of whom Elias was the youngest, to the care of his widow. His mother was Susan (Giddings) Chapin, daughter of Daniel Giddings, a scion of the distinguished New England family of that name, the late Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, being her full cousin.

The Chapin family of New England is descended in direct line from Samuel Chapin, who took the freeman's oath in Boston, June 2, 1641, and who is supposed to have emigrated from Wales in that year or a short time previously. He was afterward a deacon of the Congregational Church in Dorchester, and "was a man highly esteemed and employed in public business," as the records of the period testify. He subsequently removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, and on the 10th of October, 1652, was appointed one of the magistrates of that city, and in 1654 his commission was extended indefinitely. Most of those who bear the name in this country trace their lineage to this source. The family has been distinguished for several generations by the number of clergymen, deacons, scholars, educators and literary and scientific characters it has produced. Among those who illustrate the patronymic in the present day may be named the Rev. Edwin H. Chapin, D.D., of New York; Rev. A. L. Chapin, D.D. LL.D., president of Beloit College; Chester W. Chapin, Esq., of Springfield, Massachusetts, a prominent railroad chief, and M. and E. S. Chapin, of Massasoit House fame, who have been prominently identified with the growth of Springfield, Massachusetts. Our subject is the lineal descendant in the seventh generation of the above named deacon Samuel Chapin, and is a worthy scion of a worthy sire. The intervening links in the descent are: Decomb Chapin, born on the 12th of December, 1794; Ezra, born on the 12th of February, 1758; Timothy, born on the 8th of March, 1733; Jonathan, born on the 20th of April, 1688, and Japhet, son of the original Samuel, born 1642.

After the death of Dr. Descom Chapin, the mother, with her children, moved to the old New England home in Chicopee, Massachusetts, where our subject was educated, graduating at the high school of that place at the age of thirteen years. After leav-

ing school he commenced life as a clerk in a store. At seventeen he entered the large dry-goods jobbing house of Austin, Sumner and Co., Boston, Massachusetts, and made himself so useful, and by his exemplary conduct so gained the confidence and esteem of the firm, that at the age of twenty years he was admitted to a partnership which continued to the entire satisfaction of the members until the year 1860, when he formed a more advantageous alliance with Mr. Joseph Dix,— brother to Miss Dorothy Dix, the distinguished philanthropist,— in the same line in the same city. The new firm continued in successful operation until the spring of 1865, when failing health caused by the climatic vicissitudes of the east admonished him to seek a more genial clime. He accordingly set his face westward, and after examining several localities pitched his tent at Charles City, Iowa. Here he led an active, out-door life for a period of eight years, carrying on an extensive farming establishment, and being also a partner in the large banking house of Chapin, Fairfield and Co., afterward E. C. Chapin and Co. His health being by this means fully restored and his constitution re-established, and agricultural pursuits not being adapted to his tastes and early habits, he embraced an opportunity which then offered and became a partner in the Gazette Printing Company, of Davenport; and transferring his residence to that city he has since been the able manager of the business interests of that paper. The "Gazette" is now the leading daily and the largest establishment of its kind in the state. The three years of Mr. Chapin's management has increased the circulation nearly one half and given it a metropolitan character, it now being the recognized medium for news for the triad of cities, Davenport, Rock Island and Moline,— to each of which it is delivered by carriers every morning before the breakfast hour.

In politics, Mr. Chapin has always been a staunch republican, and, like his puritan ancestors, an uncompromising enemy of the institution of human slavery, and during the late rebellion gave his influence in support of the integrity of his country; and though prevented by feeble health from participating actively in the military service, yet he rendered efficient aid as a recruiting officer, in which capacity he operated for over a year in Massachusetts.

In religion, he follows in the line of Plymouth Rock, and intends to "fight it out on that line." He has been identified with Sunday-school work since his early youth, and in the state of his adoption has been a prominent laborer in the same field. He has served efficiently for six years as a member of the State Sunday-School Association, two years of which he has been its president.

In 1863, for the benefit of his then failing health, he made a trip to Europe, visiting the principal cities of that quarter of the globe.

On the 22d of September, 1857, he married Miss Fannie M. Breed, of Lynn, Massachusetts, a scion of an old and long established family, which has embraced in its membership many names of marked ability, Mr. Isaiah Breed, her grandfather, having been for thirty years president of the Lynn Mechanics' Bank, and serving two terms in the state senate. They have two children, namely, Elmore Descom and Mabel Bartlette.

HON. SYLVESTER BAGG,

WATERLOO.

THE subject of this brief sketch, a native of Massachusetts, was born in Lanesborough, Berkshire county, on the 6th of August, 1823, the son of Calvin and Martha (Wheeler) Bagg. At an early age he attended a private school in his native town, and afterward pursued a three years' course of study at Lenox Academy, in the same county. At the age of nineteen he entered the law office of William T. Filly, Esq., of Lanesborough; and, on being admitted to the bar, removed, in May, 1845, to Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio. There he practiced law twelve years, and built up a good business; but desiring a wider field of action, he resolved to remove to the west, and accordingly crossed the Mississippi river, and in March, 1857, settled at Waterloo, then recently made the county seat of Blackhawk county. Here he has since resided, and established a fine reputation as an honorable man and skillful attorney. During his first ten years in Iowa he practiced in partnership with Hon. Henry B. Allen, and the docket of the district court showed a growing and very lucrative business.

On the 23d of November, 1862, Mr. Bagg was appointed assistant quartermaster in the army, with the rank of captain, and afterward was breveted major for efficient service. He served till December, 1865.

In November, 1868, he was elected the first circuit judge of the ninth district; he was reëlected in 1872, and at the time of this writing is again a candidate on the republican ticket for the same office. His affiliations have always been with the party of which he is now so popular a favorite, and no jurist in northern Iowa is more deserving of public confidence and esteem.

Judge Bagg is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In religious sentiment, he is a Baptist, and has been a member of the Waterloo church for eighteen years.

On the 15th of May, 1845, he was married to Miss Mary M. McKnaught, of Lebanon Springs, New York, a very accomplished lady, by whom he has one child, a daughter.

JOHN WEARE,

CEDAR RAPIDS.

THE oldest continuous banker in the State of Iowa, and one of the builders of the first flouring mill in the valley of the Cedar, is John Weare, for more than thirty years a resident of Cedar Rapids. His parents were John and Cynthia Ashley Weare, his father being a farmer, lumber dealer and general business man. The great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was the first governor of New Hampshire, and the first bank resident in that state. The Weares were a patriotic family, several of them participating in the struggle for independence, and the father of our subject losing a leg in the war of 1812.

John Weare, junior, was born on the 8th of October, 1816, in Stanstead, Canada, then Lower Canada, and in his infancy his parents moved across the line into Orleans county, Vermont. There he spent his childhood and early youth, reared in industry and always ready for work. From ten to fourteen years of age he often picked potatoes for neighbors at ten cents a day; that sum, in those days, looking as large to him, no doubt, as a thousand cents to-day. To secure pocket money for the holidays he and his playmates used to climb hemlock trees for young crows and get the bounty money.

When John was fifteen years old, the whole family, father, mother, four boys and four girls, moved to Allegan, Michigan. There they cleared up a large heavily-timbered farm, the father engaging also, in a short time, largely in the lumber business. Young John remained with his father until he was past twenty-one years of age, always ready for any task, however rough and hard.

After the panic of 1837 Mr. Weare came to Iowa, and spent some years in prospecting and in various kinds of employment in different places, settling finally in Cedar Rapids in the spring of 1845. The previous winter he spent in Dubuque, procuring subscribers and making collections for the "Miners' Express," doing a remunerative writer's work.

On reaching Cedar Rapids, in connection with others, he immediately made preparations for utilizing the water-power, building a dam, digging a race, etc. Shovel in hand, he worked side by side with the Irishmen and other laborers in the race, standing in the water sometimes ten or twelve hours a day; and went twenty miles up the Cedar for timber for the first flouring-mill and saw-mill built in Cedar Rapids. He floated the logs down the stream, having the oversight of the whole work. Night after night he camped out with the choppers, having a force of twenty men under his charge. The completion of the flouring-mill—still standing, and one of the landmarks of the city—marked an epoch in the history of the place. Frontier settlers came a hundred miles for flour, doing more or less shopping, and making Cedar Rapids an important trading point.

With the mill in operation Mr. Weare soon began to open farms, one after another, until he had five under good cultivation, adding stock and improving its breed from time to time. All these farms he owns to-day, and all, with their neat houses and industrious tenants, are within the sound of the church bells and steam whistles of Cedar Rapids.

As the country began to develop, Mr. Weare opened an agency office for the transaction of miscellaneous business, it eventually growing into a bank. He used to take emigrants up and down the Cedar valley and out into the open prairie; select

lands and make entries for them, and give them liberal time in which to make payments, usually from two to five years. These settlers were almost invariably persons of very moderate means, yet they were honest and industrious, coming here to make homes and rear families; and, strange to say, out of something like three millions of dollars invested for these poor farmers, he never had to take a farm back, never resorted to the law to secure his full pay, and never lost a dollar! Years ago they exchanged their log cabins for one and a half and two-story frame and brick houses, and are among the most independent class of people in Linn and its adjoining counties. The thrift of these early settlers Mr. Weare has often cited to people at the east, on his visits there, and has thus induced multitudes in later years to settle in the Cedar valley and other parts of Iowa. Directly and indirectly he has exerted a mighty influence in filling up the "Empire State" of the west.

As the country has increased in population and wealth, his banking operations, commenced twenty-five years ago, have expanded in proportion, until he is not only the oldest continuous banker in the state, but one of the most extensive, as well as the most reputable financier. He is president of the First National Bank of Cedar Rapids.

Mr. Weare has always taken a deep interest in the railroad enterprises centering here, and was one of the foremost men in bringing most of them into town. No interest likely to enhance the growth of Cedar Rapids, or in any way to benefit the people, has failed to receive his hearty coöperation. He is very active in every good cause.

Mr. Weare belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

He is a liberal contributor to the Protestant churches of Cedar Rapids, and promptly responds to charitable objects generally.

In middle life he voted the whig ticket; latterly, the republican.

In March, 1840, he married Miss Martha Parkhurst, of Allegan, Michigan, and raised five of her children in Cedar Rapids. Most of them are settled in Iowa, and within a few hours' ride of the paternal home. His first wife died in 1858. In December, 1862, he married Miss Martha Rogers, of Clinton, Iowa, formerly of Buffalo, New York. She has two children, both at school in this city. All of Mr. Weare's children have been educated in Iowa. He is a warm friend of education, and believes in patronizing home institutions.

Mr. Weare has seen his sixty autumns, yet is as fresh-looking and as sprightly as most men in middle life. Not one man in ten thousand has a finer physique, or shows better preservation. His health is perfect, the result, in part at least, of strictly temperate habits, and great prudence, coupled with great activity. In a business point his life has been a grand success, and the lesson of his indomitable industry and pluck and his unflinching rectitude is now before the young men of the state and country. Let them study it.

HON. LEMUEL DWELLE,

NORTHWOOD.

NORTHWOOD, Iowa, was fortunate in having men of solid merits for its founders and its early settlers. They gave a good reputation to the town, and that reputation abides. Among the first families to settle here, the pioneers, in fact, were the Dwelle brothers, Lemuel, Albert J., and Horace V. Dwelle, all men of excellent character and full of public spirit.

Lemuel Dwelle, a native of New York, was born at Greenwich, Washington county, on the 16th of August, 1824. His parents were Alphonso and Elizabeth Tefft Dwelle. The grandfather of Lemuel was a captain in the revolutionary army, and several of his uncles were in the war of 1812. Lemuel spent the first twenty-two years of his life on his father's farm, receiving, meanwhile, a common school education. For ten years he was a contractor and builder, doing a large business.

In 1856 Mr. Dwelle started for the west, locating early in the following year where the beautiful village of Northwood now stands, and where then stood a solitary log house. He and his brother, Albert J., built a flouring mill on the Shelbrook river, and ran it until 1875, when they sold out. At present Lemuel is engaged in farming and the real-estate business, buying and selling large quantities of land, and still in partnership with Albert.

Mr. Dwelle was county surveyor the first five or

six years that he was in Northwood, and was a county supervisor fourteen or fifteen years. In 1866 he was elected to the lower house of the general assembly, and in 1875 to the upper house, doing in both branches good service in the committees on manufactures, agriculture, and horticulture, being chairman of the first two. He was very diligent in the legislature, and a faithful servant of the people. His senatorial term does not expire until 1879.

The Dwelles were the local prime movers in securing the Central Railroad of Iowa, which has its northern terminus at Northwood, and are leaders in all useful enterprises.

Mr. Dwelle has been a Mason for twelve years and has taken three degrees. He has been a member of the Baptist church for thirty years.

On the 30th of December, 1875, he was married to Miss Hattie A. Edwards, of East Troy, New York.

Lemuel Dwelle is a thoroughly truthful, kind-hearted man, seeking other's good as well as his own. He has helped himself by helping others, has encouraged worthy people to settle in Northwood, actually making sacrifices in their behalf, but has thereby increased the population and improved the society of the place. In character, as well as in purse, he is one of the solid men of Worth county.

HON. CHARLES T. GRANGER,

WAUKON.

CHARLES TRUMBULL GRANGER, judge of the tenth judicial circuit, is a native of New York, and was born in Monroe county, on the 9th of October, 1835. His father, a man of great physical strength and intellectual powers of a high order, an uneducated farmer, was fond of debate, especially on religious and political questions. His mother, before her marriage, was Sally Dibble, an excellent woman, who died when Charles was only a few years old. While he was a mere lad his father moved to Kirtland, Ohio, then the Jerusalem of the Mormons. Young as he was, he must have been a good observer of the Saints, for his recollections of their leading men are extensive and full of interest.

After his mother's death Charles lived for some time with a brother-in-law in Huron county, Ohio. Here he was impatient of restraint and often rebelled against what he regarded as unjust authority. At length, when thirteen years of age, to avoid chastisement, he ran away from his brother-in-law's and never returned. He came to the west. Up to this date his educational advantages had been limited and not well improved. He now awoke to a new life and a new ambition, attended an academy a few months at Waukegan, Illinois, studying only the common English branches; in November, 1854, moved to Allamakee county, Iowa, and taught a district school the next winter on Yellow river; returned to Illinois in August, 1855, and afterward attended school at the academy before mentioned for a few months. Subsequently, while working on a farm near Waukegan about a year, he improved his leisure hours studying law books borrowed from lawyers in town. In March, 1860, he returned to Allamakee county, Iowa, read law with Hatch and Wilber, of Waukon, and was admitted to the bar near the close of the same year. It was in this office, as he states, that he received that substantial encouragement and aid which mark the time as an epoch in his life, and his preceptors as true benefactors and friends. Before commencing practice he went to Mitchell, Mitchell county, and commenced teaching; was elected county superintendent of schools in 1861, and in August of the next year resigned that office to go into the Union army. He entered as captain of company K, 27th regiment Iowa infantry; as a soldier, was very popular; excelled in his knowledge of the duties of any position he was called to fill; often acted as judge advocate in cases of court-martial and as assistant adjutant-general, and served until the close of the war.

Returning from the south, Mr. Granger commenced practice as a partner of L. O. Hatch, Esq., at Waukon, on the 1st of January, 1866. Three years later, on the 1st of January, he was appointed district attorney of the tenth judicial district to fill a vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Hatch; at the general election in 1869 was elected to fill out the unexpired term, and at the general election the following year was elected for a full term of four years. When this term had half expired, being now well known throughout the district, he was elected judge of the tenth circuit.

In 1874, much against his tastes and inclinations,

Judge Granger was nominated by the republicans of the third district as their candidate for congress, but for the want of personal effort on his part he was defeated by the Hon. L. L. Ainsworth, the latter receiving a majority of sixty-three votes. Two years later he was reinstated on the bench of the tenth circuit without party opposition, and still wears the ermine.

Judge Granger has been twice married: the first time, at the age of twenty, to Miss Sarah H. Warner, of Antioch, Lake county, Illinois. She died without issue on the 2d of June, 1862, two months before he went into the army. His present wife was Anna J. Maxwell, of Waukon, an estimable lady, with whom he was united on the 15th of April, 1868. They have two small children, a daughter and a son.

The career of Judge Granger, considering the discouragements of its humble beginning, has been remarkable. When he was first appointed district attorney his experience as a lawyer had been confined to office work. He had never tried more than one case in a court of record, and that a case of trifling importance. His success, therefore, as district attorney, was a surprise alike to himself and his friends. From the beginning his familiarity with legal principles, his common sense in their application to the case in hand, his skill in drawing the truth from witnesses, and his clear, fair and convincing style of argument, attracted at once the attention of the bar and the people; and, notwithstanding his want of experience, he was soon marked as most suitable material for the bench. The judgment of the people in this respect was correct. As a judge, he merits and receives great praise. His court is a model of dignity and propriety. On the bench he neither talks too much nor too little. He treats all members of the bar with uniform kindness and courtesy, and at the same time insists on the respect due to his position. Nothing escapes his attention in the court-room. Every word of evidence that goes to the jury is heard and weighed by him. His judicial decisions and opinions are generally correct, often able, are always unquestionably in harmony with a keen sense of justice. But to say that he is an able and just judge does him but partial justice. That singular magnanimity which has distinguished every step of his public career, military or civil, is most prominent and beautiful in his private life, as a citizen, neighbor, husband, father and friend.

WILLIAM RENWICK,

DAVENPORT.

AMONG the prominent men who have taken a high and leading part in the manufacturing interests of Iowa, none deserves more honorable mention than William Renwick, prominent lumber manufacturer. He was born in Liverpool, England, on the 24th of June, 1829, and is the son of James Renwick and Elizabeth *née* Lockerby, both natives of Scotland and descendants of the old Covenanters. He received his early education in England; and later, after the removal of his father's family to Iowa in 1846, attended the Iowa College. In 1850 he engaged in the grain and commission business with his father, under the firm name of Renwick and Son. He was the first agent of the American, and also the United States, Express Companies in Davenport. In 1852, in connection with their other business, the firm began dealing in and manufacturing lumber, and in 1855, selling their interest in other business, they devoted their time and capital exclusively to the lumber trade. His father retiring in 1859, he conducted the business on his own account until 1875, when the firm of Renwick, Shaw and Crassett was formed, of which he is senior member. Mr. Renwick has been very successful in his business, and much of his success may be attributed to his perseverance and energy even under adverse circumstances. He is much interested in all enterprises intended to develop the resources of the city and country.

In religious views, he is a Presbyterian, and has been trustee of that church for a number of years.

He was raised in the democratic school of politics, and adhered to the principles of that party until 1866, when his views became more liberal, and he now supports for office the man whom he thinks best fitted for the position, irrespective of party lines.

He was president of the Board of Trade three years, and is an owner in and director of the Davenport City Street Railway Company. He is also a

Wm Penwick

director in the Scott County Agricultural Society, in which he is much interested, having been a member for twenty-two years.

He has traveled extensively over the continent of Europe, and being an observing man, has gained a large fund of valuable information. He possesses much taste for the fine arts, and has recently added some fine paintings from the masters to his choice collections.

He was married on the 21st of March, 1855, to Miss Cynthia Seymour, of Davenport, Iowa.

Personally, Mr. Renwick has rare qualities, and by his upright course of life, his manly deportment and independence of character, has made for himself an honorable reputation. Few men have more devoted friends than he; none excel him in unselfish devotion and unswerving fidelity to the worthy recipients of his confidence and friendship.

HON. J. K. GRAVES,

DUBUQUE.

WHILE the lives of self-made men seldom abound in incidents of a sensational character, there is an energy and a perseverance of character that lends to them a charm, an attractiveness and worth that merit admiration and careful thought. The subject of this sketch is an illustrious example of that class of men who, by the employment of brain and energy, have risen from obscurity to wealth and high social position.

Mr. Graves, beginning life a poor boy, has, by his own efforts, attained to an honorable position both socially and in business.

He was born in Keene, New Hampshire, on the 29th of September, 1837, and is son of Caleb S. and Eliza Graves, *née* Kingman, and on his father's side of Welsh descent. His ancestors were early settlers of this country and participated in the battles of the revolution. His earlier education was gained at the common schools of his native town. He early had to care for and support himself.

At seventeen he left home and commenced life for himself, and securing a situation in a bank, as clerk and correspondent, he gave the day to his duties, and attended evening schools, and by diligent study made rapid progress. In 1855 he came west and settled at Dubuque, accepting the position of cashier in the banking house of M. Mabley and Co., which in 1858 was succeeded by the firm of J. K. Graves and Co., which did a very successful business until it was merged into a branch of the State Bank of Iowa, of which he was vice-president and general manager; he was also a member of the board of control of the State Bank of Iowa. The National State Bank succeeding this branch, he was one of the principal organizers of it, and for a time its vice-president. He was also prominent in organizing the Commercial National Bank, of which he was a large stockholder and director. He has been identified with the Key City Gas Works since 1859, and in 1866 he built the works which supply the city with light, and of which he is president, director and a large stockholder. In 1868 Mr. Graves took an active part in the organization and construction of the Dubuque Street Railway, of which he has been president the greater portion of the time.

During the early days of the rebellion he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, post quartermaster at Camp Franklin, Dubuque, with rank of colonel, having at one time nearly six thousand men in camp. In 1866 he was elected, on the republican ticket, mayor of Dubuque, by a large majority over his democratic opponent, which, considering that the city was strongly democratic, speaks well for his popularity. In 1876 Mr. Graves was elected representative to the state legislature; was in 1870 induced to turn his attention to the construction of a new railroad outlet from Dubuque to Chicago, which road is now in successful operation sixty miles down the river to Clinton. He is president of the Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque Railway Company, the Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota Railway Company, and the Iowa Pacific, and has been earnest and active in every enterprise tending to develop the interests of Dubuque and vicinity.

He was appointed special commissioner by the Interior Department, and twice visited New Mexico on the duties of his mission. Has twice visited Europe and traveled extensively over the continent visiting points of interest.

In politics, he is a republican, and an able advocate of its principles.

He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for a number of years.

He was married on the 12th of September, 1860, to Miss Lucy C. Robinson, of Salem, Massachusetts.

From boyhood Mr. Graves' life has been marked by strict integrity, independent action and close attention to business. Conscientious, benevolent, and warm hearted in his affections, he has endeared himself to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Beginning as he did, and relying wholly on his own exertions, he has attained a success of which he justly may be proud.

HON. GEORGE B. BURCH,

DUBUQUE.

TO a self-made man who has battled his way to success, and through his own unaided ability gained an honored and responsible position in society, much should be accredited. George B. Burch is the architect of his own fortune. Aside from a fair education gained by his own effort, his rise in the world must be attributed solely to his business tact and persevering energy. He came to the west a young man with a determined will and hopeful heart, and to-day is an esteemed citizen with a large and prosperous business. He was born at Lyons, Wayne county, New York, on the 22d of March, 1836. His parents were James H. Burch and Ruhama *née* Dunn, both natives of New York. His early education was gained at the common schools, and his father being in moderate circumstances could not lend him assistance, and at the age of fourteen he commenced life for himself by entering as a clerk in a drug store. Later he served in several clerical positions, and in February, 1855, removed to the west and settled at Portage, Wisconsin, where, in 1859, he formed a partnership in the drug business under the firm name of Burch and Lewis. This partnership had continued but a short time when he sold his interest, and removing to the lumber district, was employed for nearly a year as a bookkeeper. In 1861 he purchased a mill at Necedah, Wisconsin, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He removed to Dubuque in August, 1869, where he resumed the lumber business in connection with his mill in Wisconsin, in which he has been eminently successful, having built up an extensive and constantly growing trade.

In politics, Mr. Burch is liberal, and supports for office the best man in his judgment, irrespective of party. Since his residence in Dubuque he has taken a lively interest in the development of its various enterprises, and in the spring of 1876 was, by the unanimous vote of both parties, elected mayor of the city. He is a director of the First National Bank, also of the Northwestern Fair Association and of the Art Association. In 1859 he joined the Masonic fraternity, of which he is now a prominent member and a Knight Templar. He is not a member of any church organization, but attends the Congregational service, his wife being a member of that body.

He was married on the 27th of February, 1860, to Miss Ellen H. Merrill, daughter of Hon. Samuel D. Merrill, of Vermont. Personally, Mr. Burch has rare qualities, and by his upright course of life, his manly deportment and independence of character, has made for himself an honorable reputation.

HON. JOHN M. BRAYTON,

DELHI.

JOHN MARTIN BRAYTON was born in Newport, Herkimer county, New York, on the 15th of September, 1831; and is the son of Smith Brayton, a farmer by occupation, and Candace *née* Martin. He received the ordinary common-school privileges until fourteen years of age, at which time he went to Whitestown Seminary, Oneida county. At the age of eighteen he entered the sophomore class, of Hamilton College, from which he graduated in 1853. While pursuing his college course he began the study of law under Professor T. W. Dwight, then of Hamilton, now of Columbia College.

In 1854 he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of New York, and in that same year moved

to Delhi, Delaware county, Iowa. During the next year he formed a law partnership with A. E. House, which continued three years, when George Watson was admitted to the firm. From 1861 to 1864 the firm was Brayton and Watson. All of these firms did a lucrative business, few lawyers in the judicial district having more cases at the several terms of court. Since 1864 Judge Brayton has been alone in the profession, and no lawyer in the county has been more successful or risen to greater eminence at the bar.

In 1863 he was elected to the state senate for a term of four years. During this term he served on some of the most important committees, and proved himself a valuable member. But having a much greater liking for the law than for politics, he was glad to retire at the end of the four years. In 1870 he was elected judge of the ninth judicial district, serving until July, 1872; he then resigned. He wore the ermine with credit, and his withdrawal caused regret on the part of the legal fraternity. Of late years he has been largely engaged in railroad litigation, and is prominent in the enforcement of mechanic's liens, and by reason of his skill is well known in all parts of the state. By his honest, upright course he has accumulated a liberal fortune.

Judge Brayton is a member of no church, but by preference attends the Congregational.

In politics, he has always been a republican.

On the 4th of May, 1859, he married Helen M. Martin, a resident of Schoharie county, New York, and by her has had two children, one still living.

Judge Brayton is small in stature but large in intellect, he has a fair complexion and nervous temperament, mild, keen eyes, and a decidedly bookish air. He loves the law with his whole heart, but a stranger would seat him in a clerical or college chair, rather than on the bench or in a law office.

HON. EZEKIEL E. COOLEY,

DECORAH.

AMONG the early representatives of the legal profession in Winneshiek county, Iowa, is Ezekiel E. Cooley, a native of New York. He was born in Victory, Cayuga county, on the 12th of January, 1827, and has consequently reached his fiftieth year. His parents were Ira A. Cooley and Lydia Chittenden Cooley. His father was a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, who held pastorates, after the son was born, at Hermon, St. Lawrence county, Denmark, Lewis county, and Brownsville, Jefferson county. He died at the last named place in June, 1846. At sixteen years of age the son entered the Black River Literary and Religious Institute, Watertown, and at his father's demise was about to enter Hamilton College, but this bereavement thwarted all his plans. Two years prior to this date, while fitting for college, he commenced teaching, and in the summer of 1847 went to Cynthiana, Kentucky, to pursue this calling, arriving there with seven dollars in his pocket. Up to this date he had had a hard struggle in procuring the knowledge which he then possessed, and which struggle was not ended; but he continued to persevere, having the legal profession in view, and continued teaching with a view to supply himself with funds. Soon after reaching Kentucky he commenced studying law with Judge Trimble; was admitted to the bar in 1849, and in August of the same year returned to New York and took charge of a public school in Ogdensburg. Not satisfied with his legal attainments, simultaneously with his commencing to teach, he read law with Hon. A. B. James, now a member of the New York congressional delegation, and was admitted to the bar of that state on the 2d of September, 1850. He commenced practice at Hermon; two years later he removed to Ogdensburg, forming a partnership with George Morris under the firm name of Morris and Cooley, and continued this connection until October, 1854, when he immigrated to Decorah, the seat of justice of Winneshiek county. At that date there were less than thirty families in the place, but Mr. Cooley had the wisdom to see that it was a town of much promise and a good opening for an ambitious young attorney, with a broad foundation of legal knowledge on which to build.

In 1855 Mr. Cooley formed a partnership with W. L. Easton and L. Standring for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking and real estate. This banking-house proved eventually to be the seed-corn of the First National Bank of Decorah.

No movement calculated to benefit Decorah or

the county has failed to receive the hearty support of Mr. Cooley. As early as 1856 he was one of the prominent men in organizing a railroad company called the Northwestern, of which he was made the attorney. The financial depression delayed this enterprise, but after repeated trials the road, under another name, reached Decorah in September, 1869. Upon the celebration of its completion Mr. Cooley was very appropriately made the orator for the occasion. Two years after he settled in Decorah an effort was made to remove the county seat to Freeport, three miles eastward, and but for the adroit efforts of Mr. Cooley and a few other persons the project would probably have succeeded.

Mr. Cooley came to Decorah to practice law and to make it his business for life. He has carried out his intentions almost to the letter, and has attained eminence in his profession. The few offices which he has held were urged upon him by the partiality of friends. In the spring of 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county, serving two years. When, in 1857, Decorah was incorporated he was chosen president of its board of trustees; and in October of the same year he was elected to the lower branch of the general assembly, the seventh, which was the first under the new constitution. Young as he was, and wholly inexperienced in legislative matters, he was placed at the head of the committee on federal relations. He was also on other important committees, such as the judiciary and township and county organizations, doing valuable work on all of them, as well as on several select committees.

In 1861 Mr. Cooley was appointed postmaster of Decorah, but resigned at the end of two years. In September, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him commissary of subsistence in the volunteer service, with the rank of captain of cavalry. He held this position until October, 1865, when he was breveted major for meritorious services, and received his discharge the following month.

Twice his republican friends in Winneshiek county have presented his name before district conventions for congressional nomination, but in both instances competing candidates bore off the palm, and he magnanimously took the stump and aided in their election.

Mr. Cooley has profound respect for the bible; is familiar with its teachings, and has aimed to live a blameless life. He has no church connection.

On the 18th of March, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane M. Rhodes, of Dubuque, a lady of very fine talent as an amateur artist in oil colors. They have two sons, both students in the literary department of Michigan University. Both, it is understood, have the law profession in view.

Mr. Cooley, like his sons, is a student,—such, at least, he regards himself. He loves the practice of law much better than politics, and still pursues its study with the relish and eagerness of youthful manhood. Though standing high at the bar, he has a loftier altitude simply as an attorney, to which he honorably aspires. Office has lost its charms for him, if it ever had any. Through his success at the bar he has obtained a competency, and has one of the most elegant and costly residences in Decorah.

HON. GEORGE W. BEMIS,

INDEPENDENCE.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BEMIS, a native of Massachusetts, was born in Spencer, Worcester county, on the 13th of October, 1826, and is the son of Eleazer and Susan (Hartwell) Bemis. His great-grandfather, Edmund Bemis, commanded a company in the expedition against Crown Point, in 1755–56. His father moved with his family to Alabama, Genesee county, New York, in 1837, and there resumed his occupation of farming; George, an only son, remaining at home until he was of age. After closing his studies in the common school, he attended about four terms at the Carysville Collegiate Seminary, in Oakfield, near Alabama. He afterward taught school in the latter town and in Wisconsin four winters, employing the summers of that time on the farm.

In 1854 he removed to Independence, Iowa, where he has since resided. The first three or four years after his arrival he devoted mainly to surveying and to real-estate operations, and during most of the time for seventeen years he has acted in some capacity, either as a county, legislative or government officer.

The year after settling in Independence he was appointed surveyor of Buchanan county, and served

in that capacity for two years. He was a member of the eighth general assembly in 1859–60, and of the extra war session of 1861. He acted in the capacity of postal clerk on the Dubuque and Sioux City railroad about seven years, and from 1871 to 1875 was a member of the state senate. He was a commissioner, and secretary and treasurer of the commissioners, of the Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, when elected senator, and resigned to fill the latter office. In April, 1872, he was reappointed a commissioner, and at present (1877) holds that position. Being the only resident commissioner, his responsibilities are very great, but he has never failed to discharge them with the utmost fidelity. In the summer of 1876 he was nominated on the republican ticket for treasurer of state. He has always voted with that party.

In every position which Mr. Bemis has occupied he has discharged his duties faithfully and satisfactorily. As a legislator, he was a constant worker and wise counselor. He was chairman of more than one important committee, and at the close of every session stood higher in the esteem of the people, whose confidence in him is shown in their placing the treasury of the state in his hands. Every nomination which he has received has been unsought.

On the 11th of April, 1855, he was married to Miss Narcissa T. Roszell, of Independence, a lady of fine accomplishments and of most excellent family They have three children.

GENERAL DAVID B. HILLIS, M.D.,

KEOKUK.

GENERAL DAVID BURK HILLIS, second colonel 17th Iowa Infantry, is a native of Jefferson county, Indiana, and was born on the 24th of July, 1825. He is a son of David Hillis, who was quite a distinguished whig politician, and at one time lieutenant-governor of Indiana. His ancestors were from the north of Ireland, and of the Protestant faith. His grandfather Hillis was a soldier in the revolutionary war.

General Hillis was educated at the University of South Hanover, Indiana, and studied medicine at Madison, Indiana, with the then distinguished Dr. William Davidson, a graduate of Edinburgh, Scotland. He graduated at St. Louis, Missouri, and at the age of twenty-one commenced the practice of his profession in Jackson county, Indiana. For eleven years he gave to his profession his undivided attention, and at the end of that time had attained a high standing among the members of his fraternity. In 1858 he abandoned his profession to engage in mercantile pursuits. Moving west, he located in Bloomfield, Davis county, Iowa, where he continued in business till the summer of 1860, when he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, and there, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Oscar Kiser, established himself in the dry-goods trade. In August, 1861, he was appointed an aid-de-camp to Governor Kirkwood. This position he held till the 14th of March, 1862, when he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 17th Infantry. Hon. John W. Rankin, a distinguished lawyer, was the colonel. In August, 1862, Colonel Rankin tendered his resignation, and on its acceptance Lieutenant-Colonel Hillis was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment. Having, with his regiment, been engaged in many skirmishes and severely contested battles under General Grant, in the campaign against Vicksburg, through central Mississippi, the Yazoo Pass, and afterward down the Mississippi river to the "flanking" of Vicksburg, and having particularly distinguished himself at the battles of Champion's Hill, Jackson, and the siege of Vicksburg, he was at last, by reason of business requirements, impelled to resign, leaving the service with much credit, carrying with him the love and regrets of his men, and for his gallantry a brevet-brigadier-general's commission, and an expensive and handsome sword, suitably inscribed, a testimonial from the officers of his regiment, with whom he had participated in so many pleasures and dangers.

In June, 1863, General M. M. Crocker, writing to President Lincoln, says: "I had the honor to command Colonel Hillis in the late campaign of General Grant in Mississippi, from Port Gibson until after the battle of Champion Hills. In the march and on the battle field he exhibited all the highest qualities of a soldier, and an unusual capacity for command. At Jackson his regiment held the position most exposed, and with undaunted courage drove everything before them. At Champion Hills, where the fight was most desperate and the situation of

our left most critical, the 17th Iowa, led by Colonel Hillis, charged, through a storm of bullets, the enemy's line, driving the rebels before them, capturing the regimental flag of the 31st Alabama and a four-gun battery."

General Quimby, writing about the same date, says: "It gives me great pleasure to state that Colonel Hillis was under my command for nearly six months preceding his resignation, and that under all the various and trying circumstances under which he was placed, he proved himself a most zealous and efficient officer, and exhibited the true qualities of a commander."

Later, General Crocker writes: "From my personal knowledge and observation in the laborious and brilliant campaign in the rear of Vicksburg, he won and demands a hero's laurels."

In May, 1848, he married Miss Laura Kiser, eldest daughter of Dr. Wm. P. Kiser, in Rockford, Indiana. To this good and amiable woman he attributes much of whatever success has attended him, such has been her admirable counsels and example.

In religion, General Hillis is an associate Presbyterian.

In politics, he was a whig until the demise of that party. Having always been anti-slavery, in 1856 he became an active republican, and took an earnest part in the Fremont campaign. In 1860 and in 1864 he engaged earnestly on the "stump" in favor of Mr. Lincoln's first and second election to the Presidency.

In 1868 he resumed the practice of his profession in Keokuk, Iowa, where he still continues. Occupying high rank among the first physicians of his state, having been honored for four years with the position of president of the board of health of Keokuk, and once as representative of the Iowa State Medical Association to the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, of which he is now a member. A writer in the "Iowa Colonels and Regiments" thus describes him: "In personal appearance, Colonel Hillis is attractive. He is not a large man, but is strongly and compactly built, and steps promptly and firmly. His complexion and hair are dark; eyes blue, full and lustrous. On first acquaintance one would think him a little haughty and aristocratic, but his sociableness and congeniality soon remove this impression."

HON. ENOCH W. EASTMAN,

ELDORA.

MORE than three-fourths of the men who have risen to distinction in Iowa were the sons of farmers, and acquired their habits of industry by cultivating the soil. Among this class is the subject of this sketch. His father owned a farm and a saw-mill, and in both the son had an opportunity early to develop his muscle, and those steady habits and sturdy virtues which have helped him on to eminence in the legal profession and in the state.

Enoch Worthen Eastman was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, on the 15th of April, 1810; his parents were John and Mary James Eastman. His father was a lieutenant in the war of 1812, and his grandfather was on his way to Boston with gun on his shoulder when the battle of Bunker Hill occurred. For some unknown reason he did not participate in the struggle for independence.

Enoch worked in the saw-mill and in farming for his father and the neighbors until he was of age, attending the district school usually a few of the colder weeks each year. One season he worked for a farmer seven months at ten dollars a month, and at the end of the time handed his father sixty-seven dollars of the earnings. Ten dollars a month, among New England farmers, was regarded as good wages forty and fifty years ago.

Mr. Eastman was educated at Pembroke, New Hampton and Pittsfield academies, all flourishing institutions from 1830 to 1840, and some of them still showing no signs of decay. While pursuing his academic studies he supported himself by teaching district and singing schools, and working in a saw-mill in Massachusetts. At the age of twenty-eight he began to read law with Hon. Moses Norris, of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, afterward member of congress, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of New Hampshire, after reading five years,—the customary time then allotted for reading to law students.

Mr. Eastman practiced in Pittsfield until 1844, when he immigrated to the territory of Iowa and settled in Burlington, practicing three years there;

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E. W. Eastman

then removing to Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, and practicing steadily for ten years. In 1857 we find him in Eldora, Hardin county, his present home. He has a wide practice, extending into a dozen counties.

In 1863 Mr. Eastman was elected lieutenant-governor of the state for two years, receiving the largest majority which, up to that time, had ever been given to a candidate for any state office. He made an able presiding officer. He took the gavel in hand while the rebellion was progressing, when the patriotism of the Union men of the north was at its heat; and some idea of the boldness of the man and of the spirit of the times may be formed by short extracts from his speech made on taking the chair, and which we find on page sixty-five of the journal of the senate, January 15, 1844. He referred to the "perilous times" in which the people were then living, to the fact that there were disloyal men in Iowa, and of the possibility of there being some member of the state senate whose devotion to the Union had ceased to exist, and then added:

If, unfortunately, such a one is here, my heart's desire and prayer to God is that his tongue may be paralyzed and cleave to the roof of his mouth whenever he attempts to utter the intent of his heart. For the honor of the state I do hope that the patriotic men of Iowa, who have taken their lives in their hands and gone to the tented field, will not receive a shot in the rear from any member of this honorable senate.

In the same speech Mr. Eastman took advanced ground on the question of the right of speech. He declared that "no man has the legal, moral or political right to begin to do that which the law will punish him for consummating." He added:

Believing, therefore, as I do, that the ax should be laid at the root of the tree, I hold it unparliamentary for any one to talk treason, or advocate the cause of secession or any dismemberment of our Union, or in any way give aid and comfort to the rebellion, by pleading the cause of traitors, or denouncing or disparaging the government in this senate while I preside over it. The right of free speech in a legislative assembly does not extend beyond the bounds of loyalty.

Mr. Eastman was a Presidential elector on the republican ticket in 1868, and made more than fifty speeches during the canvass. He is an effective platform orator, mixing with solid argument just enough of Yankee shrewdness and drollery to make his speeches spicy.

Mr. Eastman was a democrat until 1857, since which time he has been a strong republican. He has long aspired to be a statesman rather than a politician, and studies political economy more that politics.

Mr. Eastman joined the Masons in 1850. He has been a Master Mason and Royal Arch Mason; has taken the council degrees; was Grand High Priest of the General Chapter of Royal Arch Masons two and a half years; has been president of the Order of High Priesthood, and is ex-officio member of the General Grand Chapter of the United States.

In religious sentiment, he is a Unitarian, but worships with the Congregationalists, there being no church of his faith in Eldora.

On the 8th of January, 1845, he married Miss Sarah C. Greenough, of Canterbury, New Hampshire; she had seven children, only four now living. She died on the 17th of June, 1861. In 1865 he married Miss Amanda Hall, a highly educated lady, of Eldora, and by her has one son.

Governor Eastman is probably the best specimen of a "downeaster" that Iowa can exhibit. After a thirty years' residence among western people he retains, in some measure, the Yankee dialect, and in a large measure the Yankee tone; can look as grave as an orthodox deacon of the last century; can sing psalms like David Gamut; is quick witted and can get up, in a political mass meeting, a laugh which, at a little distance, sounds like an infant earthquake; is tall, lank and thin, so that prairie winds can pass him easily; is honesty personified; is as guileless as a child, and has the agility of thirty-five. He has always taken good care of himself, and may yet attend the funeral escort of the nineteenth century.

HON. EDMUND JAEGER,

KEOKUK.

EDMUND JAEGER, banker, was born at Maudach, Rhenish Bavaria, on the 22d of September, 1833. His early education was received from private tutors and the common schools till the age of fifteen, when he entered Speier College. Here he remained but a year, for the revolution coming on, and he having joined the students for the common cause, and fearing to share their fate—a suspension from the college—did not return. In his sixteenth year he engaged to learn the mercantile business,

remaining in it for three years, but being ambitious and anxious to build up his own fortune, he emigrated to the United States in 1853, settling at Cincinnati, Ohio. He taught school at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, a short time, and there made the acquaintance of Hon. James Brown, a noted lawyer and celebrated jurist, and commenced the study of law under his instructions. During his studies he was appointed deputy recorder, and on the death of the recorder took his position. He attended the law college in the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, and received his diploma, and at the same time he pursued such classical studies as would be of use to him in his profession. He was admitted to the bar at Lawrenceburg, Judge Holmon, since member of congress, being the presiding officer of the board. In 1857 he commenced the practice of his profession in Keokuk, Iowa. He was clerk of the house of the Iowa legislature in 1861, and was appointed by the governor as commissioner to receive the votes of the soldiers. By special act of the legislature he was also made translator of the law for German publication. In 1864 he was elected vice-president of the school board, and was unanimously elected alderman on an independent ticket. In the fall of 1864 he was elected and served two terms as county judge of Lee county; and on that office being abolished, he held the position of county auditor, to which he was reëlected. During this time he lived at Fort Madison, but in 1872 he removed to Keokuk and organized the Commercial Bank, of which he is cashier and director. In 1872 he was nominated for congress on the democratic ticket, but was defeated. He has been tendered the nomination of superintendent of public instruction for the state, but declined. Was elected mayor of Keokuk in 1874, which office he yet (1876) holds.

He was married on the 15th of November, 1866, to Miss Addie G. Ayres. Through his industry and economy he has acquired an ample competency; and when we consider that on his arrival in this country he was not only without means but utterly ignorant of the English language, his success is truly remarkable. His character for integrity and uprightness is unimpeachable, and he occupies in the community in which he lives a position that commands respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

HON. JOHN N. ROGERS,

DAVENPORT.

FOREMOST among the many eminent names that adorn the bar of Iowa stands that of John Newton Rogers, the subject of this sketch, who was born in the city of New York, on the 7th of November, 1830, his parents being Edmund J. and Rebecca (Platt) Rogers. His father was a native of Southampton, Long Island, and an active and successful merchant in New York city till his death, which occurred suddenly in the year 1835, at the age of forty-seven years. His mother was a daughter of Judge Ebenezer Platt, long a prominent citizen of Huntington, Long Island. Mrs. Rogers survived her husband some eighteen years, and died in 1853 at Northampton, Massachusetts, where her home had been during the latter part of her life. She was a woman of rare symmetry and beauty of character, and to her influence and example much of what is excellent in the character of our subject is due. She had nine children, four of whom died in infancy, and five of whom survive. The eldest son, Rev. E. P. Rogers, D.D., is a prominent and successful clergyman of the Reformed church in New York city. Our subject is the only other son.

The ancestors of the family were among the early colonists of New England, arriving about the year 1640, and claiming descent from Rev. John Rogers, who suffered martyrdom in England during the reign of "Bloody Mary."

The preparatory studies of our subject were pursued at Fairfield, Connecticut, and afterward at Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1844 he entered the university of the city of New York, from which he was graduated in 1848 with the first honors of his class. Soon after leaving college he went to Augusta, Georgia, where his elder brother then resided, and spent a year in teaching. Returning to the north in 1849 he commenced the study of law at Northampton, then the family home, in the office of the Hon. Osmyn Baker and Hon. Chas. Delano, then prominent members of the bar of Hampshire county, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in the month of February, 1852. He removed to

New York city soon after, and in the autumn of 1853 accepted an invitation to become professor of pleading, practice and evidence in the State and National Law School, then located at Poughkeepsie, New York. He continued to occupy this chair for two years, after which he returned to New York city and commenced the practice of his profession.

In the autumn of 1856 he made a trip to the west and visited Davenport, Iowa, being induced to do so chiefly by the circumstance that his friend and former fellow-student, the late W. H. F. Gurley, who, during the administration of President Lincoln, was United States district attorney for Iowa, resided there. The result was that in the following February (1857) he removed to Davenport, where he has ever since resided. He formed a law partnership with his friend Gurley which lasted three years and was then dissolved, and in 1860 he formed his present partnership with Chas. E. Putnam, Esq., formerly of Saratoga Springs, New York, under the firm name of Putnam and Rogers, which has long since taken a leading place at the bar of Iowa, having been connected with some of the heaviest suits and most important questions of law coming before the state and federal courts during the last seventeen years, with the most flattering results. The practice of Mr. Rogers has been confined to no special department of the law, and he is equally powerful in all. He has been instrumental in settling points of underwriting and commercial law, as well as the more delicate and complicated questions of constitutional and statutory interpretation. One of the most notable recent instances of his power was exhibited in the case of the United States, on the relation of Hall and Morse against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, begun in the United States circuit court of Iowa and carried thence to the supreme court of the United States, in which Mr. Rogers, as attorney for the citizens of Council Bluffs, Iowa, succeeded in establishing, against very able lawyers and the strenuous opposition of the railroad company, the fact that the eastern terminus of the line was at Council Bluffs, on the eastern side of the Missouri river, instead of at Omaha, and consequently that the bridge between the two cities was a part of the railroad and must be operated as such. The case involved several new and intricate questions, as well as the construction of several acts of congress. Judge Dillon, of the United States circuit court at Des Moines, and finally the supreme court of the United States, sustained Mr. Rogers throughout the protracted and exciting struggle. Mr. Rogers has devoted himself almost constantly to his profession, evading all public offices, except one term (1866–7) which he served with great ability in the state legislature. In 1875 he was offered by the governor of Iowa the appointment of judge of the seventh judicial district, but declined it. He has for two years past filled the chair of lecturer on constitutional law in the law department of the Iowa State University, a position on which he has reflected high distinction. His mental qualities are of a keen analytical and logical cast. His language is luminous and finely chosen to express his exact and clear-cut ideas. His statements are made with extreme accuracy of expression, and although he does not seek the aid of rhetorical embellishment to give charm to his argument, yet he is always listened to by courts with the greatest pleasure, and he carries along his auditors by the resistless sweep of his logical force. He is stronger with the court than with the jury, for the reason that he seems to aim exclusively at strength and certainty, discarding the arts and embellishments of the popular advocate. Hence the trained mind of the jurist follows him with ever increasing interest. His arguments in the higher courts are not unfrequently reproduced phrase for phrase in the ruling of the judge delivering the opinion. Yet he has been eminently successful before juries, and his candor with them always commands respect and confidence.

In addition to his legal attainments he has a fine literary culture, possessing a memory that retains everything once read. He has the power of recalling at will large passages from his favorite authors, which in the company of congenial friends he does with great aptness and felicity.

The natural habitude of his mind is retiring, hence his circle of intimate acquaintances is limited. He has but few of the popular arts, and those who do not know him well misjudge his disposition and think him exclusive when he is only shy. To his friends he is warm-hearted and sincere, and those who know him best esteem him most highly. He is known chiefly as a lawyer, and his reputation in that capacity is the result of earnest and persistent efforts exerted in the interest of his clients, and not to make a display. His tastes and character of mind induce a love of legal study for its own sake.

In the summer of 1872 he visited Europe and spent four months in travel through that most distinguished quarter of the globe.

Mr. Rogers has been for many years a member of the Reformed church, but is not at all sectarian in his views, being in sympathy with all evangelical christians.

In politics, he was in early life a whig. He has been attached to the republican party since its first organization, and has always supported it, though of late years he has taken no active part in politics.

Shortly after removing to Iowa, in 1857, he married Miss Mary Norman, daughter of the Rev. F. H. Van Derveer, D.D., of Warwick, New York. This union lasted until 1867, when it was terminated by her death. One child, a son, named Ferdinand V., who survives, is the result of the union. Since then Mr. Rogers has remained a widower.

In personal appearance, he is of medium height, slender make, a frame rather delicate than robust, a pleasing countenance and well-shaped head surmounted with a luxuriant growth of smooth, dark brown hair.

JOHN E. GOODENOW,

MAQUOKETA.

JOHN ELLIOTT GOODENOW, "the father of Maquoketa," as he is called by the early settlers, is a native of Vermont, and was born in Springfield, Windsor county, on the 23d of March, 1812. His parents, Timothy and Betsy White Goodenow, were hard working people of the agricultural class, and raised a family of fourteen children.

The Whites, tradition reports, were descended from Peregrine White, the first child born after the Mayflower landed at Plymouth. It is a numerous family in this country. The great-grandfather of John Elliott had sixteen children, who lived to have families. Timothy Goodenow moved to Warren county, New York, when the subject of this memoir was eight years old, and there the son remained, tilling land with his father until a little past his majority, with no education except what could be had in attendance at a district school a few weeks each winter season. He bought a canal boat and ran it on the Northern canal, between Burlington, Vermont, and Albany, New York, until the close of navigation in 1837, and during the winter following started for the west with a four-horse team, driving it more than a thousand miles. He crossed the Mississippi on ice on the 10th of March, 1838, and being delayed by high water, did not reach the spot where Maquoketa now stands until the 19th. It was then a wild open prairie, with no improvement or human habitation in sight, though there were a few families in the township. Here Mr. Goodenow "squatted" on a hundred and sixty acres of land, which did not come into market till six years later; and he was a "sovereign," so far as he was conscious of any civil power. He put up a log cabin with the greatest possible dispatch, and that spring planted three acres of sod corn, realizing a light crop. The next season he fenced his whole quarter section and broke forty or fifty acres of it. This being done, and not being partial to a bachelor's life in the wilderness, he returned to Warren county, New York, and on the 3d of October, 1839, received the hand, having long before had the heart, of Miss Eliza Wright, of Bolton. Before starting on their bridal tour, leading to the land of rattlesnakes and ague, Mr. Goodenow became ill, and was not able to leave eastern New York until after navigation had closed; so, instead of bringing his young bride to her new home on the Maquoketa by water, he purchased a span of horses, and started with both sleigh and wagon, sometimes using one and sometimes the other. They had relatives on the route in western New York, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; made several visits; were nine weeks on the road, and had, on the whole, a pleasant wedding trip. Once they took the wrong track in Carroll county, Illinois, and found themselves on the open prairie eight or ten miles east of the Mississippi river, with no house in sight and the shades of night gathering around them. Their team was fatigued, they were at the end of a road, and, although the weather was decidedly wintry, they concluded to camp out. They had a plenty of covering; secured the horses; made a couch in the wagon box, and, supperless, went to bed. Many years afterward the writer of this sketch heard Mrs. Goodenow remark that when she saw that it was impracticable to try to find a shelter that night, she had a mind "to have a good cry," but cheered up, and she still smiles at the novelty of their bridal bed. Like Mrs. Wilkins Micawber, who resolved that she never would leave her husband,

Mrs. Goodenow never did. They reached their home in the Western Clearings in February, and for thirty-eight years have remained on this beautiful town site. In addition to farming, Mr. Goodenow soon found that he must accommodate travelers, and opened his log house as an inn, building a frame house in 1846, and a brick house two or three years later. Most of the time, up to a recent date, he has kept a public house, and few landlords in the State of Iowa have been longer or are more generally known, or have more friends. With money or without it, no person was ever turned away by Mr. Goodenow on account of the condition of his finances. Kinder hearted or more hospitable people than he and his wife, it would be difficult to find in this state or any other.

As early as 1844 Mr. Goodenow made up his mind that Maquoketa was a good site for a town, and the way to make a town was to build houses and hold out inducements for settlers to locate here, he donating lots for all public purposes. At that time he commenced building, and nearly every year since that date has witnessed his enterprise in that line. In this respect he has been the foremost man in the place for more than thirty years. In enterprises of every kind likely to advance the interests of his home, he has been a leader. He early took an interest in railroads, and has been a director for more than twenty years,—some part of the time of roads that were never built. Two are now running into the city.

Mr. Goodenow was the first postmaster of Maquoketa, the office at first being called Springfield, and established in 1843. Prior to that date the nearest office was at Bellevue, twenty miles distant. He was assessor of Jackson county one year; the first mayor of the city, serving at different times three years, and a member of the general assembly in the session of 1849 and 1850.

He has always been a democrat, but not a bitter partisan. He belongs to the grand lodge of Odd-Fellows.

Mr. Goodenow is the father of eight children, seven of them still living. The second child, a daughter, Carlotta, died on the 23d of October, 1863, aged twenty years. Osceola, the eldest son, is married and lives in Maquoketa; Mary L. is the wife of D. H. Anderson, of Maquoketa; Emma, of George B. Perham, printer, Chicago; and Helen C., of Frederic S. Tinker, of Maquoketa. Alice, George and Winfield Scott, are unmarried and live at home.

Mr. Goodenow has added to his lands and other property from time to time; is no less industrious than he was forty years ago, and he has lived to see rise around him one of the most solidly built and thriving little cities in eastern Iowa. It is almost needless to say that no man has done as much as he to make Maquoketa what it is.

HON. WILLIAM L. JOY,

SIOUX CITY.

WILLIAM LEONARD JOY, the leading court lawyer in northwestern Iowa, is a native of Vermont, and was born in Townshend on the 17th of August, 1831. His parents were William H. and Hettie Leonard Joy. His paternal grandfather was a revolutionary soldier. The father of William L. owned two or three farms and a grist mill, and, at times, had other business on his hands, and the son aided him most of the time until twenty years of age, fitting for college meanwhile, at Leland Seminary in his native town. He entered at Amherst in his twenty-first year, and graduated in the class of 1855, teaching school three winters while in his college course.

Mr. Joy taught a few terms in the Leland Seminary while studying law with Judge Roberts; was admitted to the bar early in the spring of 1857, and started immediately for the west, reaching Sioux City, Iowa, his present home, on the 5th of May. Here he formed a partnership with N. C. Hudson, and the firm of Hudson and Joy was continued until 1866. After practicing alone for two years Mr. Joy took a partner, C. L. Wright, and the firm of Joy and Wright is the leading law firm in Woodbury county. These gentlemen are the local attorneys for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and the attorneys for the Sioux City and Pacific, the Dakota Southwestern, the Covington, Columbus and Black Hills railroads, and for the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Land Company.

Mr. Joy has always had a heavy law business; has managed his affairs with prudence and success.

He was a member of the lower house in the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the general assembly, and probably did as important work in the service of his constituents as any member of the legislature in 1864 and 1866. He was sent especially to look after the railroad interests of northwestern Iowa, and succeeded in carrying through the measures for which he was sent.

Mr. Joy was a member of the board of capital commissioners two years.

He has been connected with the Baptist church more than twenty years, and is one of the most prominent laymen in that denomination in the state.

Mr. Joy was formerly a whig, and is now a republican. His political friends have frequently urged him to be a candidate for judge of the district and circuit courts and the supreme court; he has peculiar fitness for such a position, but is too modest to encourage such movements. Pecuniarily, he would suffer by going on the bench.

On the 10th of October, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Frances A. Stone, of Westmoreland, New Hampshire, and they have two children.

Mr. Joy is a fair pleader before a jury, and is still improving; but he is best known as a court lawyer, and as such has but few equals in the state. His opinions on points of law carry great weight. His moral character is solid, and Sioux City was fortunate in having such a man among her early settlers.

HON. JOHN F. DUNCOMBE,

FORT DODGE.

THE pioneer lawyer in Webster county, as it now stands; the first notary public, the first journalist in the county, and the first citizen to be made a Mason, was John Francis Duncombe, now and for a long time one of the leading attorneys in the eleventh judicial district. Mr. Duncombe was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of October, 1831. His father, Eli Duncombe, and his mother, Selina Champlin Duncombe, are still living. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and his grandfather in the war of 1812. John F. Duncombe is of the fifth generation from Sir Charles Duncombe, of England, a family long and still connected with the British parliament.

Eli Duncombe was a farmer, and his son spent the first sixteen years of his life at home, tilling the soil and attending a district school a few months each year. He prepared for college at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and attended Allegheny College, there located, three years. The senior year he went to Center College, Danville, Kentucky; studied six weeks, stood the full examination in the four years' curriculum and returned the same week to Allegheny College, where he graduated.

Mr. Duncombe commenced studying law with H. L. Richmond, of Meadville, concluding his studies with James C. Marshall and Hon. J. P. Vincent, of Erie. He was admitted to the bar at Erie when twenty-two years of age. After practicing there one year he became interested in the opening fields of the west and removed to Iowa, settling at Fort Dodge, in April, 1855. Here he has practiced law for twenty-two years, securing a larger practice than any other attorney in the upper Des Moines valley. Meanwhile he has usually been engaged in other branches of business, and which, though unaided, he has prosecuted successfully. Although his legal practice has always been large, yet at one time he was managing seven farms; at two periods he was conducting a weekly newspaper, one of them, the "Fort Dodge Sentinel," the first paper ever printed in northwestern Iowa; and at one time he was the sole local director of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City railroad, now the western part of the Iowa branch of the Illinois Central road. He has been engaged, at different times, in building the Iowa and Minnesota and Iowa Pacific railways, and has built one or two short railroads to coal mines, in connection with C. B. Richards, Esq., of Fort Dodge, and is at this time operating four mines in which he has a two-thirds interest. He is also attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad Company for seventeen counties of the Iowa division.

When the Indian massacre occurred at Spirit Lake, ninety miles northwest of Fort Dodge, early in the year 1857, Mr. Duncombe commanded one of the two companies organized at Fort Dodge, suffering everything but death in that perilous march through three feet of snow. Captain Johnson, of company C, from Webster City, and Private W. Burk-

John F. Duncombe

holder, of company B, were frozen to death, all others barely escaping. On their return march, when in Pocahontas county, they had to halt for forty-eight hours by the side of a body of water, without food or tents, while the water froze stiff enough to bear up loaded wagons. The troops were out eighteen days, returning on the 5th of April, all of them thoroughly exhausted, and some of them suffering for a long time after. Governor Grimes complimented these volunteers in the strongest terms for their bravery and their heroic endurance of the hardships of the campaign.

As early as 1860 Mr. Duncombe was a member of the general assembly; has since been a member of both houses, attending in all six sessions, regular and special. Physically and intellectually, he stood among the tallest members. He was a powerful debater, a wise counselor, and a very earnest worker for the good of the commonwealth. While in the upper house in 1860 he drew the bill, and secured its passage, by which the land grant was transferred to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railway Company, which act enabled that road first to cross the State of Iowa, thereby causing the main line of the Union Pacific railroad to make its eastern point at Council Bluffs. At the last session which he attended in the lower house he drew the bill for the Iowa railroad tax law, and carried it through in opposition to a number of the leading men in the general assembly.

Mr. Duncombe has been twice a candidate for congress, once for lieutenant-governor, and once for judge of the supreme court; but the democratic party, to which he has always belonged, has been in the minority for more than twenty years both in the state and his congressional district: hence, although he has usually run far ahead of the party ticket, he was unable to secure a majority, though he has the ability to fill any position in the state. In 1872 he was chairman of the democratic national convention, and as such cast the vote of the delegation for Horace Greeley for President.

Mr. Duncombe is one of the regents of the State University, and takes much interest in educational matters. He has taken the highest orders of the Masonic fraternity.

Though an attendant on church services, Mr. Duncombe is not a member of any religious society.

He has been twice married: first, on the 29th of December, 1852, to Miss Carrie Perkins, of Erie, Pennsylvania, she dying without issue two years later; and the second time, on the 11th of May, 1859, to Miss Mary A. Williams, daughter of Major Williams, of Fort Dodge. She has had six children, and five are living. The family home is one of the most stately and elegant mansions in Iowa, situated on a high bluff overlooking a wide stretch of the Des Moines valley.

At the outset of his settlement at Fort Dodge, Mr. Duncombe made its interests his own, and has always been one of the foremost men in every movement calculated to encourage its growth and increase its prosperity. His efforts in this direction have been untiring and successful. He is a man of irreproachable character, and is held in high esteem by a very wide circle of acquaintance.

CHARLES C. PARRY, M.D.,

DAVENPORT.

CHARLES CHRISTOPHER PARRY, M.D., botanist and naturalist, was born in Worcestershire, England, on the 28th of August, 1823, and is the second son of Joseph and Eliza (Elliott) Parry, who with their family emigrated to America in 1832, landing in New York on the ninth birthday of our subject. They settled soon after in Sandy Hill, Washington county, New York, where the boyhood of young Parry was spent, attending school, at different periods, in several neighboring towns, including, besides his regular place of residence, Bennington, Vermont, and Union Village, New York. He entered Union College, Schenectady (then under the presidency of the celebrated Eliphalet Nott, D.D.), in 1840, and graduated in 1842. After leaving college he commenced the study of medicine, including, for the purpose of recreation, the practical pursuit of botany; attended medical lectures at Albany and New York city, graduating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the latter place in the spring of 1846; moved west in the fall of the same year and settled in Davenport, Iowa, where he commenced the practice of his profession. But, although thoroughly educated, skillful and success-

ful as a physician, yet his tastes and enthusiasm ran altogether in the line of botany, for the study of which he had contracted an uncontrollable passion in early life, and since 1847 his labors have been mainly devoted to that science. Accordingly in that year he accompanied, in the capacity of botanist, a public land-surveying party, under the direction of Lieutenant J. Morehead, in the interior of Iowa, including the present location of the state capital, Des Moines; and in the following year he was connected with D. D. Owens' geological survey of the northwest, in Minnesota and Wisconsin, in the same capacity, and prepared a classified list of plants of the region embraced in the survey, including previous observations in Iowa, published in Dr. Owens' final report. In the spring of 1849 he left for California, by way of the isthmus of Panama, and was connected with the Mexican boundary survey, under command of Major W. H. Emory, as botanist and geologist, the expedition being absent four years. His report on the same is included in the volumes of the "Mexican Boundary Survey," published in 1857–9. After this he continued to reside in Davenport, giving his attention mainly to business matters connected with the improvement of his property in that town, until 1867, making summer botanical excursions as far as the Rocky Mountains in the years 1861, 1862 and 1864. In the spring of the year 1867 he accompanied a Pacific railroad surveying party across the continent on the line of the thirty-fifth parallel, returning to Davenport a year later. In the spring of 1869 he accepted the appointment of botanist to the United States agricultural department in Washington, District of Columbia, remaining in this position till 1871. During this period he made a short trip to Europe in the spring of 1870, revisiting, after an absence of thirty-eight years, the scenes of his early life, spending most of the time at the world-renowned Kew Gardens, then, as now, under the direction of the distinguished botanist and explorer, Dr. J. D. Hooker. In the early part of 1871 he accompanied the Santo Domingo commission to that island in the interest of the "Agricultural Department," and made a report on the botanical resources of that district, which constitutes one of the public documents of that period.

In 1873 he accompanied the northwestern Wyoming expedition, under command of Captain W. S. Jones, United States engineer corps, to the head of the Yellowstone and the National Park. In 1874 he made a private botanical tour into southern Utah; and in the years 1875 and 1876 he made an extended botanical collecting tour in Utah, Nevada and California, returning to Davenport in the fall of the last-named year. His reports on these several expeditions have been published in various scientific journals, the last being contained in volume one of "Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Science," of which important institution he was one of the original founders, and president thereof from 1868 to 1875.

In politics, the doctor affiliates with the republican party, though inclining more to its liberal than its strict party alliance.

In religious profession, he is an Episcopalian, and in his philosophic views, an evolutionist.

Dr. Parry, like most eminent scholars and scientists, is extremely modest and retiring. So unobtrusive and entirely undemonstrative has been his whole career that it is only the comparatively few in the small circle of the devotees of science that are able to form any estimate of his worth in the life he has chosen and to which he has devoted his brilliant talents. He is essentially a student; his time and ability are in continuous exercise in the interests of science, and he has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of some of the foremost men in the scientific world. The late lamented Agassiz was one of his constant correspondents, among whom are also such well-known names as Professor Asa Gray, the late Dr. J. Torrey, Professor Eaton, of Yale College, Professors Henry and Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, District of Columbia, Dr. Engelmann, of St. Louis, etc., in this country, and Hooker, Bentham and De Candolle in the old world.

It is as a botanist that Dr. Parry will be chiefly remembered. During his several expeditions to the Rocky Mountains and Pacific-slope territories his researches have resulted in large and very valuable contributions to the classified flora of the United States. By his numerous reports and articles to the various scientific periodicals he has rendered service of the utmost importance to the interests of science throughout the world.

Dr. Parry is also a gentleman of the very highest literary attainments and of refined tastes, and his occasional deviations from the beaten track of his pursuits, in the way of public addresses to his fellow-citizens, have been productive of the most beneficial results; especially noteworthy among these

was his lecture on the history of the Mississippi valley, delivered by request in 1872, and published by the Young Men's Christian Association of Davenport.

Despite his proverbial reticence and retiring habits, Dr. Parry is a gentleman of fine social qualities, and when he "unbends" himself is one of the most genial of companions.

In all the phases of a strong moral character, he is beyond reproach, and deservedly enjoys the highest esteem of all who know him.

In 1854 he was married in Davenport, Iowa, to Miss Sarah M. Dalzell, who died in 1858, leaving one child (Eliza), who survived her mother seven years. In 1859 he married his present wife, Mrs. Emily R. Preston, of Westford, Connecticut. Being without other family, he is enabled to devote the later years of his life to his congenial pursuits.

GENERAL JAMES M. TUTTLE,

DES MOINES.

JAMES MADISON TUTTLE, a native of Summerfield, Monroe county (now Noble county), Ohio, was born on the 24th of September, 1823, the son of James Tuttle and Esther *née* Crow. He traces his paternal ancestry back to the earliest settlement of Maine, his great-grandfather being Burrell Tuttle and his grandparents being James Tuttle and Martha *née* Moore. His maternal ancestors were natives of Pennsylvania, his grandfather being Martin Crow.

Prior to his tenth year our subject attended school in Fayette county, Indiana, and afterward, until he attained his twentieth year, when he began life for himself, his time was employed in assisting his father.

Removing to the west in the spring of 1846, he settled at Farmington, in Van Buren county, Iowa, and there engaged in the mercantile trade and farming. As a business man, he soon won the confidence of his fellow-citizens and disclosed those qualities which eminently fitted him for official positions. Accordingly, in 1855, he was elected sheriff of the county.

Two years later he was elected county treasurer, and in 1859 was reëlected to the same office.

At the opening of the civil war his sympathies became deeply engaged in the Union cause, and raising a company of volunteers, he was elected captain of the same. Such, however, was the rapidity with which the call for troops was filled, that this company was not called into the service until the 27th of May, 1861, when it was assigned to the 2d regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers. While quartered at Keokuk, Iowa, Captain Tuttle was elected lieutenant-colonel, and on the 6th of September, 1861, succeeded Colonel Curtis to the rank of colonel, that officer having been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. At the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, Colonel Tuttle displayed marked courage and self-possession, and made a record that placed him in the front ranks of Iowa's brave soldiers.

During the fall and winter of 1862 he held command of the forces at Cairo, but in the spring of 1863 was assigned the command of a division of General Sherman's corps. While serving in this capacity he was an active participant in the campaign against Vicksburg and in the capture of Jackson, Mississippi.

In the fall of 1863 he was the democratic candidate for governor of Iowa, but that party being greatly in the minority, defeat was inevitable. Returning to the army, he rendered efficient service until the fall of 1864, when he was mustered out.

Settling at Des Moines in the ensuing autumn, he was engaged in farming during the next two years, and since that time has been largely interested in pork packing. He first began the business in partnership with his brother, Martin Tuttle, under the firm name of Tuttle Brothers. In 1870 he purchased his brother's interest, and three years later formed a partnership with Lewis Igo. The firm of Tuttle and Igo continued until the spring of 1875, when Mr. Tuttle purchased his partner's interest in the business, and since that time has conducted it in his own name.

In 1866 he was a candidate for congress, his opponent being General G. M. Dodge, and ran ahead of the party ticket by two thousand votes. In 1871 he was elected a member of the state legislature and served one term. He is now (1877) actively identified with the republican party.

As a business man, General Tuttle is prompt and energetic; upright and honorable in all his dealings, he has secured the esteem of all with whom he has had to do, and attained to a well merited success.

He has been twice married: first, on the 22d of September, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth J. Conner, of Fayette county, Indiana, who died on the 21st of September, 1851; and on the 17th of August, 1853, he was married to Laura M. Meek, daughter of Dr. S. G. Meek, of Farmington, Iowa.

Of the five children who have been born to them, Laura, born on the 16th of July, 1854, is the wife of Albert L. West, cashier of Capital City Bank, East Des Moines, and has one child, Florence; George, born on the 26th of January, 1856, died at Vicksburg on the 16th of October, 1863; Mary, born on the 25th of March, 1860, died on the 2d of May, 1862; Mella, born on the 13th of July, 1865, is now attending school; Joel was born on the 4th of April, 1872.

HON. JAMES UNDERWOOD,

ELDORA.

AT an early day in the history of our country three brothers by the name of Underwood emigrated from England. Of these, one settled in Massachusetts, and was the ancestor of many of the Underwoods of New England and the west; a second settled in Virginia, and from him sprang many of that name in the south and west. The history of the third is not known with any degree of certainty. David Underwood, a major at the battle of Bunker Hill, engaged in farming after the close of the war. He had a son, Jonas, who also was a farmer, and lived to an old age. He, too, had a son Jonas, who married Mary Vorse, and became the father of six sons and five daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter are now living. Of these, Henry Underwood married Almira Conley, and has four children, and is a farmer and stock-dealer near Marengo, Illinois; Malinda is the wife of Harry McIntyre, trackmaster of the upper branch of the Des Moines Valley railroad; Dr. Myron Underwood, a physician at Eldora, Iowa, is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago; he was a surgeon in the 12th Iowa regiment during the civil war; he married Sophia Ellis, and has four children living; David Underwood is a farmer and stock-dealer at Steamboat Rock, Hardin county, Iowa; he married Ann Harnard, and has one son. James Underwood, our subject, a native of Montville, Geauga county, Ohio, was born on the 25th of October, 1830. His maternal great-grandmother was a relative of John Adams; his paternal grandmother's name was Boydon. His maternal grandfather, Henry Vorse, a millwright by occupation, was a man of superior intellect; being too young to enter the army he served as page to an officer during the revolutionary war. He had a family of five sons and three daughters, of whom four are now (1877) living. Henry Vorse, about eighty-three years of age, is a resident of Kalamazoo, Michigan; one of the daughters is living at Binghamton, New York; the younger brother, William Vorse, a mechanic, lives near St. Paul, Minnesota. The mother of our subject, now eighty years old, is living with him. His only paternal uncle, Asa B. Underwood, a resident of Grundy county, Iowa, is now over eighty years of age, and a man of unusual activity and intelligence.

Mr. Underwood passed his early life amid the scenes of what was then the far west. He endured many hardships, and at the age of twelve years was able to do a man's work chopping. Although he labored under many disadvantages in acquiring an education, he studiously improved his opportunities and gained a fair knowledge of the ordinary English branches.

In the fall of 1845 his father moved, with a herd of cattle, to Riley, McHenry county, Illinois, where he purchased and improved a farm. Here our subject was engaged in such work as is incident to the pioneers of a new country, and received some educational advantages. He was accustomed to drive to Chicago with produce, and it is worthy of note, as showing the difference between prices then and now, that his hotel bill, for supper, lodging and breakfast for himself and hay for his horses, and two drinks of whisky, was fifty cents. He remained on the farm until his nineteenth year, when he commenced to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade, but only continued at it a few months. He was next engaged in carrying goods and passengers

westward from Elgin. During the winter of his twentieth year he taught school, "boarding around" and receiving a compensation of ten dollars per month. Purchasing his time of his father in the following spring, he bought a yoke of oxen, and put in fifty acres of wheat and seven acres of oats. He then entered school and studied until July, and afterward harvested his grain, expending but five dollars for help. During the next winter he taught the same school for sixteen and two-thirds dollars per month, and in the spring, buying two yokes of steers and a yoke of oxen, broke prairie for one dollar and fifty cents per acre. He next taught a school at twenty dollars per month, having sixty-four pupils, of whom fifty became teachers. After the close of his school he cut the timber and erected a barn, twenty-six by thirty-six feet and twenty feet high, for his father for fifty dollars, it being the last payment on eighty acres of land which he had purchased of him. He spent ten weeks in school at Mount Morris, Illinois, in the following fall, studying grammar, rhetoric, algebra and geometry, and also taking an active part in debating societies. During the following winter he taught at Mount Morris for twenty-six dollars per month. In the spring of 1854, in connection with his brother, he purchased the homestead, making a farm of three hundred and fifty acres. Soon afterward he sold his interest and bought his brother's farm of one hundred and fifty acres. He continued farming, teaching winters, until 1861, when, through embarrassment caused by becoming surety for a friend, he sold his farm, paid off his indebtedness and removed to Steamboat Rock, Hardin county, Iowa. Here he engaged in general work and in farming until the 11th of August, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in company F, 32d regiment Iowa volunteers. Going to Camp Franklin, Dubuque, he was appointed first duty sergeant in October, and on the 17th of November started for the south. At St. Louis the regiment was divided, his company, with four others, going to Cape Girardeau. In the following July, with a lieutenant's commission, he recruited a company of colored troops. In August, being taken violently ill, he was obliged to remain behind for a time, his company going south. He afterward recruited some twenty-five more men, and joined the regiment at Helena, Arkansas. It was very sickly, and they buried three hundred and eighty-three of their men between the 1st of September and the 1st of December.

Mr. Underwood was in very poor health, often having to be brought in from picket duty, but kept up until the following July, when he was stricken down with fever and obtained a leave of absence of nineteen days, and went north to Marengo, Illinois. Returning to his regiment, he was sent to Island No. 63, and not improving in health, but continually growing worse, he was sent north on a surgeon's certificate. Finding that there was little prospect of his recovery, he, on the 16th of December, sent in his resignation.

Being in a poor state of health, he worked at various things during the next few years, and in 1871 removed to Grundy county and engaged in farming, continuing that occupation until the present time.

In politics, Mr. Underwood is a thorough republican. He was a strong abolitionist, and cast his first ballot for John P. Hale, being the only man in his town who voted that ticket. At the next election all but thirteen persons in the town voted with him. In the fall of 1860 he was captain of a company of "wideawakes," and in 1868 captain of a company of "tanners."

From November 1, 1851, until 1861, he was treasurer of the school fund at Riley, McHenry county, Illinois, and during that time was several times town clerk. In 1872 he was elected town trustee at Melrose, Iowa, and during the past three years has been serving as assessor. In October, 1875, he was elected to the state legislature for a term of two years.

Mr. Underwood's sympathies have always been with the laboring classes, and he has taken an active part in the grange movement. He has been a leader in the local organizations, and is now (1877) a member of the executive committee of the state grange. He has for many years been actively connected with agricultural societies, and has given much attention to raising fine stock. Himself a man of cultivated mind, he has always advocated that the farmer should be a man of the highest type of intellectual and moral worth.

Since June, 1850, he has been an active member of the Methodist church, and during much of that period has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He has also been leader, trustee and steward, and in the autumn of 1857 was licensed as a local preacher. In the fall of 1870 he was ordained a deacon.

Mr. Underwood was married on the 31st of March, 1854, to Miss Melissa Gardner, eldest

daughter of N. C. Gardner, postmaster at Union, McHenry county, Illinois. He was formerly a farmer, and is an only son of his father, who also was an only son. The family is descended from the family who owned "Gardner's Island." Mrs. Underwood's mother was Susasan Ann *née* Sanders. Of her family two sons and four daughters are now living.

Mr. Underwood has had six children: Olin Clark, born November 27, 1855, who is now studying medicine; Osman Watson, born December 27, 1857, who died May 7, 1861; James Myron, born October 22, 1859, now at home; Milton Ferree, born July 22, 1866, who died July 11, 1868; Henry Mason, born February 9, 1869, and Luella, born November 7, 1871.

JOHN FORREST,

DAVENPORT.

AMONG the early settlers of Davenport in the year 1837, when on the site of the present large city was but a small village with few inhabitants, may be found the name of John Forrest, now one of Davenport's affluent citizens, enjoying the memories of the past, as well as the substantial results of a successful life, after a long period of patient toil, firm perseverance, but restless activity of thought. These, conjoined with prudence and good management, added to quickness of perception and promptitude of action, have produced the usual result — success. There are lives the story of which are more sensational, but no condition of life confers greater benefit on society, and deserves higher encomiums, than that of the successful self-made man.

John Forrest was born in the town of Russia, Herkimer county, New York, on the 14th of July, 1807. His parents were natives of Ireland and were among the first settlers upon what was known as the "royal grant," where they lived to an advanced age, dying within a few months of each other. Young Forrest commenced life as a farm boy, assisting on his father's farm, and being reared to habits of economy and industry, which were of great aid to him in after life. He received a common school education, and after attaining his majority accepted a situation as clerk in a store, remaining as such two years, then going into the mercantile for himself, which he followed successfully until 1837, when, being drawn by the current then prevailing, he started west. He traveled extensively through the western states and territories from May until September of that year, with a view to the selection of a place preparatory to moving his family to the west as their future home. After diligent search he selected Davenport, then in Wisconsin territory, as being preferable to all others, and making an investment in claims returned east for his family. In October, 1837, he again started for the west, and after six weeks of hard travel via Erie canal, Lake Erie, Ohio canal, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, arrived in Davenport on the 4th of December, 1837. On their way up after arriving at Burlington they were unceremoniously put ashore, the owner of the old craft being afraid to venture farther north, fearing they might get caught in the ice, but on the third day another boat took them to Rock Island and thence home. During the time they were in Burlington the territorial legislature of Wisconsin was in session, and the representatives of this county, without his application or knowledge, had a justice's commission from Henry Dodge, then governor of Wisconsin territory, made out, and sent to him soon after his arrival. Government lands not having been offered for sale, there was much litigation about claims which could only be settled in a justice's court with twelve jurymen. This involved great costs and much excitement. This office he held by appointment and election until June, 1845, when he was appointed postmaster, which office he held four years. Mr. Forrest has filled many offices of trust. He was alderman of his ward, and for one term held the office of mayor in the absence of the mayor elect, General Sargant.

He was very active in the question of the contested county seat, and it was due perhaps more to him than any other man that it was conceded to Davenport. In the election before the last a majority of twenty votes was for Rockingham. He and his friends succeeded in getting the supervisors of Dubuque county, to whom the returns were made, to delay the canvass and entry of record until they could satisfy them of the fraud on the part of Rock-

John Forrest

ingham in conducting the elections. They were given three days in which to come from Dubuque and return there again with the testimony. Mr. Forrest started out through the country, and as he found a party who had voted against them illegally he, as a justice, at once took his deposition and within the time specified succeeded in obtaining the affidavits of a sufficient number to cast the vote in favor of Davenport, and the commissioners so recorded it.

Mr. Forrest is an active member of the Methodist church, having joined that faith more than forty years ago. He is also a staunch member of the Sons of Temperance, and was one of the originators of the order in Iowa.

He was educated in the democratic school of politics, to which party he still adheres, and is an earnest advocate for reform.

He was married on the 28th of March, 1835, to Miss Annie E. McMasters, of Russia, New York, a lady of high attainments.

Mr. Forrest is a self-made man. Commencing life in straightened circumstances, he has, by his own indomitable energy and perseverance, made for himself a fortune, meriting and receiving the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

HON. AZRO B. F. HILDRETH,

CHARLES CITY.

THE Hildreths belong to an early New England family, being descendants of Richard Hildreth, who came to this country with a company of Puritans from the north of England about 1640, and settled in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. He became a freeman of that colony on the 10th of May, 1643, his home then being in Woburn, ten or twelve miles northwest of Boston. At first he received grants of land to the amount of a little more than one hundred acres, and in 1664 additional grants of one hundred and fifty acres. He died in 1688, and his remains lie in the old burying-ground in Chelmsford,—the town from which Lowell, Massachusetts, was taken about 1823. The descendants of this Richard Hildreth are scattered over the New England and middle states, and a very few are found in the western and southern states. Among them are noted historians and professional men. Richard Hildreth, author of a history of the United States, and Dr. Samuel Prescott Hildreth, the antiquarian and historical writer, of Marietta, Ohio, belong to this family. Eminent physicians in Dracut, Methuen, Marlborough and other towns in Massachusetts, were of this stock. Many of them have been graduates of Harvard College. A work called "Dragoon Campaigns to the Rocky Mountains," published in 1836, was written by James Hildreth.

Hon. Azro Benjamin Franklin Hildreth, the subject of this memoir, is a descendant from the original Richard Hildreth, buried in Chelmsford nearly two hundred years ago. He is a son of Daniel Hildreth, a Vermont farmer, and somewhat noted wool grower and stock raiser, and Clarissa Tyler, and was born in Chelsea, Orange county, February 29, 1816. He is the eldest child in a family of twelve children, nine of whom lived to grow up. His maternal grandfather, Jonathan Tyler, was one of the patriotic sons of New Hampshire who aided with musket in gaining American independence.

Young Azro seems to have had a natural and strong love for books; used them freely at a very early age, and took as much care of them as of his younger sisters. His name, Benjamin Franklin, caused him to become a printer and editor. As early as sixteen years of age, though aiding his father on the farm during the busy season, he had fitted himself for a school teacher, and began that profession at that early age. He taught several winters, farming meanwhile during the summers, and attending some academy, at Bradford or Randolph, during the autumns.

At nineteen he left his native home and state by his father's consent, crossed the Green Mountains, went to New York city, where he worked one season in a book publishing house, returned the next year to Chelsea, worked one year in the printing office of William Hewes, spent another year as a compositor in the city of New York, and in 1839 went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and started the "Literary Souvenir," a weekly paper which he conducted about three years, a neat and well edited publication, having a good circulation, and, as the writer well knows, it was quite popular, especially among the operatives

in the Lowell mills. The writer was a careful reader of this publication. During part of this period Mr. Hildreth also published the "Ladies' Literary Repository," and for a while the "Daily Morning News," long enough to lose some money in the venture. In the autumn of 1842 Mr. Hildreth was persuaded to return to Vermont, locating at Bradford. There he published at first the "American Protector," a high-tariff weekly, advocating the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency. Not long afterward he changed the name to the "Vermont Family Gazette," starting a monthly at the same time, called the "Green Mountain Gem." Both were high-toned publications, filled with excellent reading for the domestic circle.

At the end of ten years a returned Californian, with his pockets full of gold, made Mr. Hildreth a tempting offer. He sold out, went to Holyoke, Massachusetts, and spent three years operating at first a book and fancy goods store, and then publishing and editing the "Holyoke Mirror." In November, 1855, he sold out, and the next spring settled in Charles City, Floyd county, Iowa. Here he found a broad field for the development of his energetic, go-ahead character.

On the 31st of July, 1856, twenty-one years ago, he issued the first number of the "Intelligencer," a seven-column paper, with the names of John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton at the head of the editorial page, as candidates for President and Vice-President. It was a novelty to see a large, live newspaper, damp from the press, so far up the Cedar valley, and the first copy printed was put up at auction, and brought twenty dollars. Three thousand copies of the first number were sold. Mr. Hildreth conducted the paper about fourteen years, disposing of it on the 1st of October, 1870. During the crash of 1857, and all the hard times following, it never shrunk a particle in size, never abated an iota its editorial fullness and vigor, was enlarged as the village (now city) grew, and was and still is noted for its excellent moral tone and its strong support of the republican party. During the rebellion Mr. Hildreth did valiant service for the cause of the Union.

In the spring of 1871 Mr. Hildreth aided in organizing the First National Bank of Charles City, of which he was and is a stockholder and director. Two years later the Floyd County Savings Bank was incorporated, and he is its president. For some years he has been a member of the city school board, and is president. In that capacity he is doing most excellent service, his tastes running to educational matters. This fact was discovered soon after his settlement in Iowa, and as early as 1858 he was elected a member of the state board of education, representing ten counties in the northeastern part of the state. He proved a very active and serviceable member of that body during the four years he was in it, and some portions of the present school laws of Iowa are the production of his pen. It was through his influence that the doors of the State University were thrown open to females as well as males, he introducing a bill for that end and securing its passage amid strong opposition. It was one of the best acts of his life, and he ought to be proud of it, if he is not. For this act the women of Iowa will always owe him a debt of gratitude.

In 1863 Mr. Hildreth was elected a member of the general assembly, serving one term. There he was chairman of the committee on schools and state university, and was also on the committees on banks and banking and printing. Here, likewise, he carried through an important measure for his part of the state, a measure tried more than once before and failing. He drew up a memorial to congress for a land grant on or near the forty-third degree of latitude, running from McGregor westward through Charles City. Through his skillful and untiring efforts this memorial passed the legislature, was sent to every member of congress, and cars of the land-grant road entered Charles City in 1869, opening northern Iowa to the eastern markets, and giving a grand impetus to the growth of Mr. Hildreth's adopted home. He saw the place when it had less than three hundred inhabitants; he sees it now with three thousand, and has the satisfaction of knowing that his pen has contributed largely to its prosperity.

From what has already been written it may be correctly inferred that he was originally a whig in politics, transferring his affections to the republican party. To the latter he still adheres. He was never an office-seeker, and never, as he has been heard to declare, asked for any man's vote.

Mr. Hildreth was an Odd-Fellow in New England, a member of the Encampment and of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts at the time of leaving there, when his connection with the order ceased.

He is a Unitarian in religious sentiment, but there being no church of that order in Charles City he attends the Congregational church, of which his wife is a member; and he is a liberal contributor to christian and benevolent institutions generally.

His present wife was Miss Liveria A. Knight, daughter of Josiah Knight, of Fryeburg, Maine, they being married on the 21st of October, 1844. They had one child, a bright and promising daughter, who died in her seventh year. Mrs. Hildreth is a well educated woman, with sterling good sense and fine business talents; is an excellent manager of household affairs, and her husband's best counselor.

CHARLES H. WARD,

DES MOINES.

CHARLES HORATIO WARD, a native of Sheldon, Wyoming county, New York, was born on the 9th of November, 1843, the son of Horatio Gates Ward and Mary *née* Ladd. His paternal grandfather, a farmer by occupation, was a native of New York; and his grandfather Ladd, a native of Ohio. His father, in 1851, had charge of a pastorate at Strykersville, but at that time left that place and removed with his family to Lyndon, Whiteside county, Illinois, where he died in 1852.

Charles remained at home until he was fifteen years old. He first attended school in his native place, but his mother being in very moderate circumstances, he was early thrown upon his own resources and earned his own support after his ninth year.

From his fifteenth to his seventeenth year he was studying with a view to preparing for college, but, upon the opening of the civil war in 1861, instead of entering college, enlisted as a private in company A, 9th regiment Illinois Cavalry. After about five months he was commissioned hospital steward in the regular army and assigned to duty at Columbus, Kentucky, being placed in charge of the medical stores of the army in the medical purveyor's department. He was admitted to this position upon examination and was the youngest person in the regular army holding the same. At the time of General Forest's raid the goods of the purveyor's, commissary's and quartermaster's departments were conveyed to Memphis, Tennessee, and there Mr. Ward made his headquarters until the close of the war. After performing the regular duties of his office about one year, at the request of General Grant he opened a small-pox hospital in the suburbs of Memphis, and being unable to obtain other assistance than that of a negro servant, was himself compelled to remain in charge about one year. He opened the hospital with about one hundred patients, but before it closed the number had increased to eighteen hundred. During the whole time he was engaged, daily, preparing prescriptions from six o'clock in the morning till twelve o'clock at night. He was afterward sent back to the city to organize the Washington Hospital, for the accommodation of the sick and wounded. Prior to this time he went on board the Red River, a hospital steamer, to the siege of Vicksburg. The steamer was lying above the city, and one day going on shore, he was captured by bushwhackers. Fortunately he made his escape after being taken about five miles, and returned to the boat with his clothes riddled, and a scar on his forehead, which he received in the skirmish. In August, 1863, he obtained a furlough of thirty days, and returned in September with twelve others, armed with revolvers, on a boat heavily laden with cattle. Just below Madrid Island No. 10, in the Mississippi river, they struck a sand-bar, and while driving the cattle on shore were attacked by about twenty-five guerrillas; he at once organized his men and completely routed them. While in Washington Hospital the steamer Sultana, chartered by General Canby to return exchanged prisoners, exploded, ten miles above Memphis, with twenty-five hundred men on board. Hurrying to the scene, Mr. Ward worked vigorously for forty-eight hours saving lives; about seventeen hundred were lost. These are a few of his experiences during the war, and serve to show something of the services which he rendered. For six months after the close of the war he was engaged examining and correcting stewards' reports, adjusting accounts and turning goods over to the government.

In the spring of 1866 he returned to his home at Geneseo, Illinois, but soon afterward, with a capital of three hundred dollars, opened a drug and book store at Altona, Knox county, Illinois. During his five years' residence there he was variously employed: he had all the insurance agencies of the place, was express agent, had charge of the bible depository, was town clerk, librarian of the Sunday school, and president and captain of a base-ball

nine. Removing to Des Moines, Iowa, in February, 1871, he there resumed the drug trade. His business rapidly increased from the first, and in the summer of 1875 he erected an elegant store building one hundred and fifty by twenty feet with sixteen feet ceiling. His store occupies this building, and is one of the finest drug stores in the state. He still owns his store in Illinois, and also owns one at Carlisle, Iowa.

As a business man, he has been eminently successful, his three hundred dollars having in ten years increased to forty thousand. His success is the result of peculiar business tact, and a strict adherence to a line of trade for which his abilities and tastes eminently fit him.

In political sentiment he has always been a thorough republican. He has never desired political distinction, and has never held an office except that of town clerk, to which he was elected without his knowledge.

He is a consistent member of the congregational church, of which denomination both his father and father-in-law were ministers.

Mr. Ward was married in May, 1866, to Miss Isabelle C. Miles, a daughter of Rev. M. M. Miles and Mary *née* Keyes. Of the four children that have been born to them, the first died unnamed; the second, Guy, died at three years of age; the third, Percy, died when one year old; Minnie, born on the 20th of December, 1873, is now living.

HON. BYRON RICE,

DES MOINES.

THE subject of this brief biography is counted among Des Moines' most honored citizens. A native of Madison county, New York, he was born on the 24th of May, 1826, the son of Dr. John Rice.

Mr. Rice comes of a very long-lived family. His paternal great-grandfather, a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, was a farmer by occupation, and fought at the battle of Bennington under General Stark, having removed thither long previous to the revolutionary war. His wife's maiden name was Dunbar. They had three sons: Charles and Stephen, both of whom were army officers in the war of 1812, and John Rice, the grandfather of our subject, who died in Allegany county, New York, at the age of ninety-three years. His maternal grandfather, Harmanus Van Bleck, was a native of Albany county, New York, and at an early day settled at Fenner, in Madison county. He was a prominent and influential man in his community, and at one time a member of the state legislature. His family were among the early immigrants from Holland. His wife, whose maiden name was Bettis, belonged to a wealthy family who were tories during the revolution, and removed to Canada.

Dr. John Rice, the father of our subject, was born at Lansingburg, New York, in 1794. During his early manhood he was engaged in teaching, but later turned his attention to the study of medicine, and practiced that profession for many years, and is still living (1877).

Byron received a good common-school and academical education, and in 1840, being then sixteen years of age, began teaching, devoting the winters to this vocation and the summers to the study of law. Five years later he entered the New York State Normal School at Albany, and graduated from the same in 1847. After closing his literary studies he entered the office of Denison Robinson, district attorney of the county, and there continued his legal studies until August, 1849, when he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court then in session at Ithaca.

Immediately removing to the west, he settled at Des Moines, Iowa, and forming a partnership with Mr. J. E. Jewett, established himself in the practice of his profession. In August, 1850, he was elected prosecuting attorney, and in the following year was elected county judge, and administered the duties of that office for four years.

Resigning that position in the spring of 1855, he then, in company with Judge Greene, of the supreme court, and Mr. John Weaver, of Cedar Rapids, turned his attention to banking, and continued in that business until 1859. During that year he was the democratic candidate for the lower house of the legislature, but his party being in a hopeless minority, he was defeated by a small majority.

Judge Rice next formed a partnership with Hon. D. O. Finch and Mr. George Clark, and again took up the practice of his profession, and continued the

same with reasonable success until the fall of 1876, since which time he has not been actively employed in any regular business.

Although Judge Rice has always acted with the democratic party, he is conservative in his views, and during the civil war zealously supported the Union cause.

His religious training was under Episcopalian influences, and although he was never a communicant he assisted in organizing St. Paul's church in Des Moines, and was one of the original vestry. In 1862 he was received into the Roman Catholic church.

He was married on the 19th of September, 1854, to Miss Cornelia Calder, a daughter of Joseph Calder, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Of the seven children who have been born to them, four are now living, namely, Spencer M., Elizabeth, John E. and William B.

Mr. Rice has had four brothers and two sisters, namely, Rev. Dr. S. M. Rice, of Grace Episcopal Church, Jersey City; Rev. Delancey G. Rice, of Providence, Rhode Island; Dr. Wm. B. Rice, M.D., of Niagara Falls, and Charles H. Rice, of the same place. His sister, Mrs. Rev. D. A. Bonnar, of St. Clements, Rochester, New York, has been twice married, her first husband having been Rev. J. S. Townsend, who is buried in St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia. His other sister, Mrs. Dr. E. B. Morse, died in Monroe county, Michigan, in 1843.

THEODORE W. BARHYDT,

BURLINGTON.

THEODORE WELLS BARHYDT was born on the 10th of April, 1835, at Newark, New Jersey, and is the son of Nicholas Barhydt and Phœbe H. *née* Gardner. His paternal ancestors were of Holland-Dutch descent and among the first settlers of New York state, having immigrated from Europe about 1679. His grandfather, Jerome Barhydt, was a soldier in the revolutionary war and an officer in the war of 1812. During the former, when the tories and Indians under Johnson were committing depredations upon the frontier settlers, his grandmother (then a child of thirteen years) gave material aid to the soldiers in molding bullets used in defense of their homes and lives, being at the time in Schoharie fort, where all the women and children were placed. They were of the old Knickerbocker families, whose early history was one of devotion to the cause of liberty. Soon after the birth of Theodore his family removed to Schenectady, New York (the former home of his father), where he enjoyed the advantages of a good common-school education, and two years at the Schenectady Academy. Afterward he assisted his father in his store, but being ambitious and anxious to be independent, he secured a situation in a larger store with a friend of his father, and there continued clerking and partially learned a trade.

Wishing, however, for a wider field in which to gratify his ambition than that offered in a dull town in central New York, he resolved to try his fortunes in the west, and to that end came to Iowa in 1855, being scarcely twenty years of age, and began his active business career. In 1856 he received an appointment as deputy postmaster at Burlington, Iowa, and also engaged in the book and periodical business. The enterprise proved a marked success, and in it he laid the foundation of the competence he enjoys today. In 1859 he resigned his position and engaged in the boot and shoe business, establishing the firm of Tizzard and Barhydt, which continued till 1860. At that time he took the business in his own hands, and by perseverance and great business energy has pushed it forward until the firm of T. W. Barhydt and Co. have done the largest business in its line of any house in the state. In 1870, in connection with friends, he organized the Merchants' National Bank of Burlington, of which he was elected president, a position which he still holds. The bank has a capital and surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and has been one of the most successful banks ever organized in the west. Mr. Barhydt was also an incorporator of the Burlington Mutual Loan Association and Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Society, and director in both, as also director of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota railway. He is connected with a number of financial, commercial and local enterprises.

In politics, he was originally a democrat, and still continues an adherent of that party, though he is not so much of a politician as to support unworthy

candidates merely for party's sake. He has never taken an active part in politics, and though repeatedly urged to accept nominations for city and legislative offices, his many other duties have forced him to decline.

He was reared under Presbyterian influences, and although he adheres to the principles of that denomination, he is liberal in his views respecting the creed and faith of others.

He owns some of the best business property in Burlington, the result of his foresight in business; and his elegant home commands a delightful view up and down the Mississippi river.

Mr. Barhydt stands prominent among the eminent self-made men of Iowa. He possesses the love and respect of his fellow-citizens, and is well and favorably known throughout the country. As a foreseeing financier, he stands among the first bankers of the west.

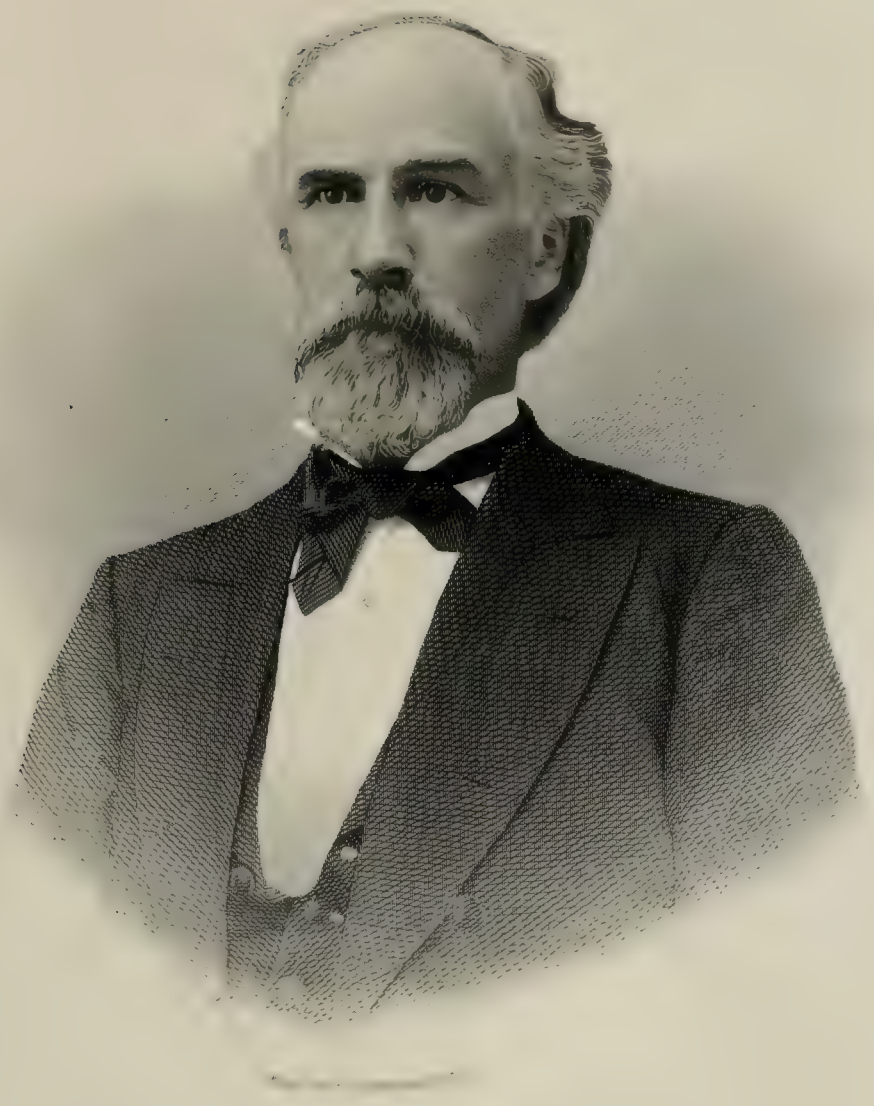
He married, when quite young, Miss Eleanor C. Christiancy, of Schenectady, New York, and much of his success is due to the good counsels he received from his wife. With untiring industry and energy, aided by good habits and health, has made him one of the most prominent of the business men of Iowa and the west.

DANIEL D. CHASE,

WEBSTER CITY.

DANIEL DARROW CHASE was born in Canajoharie, New York, on the 4th of July, 1830. His father, Oliver C. Chase, was a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Ruth Darrow. Until he attained the age of seventeen the subject of this notice remained at the old homestead, attending the district school in the winter season and laboring like other lads in rural communities on the farm during the spring, summer and autumn. The four ensuing years he passed at the Ames Academy and the Cazenovia Seminary, where he acquired a good academic education, and taught in the meantime to procure the necessary funds to pursue his studies. After he ceased attending the seminary he became the principal of the public school at Cazenovia, at the same time commencing the study of the law with H. G. Paddock, Esq., of that town. He was afterward called to the charge of the New Woodstock Academy, successfully discharging the arduous duties of a teacher while pursuing his legal studies. He completed his course of legal instruction with his great-uncle, the distinguished Daniel Cady, who was one of the most eminent lawyers and statesmen of his day, and was admitted to the bar of the State of New York at the general term of the supreme court, in Saratoga county, on the 1st of January, 1856. He entered at once upon the practice of his profession as the partner of Hon. William Wait, the well-known author of "Wait's New York Digest"—Mr. Chase opening an office in Broadalbin, Fulton county, and Mr. Wait remaining at Johnstown.

In August, 1858, Mr. Chase removed to Iowa, settling at Webster City, the shire town of the new county of Hamilton, where he has since continuously resided. Like tens of thousands of other young men who have their own way to make in the world, he came with no capital save that which was stored up in his brain, and an earnest determination to deserve success. Upon his arrival in the then little frontier town which he had selected for his home, and which then contained scarcely four hundred people, and the county not over sixteen hundred, he found the small legal practice in the hands of two older lawyers, who had settled there some time previously. It was many months before he secured his first retainer,—a discouraging fact to a man of limited means, when the times were hard and growing worse with every ensuing week. But he patiently bided his time, and finally the temperance people were forced to employ him in the prosecution of sundry violations of the liquor law, both of his competitors, fortunately for him, being engaged on the other side. The fight was a prolonged and bitter one, and it served to bring prominently to the notice of the people the fine legal ability and great force of character of the hitherto reserved and rather reticent and neglected young lawyer. This rough and tumble contest completely "westernized" him, and from this time forward he was the favored attorney in all the region around. In the following winter he visited quite a number of the northern counties of the old eleventh judicial district, becoming acquainted with the people in that sparsely settled



L. Q. C. Lamar.

section, and securing quite an appreciable addition to his slender legal practice at home. The spring of 1864 found him with as much and as profitable employment as active young lawyers are able to secure in a new country. And he was now accorded the leading position in his profession in that portion of northwestern Iowa. Noted for his purity of character, dealing fairly with his clients, and never encouraging litigation, except in cases where its necessity and justice rendered it imperative,— thus making him always the safest of counselors,— he rapidly won his way to a high place in the popular estimation. This measure of respect and confidence has only increased as the years have passed away.

In the autumn of 1859 his name was prominently mentioned in connection with the position of county judge, a position in those days of great local power, for that officer had control of all disbursements of county funds, audited all accounts and bills against the county, and was within the scope of his duties, very nearly "monarch of all he surveyed." When the convention met, every delegate favored his nomination, and the county had a heavy republican majority; but he declined the proffered honor and remained a private citizen. But in the ensuing year, at the republican judicial convention, he was unanimously tendered the nomination for member of the board of education, to which he was, in October following, chosen by a very large majority. Before his term of service expired a supposed vacancy occurred in the office of district attorney for the eleventh judicial district, and while he lay in bed sick with fever his friends brought him out for the office, and he was chosen by more than the party majority. To remove all doubt the legislature at the next session passed an act declaring the vacancy to have existed and confirming his election. In 1862 he had no opposition in the republican convention, and very little at the polls, and was reëlected for the full term of four years. In the year 1865, a vacancy having occurred in the office of judge of the district court, he was appointed to fill the place by Governor William M. Stone. He was twice nominated by acclamation and twice elected to this distinguished position, and at the close of nine years' continuous service on the bench he declined a third nomination and retired to private life. His district comprised some eight counties, in each of which his last court was distinguished by manifestations of the profoundest respect for the retiring judge. The bar held meetings and passed resolutions in the highest degree complimentary of the ability and impartiality with which he had discharged the delicate and responsible duties which had devolved upon him for so many years. In the course of such a long career upon the bench, where the judge can, if he chooses, to a large degree, make an autocrat of himself— when counsel, in their eagerness for success, occasionally overstep the bounds of prudence and must be kept in their own proper place, asperities often arise which men carry with them through life. But in this instance nothing of the kind appeared. The gentlemen of the bar in each county seemed to vie with each other in their expressions of deep and heartfelt respect. In his own county, among his old rivals at the bar and among whom he was to return as a rival practitioner, only the kindest feeling prevailed, as was evidenced by the adoption of the following resolution, penned by Colonel Charles A. Clark, a lawyer of the opposite party, who has risen to a distinguished position in central and northwestern Iowa:

> *Resolved*, That by his ability, efficiency and integrity in the discharge of every official duty, Judge Chase has won, and is worthy of, not only the commendation and plaudits of the bar, but of the entire people who have received the benefits of his labor.

The bar of the entire district, on the last day of his court, united in presenting him with a magnificent gold watch and chain, to purchase which they contributed the sum of five hundred dollars. A proud testimonial anywhere and under any circumstances.

As we are writing these lines, we are in receipt of a letter from an eminent lawyer, long a practitioner in the eleventh judicial district, who bears the following testimony to the distinguished merits of the subject of our sketch:

> Judge Chase, as a jurist, is possessed of many strong qualifications. Patient, yet vigorous in the investigation of causes; clear, forcible and terse in his enunciation of legal principles, he was a model judge. The judicial cast of his mind is marked. A thorough knowledge of human nature, large perceptive faculties, with judgment and reasoning powers to match, combined with generous culture and patient research, indicate a type of man fitted to adorn the bench of a court of last resort.

Aside from these more substantial political honors conferred upon Judge Chase, he was made a delegate-at-large to the republican national convention in 1864, when President Lincoln was nominated for his second term, and was chairman of the Iowa delegation in that body.

A whig in his early days, he has acted with the republican party for the past twenty years.

Judge Chase is not a member of any church organization, but is a regular attendant upon public worship and a liberal supporter of religious effort. Better than anything the public at large know of him, however, is the fact that his hand and purse are ever open to help the needy and distressed. In all the acquaintance of the writer hereof, there is no man who gives more freely in proportion to his means to objects of deserving charity, and this without ostentation or display.

Judge Chase married his wife, whose maiden name was Hattie E. Bell, at New Woodstock, Madison county, New York, on the 10th of August, 1858. They have only one child, a son of much promise, now a student in the Iowa State University. From the time he located in Webster City Judge Chase has taken a lively interest in the public schools, and in every institution and enterprise tending to elevate and improve the people, and enhance the wealth and character of his adopted home.

In conclusion, we may say that Judge Chase is a man whose marked ability, rich and varied culture, candor and impartiality on the bench, unquestioned purity of character, praiseworthy aims and great public usefulness, have assigned him a distinguished place among the first men of Iowa.

HON. PHILIP VIELE,

FORT MADISON.

IN collecting the life histories of Iowa's influential, honored and leading men, we should be remiss in our duty should we omit that of him whose name heads this sketch. Fully realizing the difficulty of avoiding on the one hand the not doing justice to our subject, and on the other the presenting of a one-sided sketch, we present his biography impartially and with a true regard for the truth,—characteristics which alone add grace and dignity to the work of the historian.

Philip Viele was born at the Valley (now Valley Falls), in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, on the 10th of September, 1799. His paternal great-grandfather, Arnaud Cornelius Viele, was a Frenchman by descent and a Hollander by birth, who immigrated to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled in Schenectady, New York, on the Mohawk river. He is honorably mentioned in the colonial history of New York for important services rendered the government in the negotiations with the Indian nations. The parents of our subject were Abraham L. Viele and Hannah *née* Douglass, a daughter of Major Samuel Douglass, of Pittstown, New York. They had nine children: Philip; Lodewic, died in 1840; Patience, widow of Daniel T. Newcomb, of Davenport, Iowa; Eve Eliza, died in 1848; Delia Maria, wife of Hon. David Rover, of Burlington, Iowa; William Douglass, died in 1866; Samuel Douglass, died in 1867; Harriet, widow of the late Dr. George W. Fitch, of Muscatine, Iowa; Charles Viele, of Evansville, Indiana.

Philip passed his early life on his father's farm, and at the age of fifteen was sent to an academy in Salem, Washington county, New York, where he remained three years. In 1817 he entered Union College, at Schenectady, and for several years pursued his studies with zeal under the celebrated Dr. Nott. Hon. William H. Seward was then a student at Union College, and between him and Mr. Viele there grew up a friendship which continued for many years afterward.

In October, 1821, Mr. Viele commenced studying for the legal profession in the office of John L. Viele, Esq., at Waterford, Saratoga county, New York, and completed his studies in the office of John Paine, Esq., of Troy, New York, and in 1824 was admitted to the bar by the supreme court. Possessed of a ready wit, quick at repartee, having strong mental perceptions and a ready flow of language, polished by literary attainments and deliberate reflection, and fearless in the advocacy of what he believed to be right, he must necessarily have attained to a high position as a jurist and advocate had he confined himself to the practice of his profession. Here, however, he permitted himself to be allured by the excitement of politics, and leaving his Blackstone and Coke, turned his attention toward political matters,—addressing the populace from the hustings.

During the Presidential campaign of 1824 four candidates appeared, soliciting the suffrages of the people. William H. Crawford was the democratic

nominee, while John Q. Adams, General Jackson and Henry Clay each presented himself as an independent candidate for the Presidency. The historic name of Adams, the military reputation of Jackson, and the oratorical abilities and statesmanship of Clay, all combined to create an excited political feeling throughout the country. All these had been distinguished leaders, and each had personal friends and admirers in all sections, who supported their respective favorite with all imaginable zeal. Catching the enthusiasm of the hour, Mr. Viele took the stump in support of "Old Hickory," and from his youth, and fluent speech, soon became widely known as the "Boy Orator." A former citizen of Keokuk, Iowa, who knew him at the time, says of him: "No other speaker, old or young, in eastern New York, could draw together such large crowds and rouse them to the same pitch of excitement as Judge Viele." Such were his services to his party, and so highly was he esteemed, that DeWitt Clinton, then governor of New York, tendered him the office of surrogate of Rensselaer county, New York, a position which he accepted in 1827 and held until 1831, when he was re-appointed by Governor Throop and held it until 1835. The office was one to be desired, since it paid a salary of two thousand dollars a year, which, at that time, was worth three times that amount to-day. His duties during the eight years while he held this office were so exacting that he found no time for legal study, except so far as the same related to probate matters, and saw the mistake which he made in abandoning his profession only when he had retired from business, and looked back over his life career. While a resident of New York Mr. Viele became surety for a relative for a large amount of money, and, the relative failing in business, he was called upon to meet the obligation; and feeling the moral force of the claim, yielded up his property, even to his homestead, to liquidate the demands which his generosity had incurred, and with his wife started westward to begin anew the struggle of life. After a tedious journey of more than a month by stages and steamboats (there were then no railroads west of New York), they, on the 2d of June, 1837, pitched their tent on the present site of the thriving city of Fort Madison, then in the territory of Wisconsin. The then little village comprised about twenty cabins set among the bushes and trees, but it being the county seat of Lee county, Mr. Viele hung out his "shingle" and once more resumed his profession. Madison soon became an important business town, and during the next eight years he continued at the bar with a growing practice. But his love for the excitement of the political arena had not left him, but revived again with all the vigor with which it had lured him from his profession in his early manhood. Before leaving New York he had become estranged from the democratic party, by reason of the corruptions which became manifest in its workings. There was in the state a clique known as the "Albany Regency," of which Van Buren and Marcy were the leaders, and whose principles Mr. Viele greatly disliked. He belonged to the Clinton wing of the democracy, between which and the "Regency" there was an old feud. Upon the death of Clinton this clique gained possession not only of New York but also of the democratic party throughout the United States. Mr. Viele regarded the "Regency" in much the same light as honest men during recent years have looked upon the "Tammany" and Washington government rings, and united his political fortunes with Henry Clay and the whig party. As a matter of fact, the controversy between the honest portion of the whig and democratic parties in those days was more of personal preferences than of principles, at least as between the whigs and the northern democracy. Did whigs favor internal improvements by the general government, so did the northern democrats; were whigs in favor of a protective tariff, the democracy were willing to have a revenue tariff which should discriminate so as to give incidental protection; did whigs repudiate nullification and secession, General Jackson swore "by the Eternal" that the Union should be maintained at all hazards, and the democracy throughout the nation, aside from that of South Carolina, rallied to the support of the old hero; did whigs insist that safety required that the Presidency be limited to one term in the same person, the democracy at once proclaimed "rotation in office," but claimed that the exigencies of the times were such that the rule should not apply to President Jackson, but did apply to his successors Van Buren, Polk and Buchanan. The Presidential campaign of 1840, in which General Harrison and Martin Van Buren were candidates, was quite as exciting as that of 1824 between Crawford and others. Mr. Viele took the stump in support of Harrison, against his old associate Van Buren. Several speeches which he made in Iowa during that campaign elicited great applause, and

the whigs of that state, apparently by common consent, named him as their candidate for congress, and it is believed by leading men of both parties that had he been allowed to become the whig candidate he would have secured an election. But certain persons in his party fearing his influence conspired against him in the convention, and he having no desire to enter into such a conflict, believing that a strict party nomination, in a democratic territory as Iowa then was, would be most hazardous, yielded to the opposition. In 1846 he became identified with a local political movement which again drew him from his profession, and he never again resumed it. A political ring under the guise of a democratic name had got possession of the county offices, and was levying taxes and disbursing the public monies in a most lavish manner; county orders had depreciated to about fifty cents on the dollar. The whigs being unsuccessful in every attempt to remedy the evil complained of, Mr. Viele, with others, conceived the idea of dropping the party name, and calling on the honest men of all parties to unite under the name of the "Union Retrenchment and Reform Party of Lee County." The masses, irrespective of party, gladly responded to the call, and at a meeting for the nomination of county officers in 1846 the friends of reform, against his will, insisted on putting forward the name of Mr. Viele for the office of judge of probate; and he, fearing that his refusal might weaken the cause he had aided in starting, finally gave his consent. The whole ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority; as a result of the reform movement, the credit of the county soon revived and county orders became par. Judge Viele was elected judge of probate for three successive terms, and gave universal satisfaction. In 1852 he permitted his friends to trammel him with a party nomination as whig candidate for congress, from the first congressional district of Iowa. Running thus under a party guise, he lost the support of many personal democratic friends, and, although he received the full vote of his party, was defeated. During the Kansas-Nebraska imbroglio he threw his whole influence on the side of anti-slavery, and was enthusiastically chosen president of the first republican convention of Iowa, held at Iowa City in 1856.

In 1859 he was elected a member of the State Board of Education for one term. The esteem in which he is held by his immediate fellow-citizens is well attested by the fact that, notwithstanding Fort Madison has been strongly democratic, he has on four different occasions been elected mayor of the city.

In local enterprises he has been somewhat active. Upon the organization of the Madison branch of the State Bank of Iowa, in 1859, he was chosen its president, and held that office five years.

Early in 1870 a meeting of the stockholders and other citizens of Madison was called in the interest of a railroad project, for which they had labored hard but which seemed likely to fail. The speeches of the leaders were desponding, and it was conceded to be a "lost cause," when Judge Viele, inspired by the necessities of the occasion, arose and addressed the meeting with all the authority of age, mingled with the fire and eloquence of youth, and so roused the pride and energy of the citizens that the enterprise at once passed from doubt to certainty. He accepted the position of treasurer and financial agent of the railroad, and in less than one year the Fort Madison, Farmington and Western railroad became an accomplished fact, and the cars were running over twenty-five miles of road west from the city. The first stopping place west of Fort Madison was, by the directors of the railroad and without the Judge's knowledge, named in honor of him, "Viele Station."

In June, 1828, Judge Viele was married to Miss Catherine Gertrude Brinckerhoff, a daughter of Isaac Brinckerhoff, of Troy, New York. Mrs. Viele, a most estimable lady, possessed a sound and discriminating mind, united with sweetness of temper and elegance of manners; she was fervid in her religious principles, and her love of the beautiful in nature and art were surpassed only by her veneration of God; she was admired by all, and her death, which occurred on the 4th of August, 1869, was mourned as a public loss.

The judge has no children to cheer his declining years, but, since the death of his wife, he has adopted for a niece Miss Maria C. Newton, whose parents, Enos and Lucy Ann Newton, reside in his house.

On the 11th of August, 1872, Judge Viele was stricken with paralysis of the right side of his body, which for a time threatened serious consequences. However, he soon began to improve, and although he has never fully regained his bodily vigor, he is able to walk about and attend to his business, and visit his neighbors, who always greet him with a hearty welcome. Judge Viele has a competency of

"worldly estate" and all that is necessary to render his days upon earth happy, except the companionship of her who for forty years cheerfully shared his joys and alleviated his sorrows.

He is a firm believer in christianity and the immortality of the soul, and doubts not that he shall meet her, and others whom he has loved on earth, in a purer and more perfect home.

REV. ALLAN CURR,

DUBUQUE.

THE subject of this brief memoir is a native of Scotland, and was born near Dundee, on the 21st of February, 1843. His parents were William Curr, a well-known liberal leader, an able speaker, and county magistrate, and Mary Heron Stormont, a granddaughter of the Earl of Stormont, who was proscribed by the English government for taking an active part in the Scottish Rebellion of 1745. The Currs were originally from Denmark, and date their ancestry back to A.D. 1400. The Stormont family is Celtic or Gaelic, and suffered much in behalf of the Stuart dynasty and Scottish Rebellion.

Allan spent all his younger years in literary institutions: in the high school at Arbroath until fifteen, at Chorlton College, Manchester, England, until nineteen, and graduated at Regent's Park College, London University, his studies being classical, general and theological.

He early developed decided artistic tastes; exhibited pictures in water-color and oil in various Scotch and English galleries, receiving prizes, once a gold medal, for the same; he played on the violin in early boyhood, is fond of the organ, and has composed the music and words of several popular airs, and also some sacred music, which has been printed in Scotch collections.

Like Bayard Taylor and Henry D. Thoreau, Mr. Curr, in early life, thought the finest views could be had afoot, and while a student took sketching-tours through the best of scenery in northern Europe, thus spending some of his vacations. He has traveled over most of middle and northern Europe, the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and makes good use of the fruits of his extensive observations in enriching his conversation and embellishing his lectures and other public efforts.

Mr. Curr was reared a Presbyterian, but was converted by reading Spurgeon's sermons, and becoming a Baptist; studied for the ministry of that denomination while at Regent's Park College. He chose the ministerial work because he regards it as the noblest in which man can engage. After leaving college he became pastor of a Baptist church in London, and while acting in that capacity he served as private secretary of the Lord Mayor of London for three years. Before leaving the old country Mr. Curr lectured in more than five hundred places, and on a great variety of subjects — literary, scientific, temperance and sanitary. He was a Reformer in England, and during our civil war warmly espoused and openly advocated by tongue and pen the cause of the Union through the London "News" and "Star."

Mr. Curr is a fellow of the Geological Society and of the Royal Society of Literature, London. In England he was a member of the 26th regiment Volunteers. While a minister in London in 1865–67, he was superintendent of custom-house, West India Docks, and prior to that date, while a student, was committee reporter in the House of Commons for several years. He was vice-president of the United Kingdom Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and president of the East London Temperance Association. During one year he was lecturer in the tropical department of the Crystal Palace, London.

Between four and five years ago Mr. Curr was invited to come to the United States and lecture. He complied with the invitation, and proposes to remain in this country. He has lectured in most of the northern and a few of the southern states, and has everywhere received the warmest commendations of the press. He could easily keep in the lecture field nine months in the year, but he feels that his chief work is in the pastorate, and two years ago he took charge of the Main-street Baptist Church, Dubuque, a body which has rapidly grown under his pastoral care, and which, through his indomitable energy and almost superhuman efforts, has erected one of the finest Protestant houses of worship in the city. It is doubtful if there is another man in the northwest who, similarly situ-

ated, could have accomplished the work of church building which he has done. In politics he is a republican and free trader.

The wife of Mr. Curr was Catherine Frances Andrews, of an old Kentish family, and an only child. They were married in 1867, and have three children, all boys. They have a beautiful residence on the Twelfth-street bluff, overlooking the business part of the city and presenting a grand view of the "Father of Waters." It should be called the Poet's Retreat, for Mr. Curr has great skill in versifying, and published two or three volumes of poems before coming to this country. He is also the author of two novels, one of them, "The Last of the Stormonts," a historical romance, has had a very large sale. He has published a number of miscellaneous works, and has been, and is, a liberal contributor to newspapers and periodicals.

Mr. Curr began to preach when only fifteen or sixteen years old, and was known as the "Scotch boy preacher," beginning such work, like Chalmers, before he was converted. As a preacher, since he completed his college course, we give the opinion of one who knew him in the old country, and who is now a member of his church in Dubuque:

> As a preacher, he is less emotional than intellectual. His sermons, as a rule, are logical in arrangement, positive in statement, sententious in style, abound in passages of beauty and eloquence, and are delivered with great force and emphasis, and albeit his voice is not one of the clearest, nor his manner remarkable for its ease, he can hold the attention of his audience from first to last. He has great facility of illustration. Striking scenes, startling incidents, natural and artificial wonders, important events, past and passing, and remarkable anecdotes, are freely used to explain the doctrines and enforce the duties of evangelical religion. In a sentence, his sermons are pointed, pithy and practical.

Mr. Curr has gray hazel eyes, a sanguine, bilious temperament, and a short body which makes very quick motions. He has not seen a sick day since boyhood. His flesh is very solid. Though only five feet and seven and a half inches tall, he weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds. Rhetorically, or with the fist, he can strike a very hard blow, and would be classed with the "muscular christians."

HON. GEORGE GREENE,

CEDAR RAPIDS.

ONE of the early settlers in Linn county, Iowa, the man who built the first frame house in Marion, and the first brick house in Cedar Rapids, one of the original proprietors of the latter city, and the man who gave it its name, is George Greene, one of God's noblemen. No town in Iowa, we think it is safe to say, owes more to any one man than Cedar Rapids owes to Judge Greene, and the citizens of the place are fully sensible of their indebtedness to him. He has found prompt, hearty and wholesouled co-workers, and between them all they have built up a city of which they may well be proud.

George Greene, a native of England, was born at Alton, in Staffordshire, on the 15th of April, 1817. His father, Robert Greene, emigrated to this country in 1819. The mother of George, a Woodward, and also a native of Staffordshire, was a considerate, pious woman, who early instilled into the hearts of her children the principles of rectitude and truth. The family settled in western New York, where the father died when the son was about eight years old. The boy had a strong thirst for knowledge, but had to depend upon his own resources to procure an education. He was willing to do any kind of respectable work and forego some of the amusements of youth, if, by so doing, he could defray expenses and continue his studies. He attended school one year at the Carysville Collegiate Seminary, Genesee county; one years at the Aurora Academy, Erie county, and two years at French's Collegiate Institute, Geneva, leaving at the end of the sophomore year. During the time he was in the last named institution the means were furnished by his friend and school-mate, Seth Grosvenor Heacock, brother of Rev. Dr. Heacock, of Buffalo. Years afterward Mr. Heacock studied law with Mr. Greene in Iowa. The latter cherishes very tenderly the memory of his boyhood's helper.

Mr. Greene spent some time in the family of Dr. Chapin, of Buffalo, reading medicine without intending to practice it, and collecting the doctor's bills and otherwise assisting him, in order to defray expenses. At the same time he began to read law with Hon. George P. Barker, forty years ago one of the most brilliant lawyers at the Erie county bar, but immigrated to Iowa, then a territory, in 1838, before being admitted to the bar. Reaching Davenport, he made the acquaintance of David J. Owen, an spent six delightful months with him in making

Geo Greene

geological surveys, mainly in the territory. At the close of this scientific research, during which he aided Mr. Owen, made some money and made considerable progress in knowledge, he went to Ivanhoe, Linn county, and taught school in the winter.

Mr. Greene was admitted to the bar of Johnson county in 1840, Judge Williams presiding at the time of his examination. Soon afterward he went to Marion, Linn county, and there practiced law about five years. He had not been there a year before he was sent to the territorial council, and he attended two sessions, the last one held at Burlington and the first one at Iowa City, representing Cedar, Linn and Jones counties. Though a very young member, he took quite an active part in the debates, and especially in the work of committees.

Soon after settling in Marion Mr. Greene was sent as a special delegate to Washington to secure the removal of the United States Land Office from Dubuque to Marion, that it might be more convenient for parties wishing to enter lands. At the end of one year the office was again located at Dubuque.

In 1845 Mr. Greene removed to Dubuque, and while in the active practice of his profession took charge of the "Miner's Express," editing and publishing it for two or three years. Meantime he formed a partnership with J. J. Dyer, Esq., and the old and highly reputable law firm of Greene and Dyer is still remembered by the earlier settlers in northern Iowa. Mr. Dyer afterward became judge of the United States district court, and the talents and legal acumen of Mr. Greene were soon discovered, fully appreciated and partially honored by his being appointed judge of the supreme court of the state. That office he held a little more than eight years, and rarely has a man of his age so dignified the ermine. Here the industry of Judge Greene began to fully develop itself; while on the bench he reported the opinions of the supreme court and published them in four volumes, known far and wide as "G. Greene's Reports."

Judge Greene had long had a partiality for Cedar Rapids, and removed thither in 1851. The town was then small, but he saw its promise, and his expectations in regard to it have been realized. Something like ten years before settling here, in connection with N. B. Brown, Alexander L. Ely, Addison Daniels and others, he had purchased claims, perfected titles to lands, and made slight improvements on the site of this town. A portion of it was surveyed and subdivided by some of these parties as early as 1849.

Very soon after settling here Mr. Greene went into the banking business a short time, in the firm of Weare, Finch and Co., and a long time in the firms of Greene and Weare and Greene, Merritt and Co., and he has operated more or less in this business up to the present time. He is now president of the Union Bank of Cedar Rapids; he is also president of the Star Wagon Company; of the Farmers' Manufacturing Company, and the Cedar Rapids Oil Works, and has a large interest in all of them. He has been president of the Coe Collegiate Institute since its origin under another name.

Judge Greene was one of the foremost men in the efforts which resulted in bringing the Chicago and Northwestern and Burlington and Cedar Rapids railroads to this city, and which brought the latter to Plymouth and originated its several divisions. He gave freely of his time, energies and means to secure these roads for Cedar Rapids, fully realizing, as he then did, their great benefit to the city. He and his brother William built the so-called McGregor Western road to Conover, and the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis road. They had some part also in the Central Railroad of Iowa.

Judge Greene is an Odd-Fellow and has been a Master Mason for several years. He is a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal church, and has held the office of warden more than twenty years.

He was a democrat until 1872, and now votes with the republican party. Since he left the bench he has sedulously refused to accept political office.

On the 30th of May, 1838, he married Miss Harriet Merritt, daughter of Dr. Jesse Merritt, of Buffalo, New York. She had four children, two surviving; one of them, Edward M. Greene, is an extensive lumber dealer in Cedar Rapids; the other, Susan H., is the wife of Hon. A. S. Belt, a prominent lawyer in Cedar Rapids. Mrs. Greene died in Dubuque, on the 25th of April, 1850. In February, 1855, Judge Greene married Miss Frances R. Graves, daughter of Calvin Graves, Esq., of Cooperstown, New York. She has seven children living, having lost one. The older ones are being very carefully and thoroughly educated. Judge Greene has been very fortunate and happy in his married relations, both his wives being women largely endowed with the accomplishments and virtues which charm the family circle and have a healthful social influence.

A sketch of Judge Greene would be imperfect without reference to a scene which occurred on the morning of the Centennial Fourth, when he was too

feeble to leave his home. His residence is two miles from town, on a high point of land, overlooking from the cupola of his stately mansion no less than seven counties, and on the 4th of July between two and three hundred citizens went out in carriages and on foot to make him a neighborly call and present him with three sets of silver, worth more than a thousand dollars, as a token of their regard and their appreciation of his services in building up the city. Judge N. M. Hubbard made the presentation speech, and we cannot better conclude this brief account of Judge Greene's life than by giving the address in a slightly condensed form:

MR. GREENE,—In behalf of the ten thousand good people of Cedar Rapids, and at the request of their committee, I have the pleasure and the honor to present you this silver service. Like your genius, it is brilliant; like your judgment, it is solid; like the lives and characters of your excellent wife and yourself, it is pure; and like the memory in the hearts of all our people of your public deeds and spirit, it is lasting. It is given by our people as a spontaneous heart-offering to testify our respect and esteem for you. When the committee made known this plan our people hunted them, eager to share in the honor, and the committee were compelled to limit the amount of their subscriptions that more might participate in this gift.

Praise belongs to the dead, not to the living, and I shall therefore pronounce no eulogy. It is enough to say that the history of the growth and prosperity of the State, and especially of Cedar Rapids, is your history. . . . In the building of all our railroads, in the beginning and progress of all our public improvements as a city, upon the foundation and superstructure of all our manufactories, are found the impress of your organizing, executive mind, and the upbuilding of your hands. And now, after the unceasing labor of head and heart and hands for twenty-five years, and you feel that the great strain is loosening the tension of the fibre and of the nerve,—though the spirit flags not,—as you look off from this beautiful mound home, the work of your hands, upon that beautiful city which owes so much to you, perhaps you sometimes wonder whether the busy delvers and dwellers therein realize and appreciate the labor, the energy, the unflagging zeal, the unconquerable will and the executive power you have expended for their prosperity. *Let this token assure you.* . . . Be assured our people bring this offering, not alone for what you have done for Cedar Rapids, but for your greatness and goodness of heart and brain also; for your good example; for your public enterprises in behalf of mankind, accomplished and to be accomplished; for your virtues; for your manly, noble character, and, finally, for what you are.

WESLEY REDHEAD,

DES MOINES.

THE subject of this sketch, a native of Penrith, county of Northumberland, England, was born on the 22d of July, 1825. When he was four years old his parents immigrated to Montreal, Canada, where his father resumed his occupation of dry-goods merchant. During the cholera epidemic of 1831 and 1832 the mother was stricken and died four hours after the attack, and in two weeks the father died of brain fever, leaving a family of one daughter and six sons. Wesley, the next to the youngest, being then six years of age, and his next older brother, went to live with an uncle at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he lived until he was fourteen years old, attending school a part of the time, and worked as "printers' devil" the remainder of the time. He was one of the first newsboys, now so common in our large cities, and employed his leisure hours selling papers and magazines on the steamboats. In 1839 his uncle, fearing that he would be contaminated by the evil influences incident to the character of his work, sent him to live with the eldest brother, then a cabinet-maker at Fairfield, Vermont. He lived with his brother four months, but becoming dissatisfied, ran away, having five cents in his pocket and wearing a common suit of clothes. He walked to St. Albans, and thence worked his way to Whitehall, New York, where he hired out to drive horses on the canal, continuing thus employed during that season; he then hired out to a farmer in Washington county, New York, receiving, as a compensation for his work, his board and clothes and three months schooling during the year. After two years thus spent he went to Saratoga Springs, and was employed during two seasons as "dipper boy" at "Congress Spring." Having saved a little money he now returned to his friends at Cincinnati, who had not heard from him for five years and hardly recognized him.

He next hired out as cabin-boy on a steamboat bound for the upper Mississippi, but when he arrived at Bloomington (now Muscatine) in September, 1844, he concluded to visit a brother who was living in Iowa City. Accordingly, hiring a hack in company with others, he arrived at his destination in safety late at night and stopped at Swan's Hotel. Before leaving Bloomington, as an accommodation he had changed a three-dollar bill for a stranger, and upon his arrival at Iowa City gave this bill to the driver for his fare, but he had scarcely got to sleep when the driver awoke him with the information that the

bill was worthless. It was sad news for him, as he found by counting his money that he had barely enough to pay the driver and settle for his supper and lodging. Not being able to pay for a breakfast he went without.

He soon obtained employment at three dollars per week in the office of the "Iowa Capitol Reporter," conducted by Jesse Williams, Esq., who was then territorial printer.

The constitution of the state was printed that winter, and Mr. Redhead had the honor of assisting in the work by using the ink-roller in the capacity of devil.

The next year, 1845, he went to Anamosa, in Jones county, to operate a carding machine, and was getting along well with his work when he was stricken down with bilious fever, from which he recovered only to be taken with fever and ague, then very prevalent in the new country. Being obliged to give up his situation, he returned to Iowa City, where he had the chills for nine months.

Not being able to engage in hard work, he learned the tailoring business, serving three years, and afterward worked as journeyman tailor until the winter of 1851, when he decided to start in business for himself. Going to Fort Des Moines, he continued his business for one year and then discontinued it, obtaining a clerkship in a store, where he worked one year at twenty-five dollars per month. At the expiration of that time he was appointed postmaster by President Fillmore to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hoyt Sherman, Esq. He soon afterward opened a book-store in connection with the office; it was the fourth book-store started in the state, and the sales averaged about five dollars per week. As showing the growth of this business it may be stated that the present firm of Redhead and Wellslayer conducts a business of about three hundred dollars per day. He held the office of postmaster for nine years and then resigned. Since about 1869 Mr. Redhead has been largely engaged in the Des Moines Coal Company, being principal owner, secretary and superintendent. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Black Diamond Coal Company in Marion county, and besides is treasurer of the Des Moines Scale Company, a director of the State National Bank, and vice-president of the State Printing Company. He also conducts a large farm one mile from the city, giving special attention to raising hogs, and having some of the finest "Berkshires" in the state. Mr. Redhead is never idle, and in all his varied career has never sued any one or has himself been sued.

He has been twice married: first, in October, 1851, to Miss Isabel Clark, of Iowa City. Mrs. Redhead was a sister of Hon. Ezekiel Clark and of the wives of ex-Governor Kirkwood, Edward Lucas, J. E. Jewett and William Rutton, of Iowa City, a noble band of women from Mansfield, Ohio. After seven years of uninterrupted happiness Mrs. Redhead died, leaving no children.

In 1860 he led to the altar Miss Annie Seymour, a native of Kentucky, who removed to Des Moines in 1857, a ward of Judge McHenry.

Of the seven children who have been born to them, Annie Bell, born on the 9th of September, 1861, is deceased; David was born on the 3d of October, 1862; George Seymour was born on the 11th of June, 1863; Lizzie Kirkwood was born on the 27th of November, 1865; Middy was born on the 30th of January, 1868; Charles Wesley was born on the 11th of December, 1869, and Robert Stone on the 27th of July, 1872.

The parents both being orphans have adopted Mrs. Burges for their mother, who lives with them, enjoying all the rights and privileges that a mother could ask.

Such is a brief outline of Mr. Redhead's career. As showing his personal characteristics we åppend extracts from a phrenological chart, given by Prof. O. S. Fowler in March, 1867:

> You, sir, have just one of the very best of heads, and it is supported by an excellent body, so that your natural talents are a good way above the average. You are, unmistakably, a man of mind, and also moral worth; and the two united entitle you to universal respect. You may thank your mother, who you resemble most. Have both a strong mind and elevated moral tone, as well as good body, and owe it much more to her than your father. You have one weak spot; your vitality is not equal to the drafts made upon it; are a little deficient in nutrition; have good fair lungs; better muscle; a better nervous system and brain; consume vitality faster than you manufacture it. You are inclined to undertake too much, your eagerness and earnestness exceeding your strength; a great natural worker, a real genuine plodder; all the time poring over the one thing in hand; prosecuting every undertaking with the utmost assiduity, and that fixedness of purpose which challenges opposition and will insure success, break down all obstacles; nothing can stand before your indomitable will; always have been, and always will be, successful, because you plan wisely, execute with great energy and determination, and then hold on to the very last. Have this predominant talent of head for planning and contriving, for thinking, reasoning; adapting ways and means to ends.
>
> . . . Have a first-class judgment in everything; are systematic; conduct your business so as to accomplish the most with the least; were always good in mathematics; are rather poor in fine colors, dress goods, etc.; are more noted for sound common sense than any other one trait; are quite agreeable and prepossessing, gentlemanly and courteous;

never rude; hence, popular; are just as honest and fair a man as there is; any one could not be any more strictly, rigidly honest and upright, hence, are universally trusted; very careful of your reputation. . . . Have that versatility of talent which can attend to this, that and the other in rapid succession, but never give up; are quite fond of home; *thoroughly patriotic.* Fairly friendly, but a little too busy to express your social feelings much; very fond of children, and willing to sacrifice anything for their sake; ought to be married if you are not. Show a good deal of policy; make everything you touch pay; there seems to be almost a magic in your business operations, they succeed so splendidly; the real reason is they are so admirably managed. Are among the toughest men; may calculate on living to be old; are not quite clinging enough; are cool, deliberate, but remarkably active; never have been and cannot be discouraged; but hope on, hope ever; hope against hope. Have little faith, and worship much more in nature than in churches. If a christian, will live a good christian life, but believe very little; strongly inclined to liberal views of religion. As good-hearted a man as there is in town; have given quite freely, though wisely; are public-spirited; seem to be risky, but in fact risk next to nothing; are plain and substantial rather than ornamental; more serious than offhand; a really great arguer, reasoner and logician. Have fair speaking talents, but it depends more on the excellence of the subject-matter than on language, but if you had been trained would have excelled as a lawyer, more especially in managing a case. In business everything goes like clockwork. Read a man right through at a glance. Trust your first impressions of men, they never mislead you, and should always follow your own conviction as to business, duty, everything, they will be found next to infallible. You have every single prerequisite for a most successful life, especially after forty; calculate on succeeding better and better till seventy. You have just caution enough to save you from failure, along with that tremendous energy which seems to risk where you do not. You know just how and where to take men. Your future will be one of steady improvement on the past.

SOLMON L. LAWRENCE,

WILTON.

SOLMON L. LAWRENCE, son of Elisha Lawrence and Patience *née* Clarke, was born at Weybridge, Addison county, Vermont, on the 1st of March, 1811.

This branch of the Lawrence family in America trace their lineage to John Lawrence (son of Henry and Mary Lawrence), born at Wisset, England; baptized on the 8th of October, 1609; came to New England about 1630; married and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts,—said John Lawrence being sixteenth in descent from Sir Robert Lawrence, of Ashton Hall, England, who attended his sovereign, Richard Cœur de Lion, to the war of the crusades in the Holy Land, where he so distinguished himself in the siege of Acre that he was knighted, and obtained for his arms, "*argent, a cross raguled, gules,*" A.D. 1191, which is still worn by the descendants of the family in Gloucestershire and Buckinghamshire, England.

Our subject is sixth in descent from John, of Wisset,—the intermediate links in the ancestral chain being Elisha Lawrence, born at Cheshire, Connecticut, 1764 (moved to Weybridge, Vermont, being the thirtieth family who settled in that township), son of David Lawrence, born at Canaan, Connecticut, who was the son of Jeremiah Lawrence, who was the son of Daniel Lawrence, born on the 7th of March, 1681, who was the son of Enoch Lawrence, born on the 5th of March, 1648 (at Groton, Massachusetts), who was the eighth child of the original John Lawrence.

The family is now quite numerous in New England, and has branched off into many of the middle and western states. The men of this lineage have been remarkable for large framework, great strength, courage and endurance and extraordinary longevity, a large proportion of them reaching to over fourscore and ten years, and but few dying before the age of seventy. They were also men of peculiar probity of character, high standing and great influence in their communities, many of them attaining also to great wealth. They were likewise men of piety, the family furnishing a large number of deacons and distinguished ministers to the church. There have also been a large number of scholars and noted authors in the family, as well as physicians, lawyers, soldiers and statesmen. They were also men of great benevolence and generosity. In short they have always been among the best citizens of the country, both before and since the revolution.

The following is the epitaph on the tomb of Colonel William Lawrence, of Groton, Massachusetts, fourth in descent from the original John, who died A.D. 1764:

He was a gentleman who in military life rose from the rank of lieutenant to the command of a regiment. In the year 1739 he was made justice of the peace; afterward *quorum unus*, a special justice of the court of common pleas for the county of Middlesex, and a standing justice of that county. He for many years represented the town of Groton, with the districts of Pepperell and Shirley, in the general assembly of this province. In all his public betrustments he acquitted himself with fidelity and honor. In private life his behavior was becoming his christian profession. He was remarkably industrious in the improve-

ment of time, just in his dealings, a good neighbor, a faithful friend, patient of injuries and ready to forgive them, grateful to benefactors, very ready in affording assistance to the widow and fatherless, and merciful to all proper objects of pity. He was a strict observer of the Lord's day, a constant and serious attender on the public exercises of religion, and a devout worshiper of God in his family.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Captain Isaac Lawrence, also a great-grandson of the original John, who died on the 2d of December, 1793, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, is thus described by a contemporary:

His stature was about six feet, large frame, not fleshy, erect, pleasant countenance, sociable, intelligent, excellent character and active, correct business habits. He is said to have erected the first meeting-house in Canaan, Connecticut. He accumulated a valuable property, had several large farms, which he kept under cultivation, was the owner at one time of twenty slaves, to whom he gave their freedom before his death. He made provision also for the aged and infirm, and the comfort of those that were needy.

It is said that when Lord Gordon and the Earl of Morris passed through the colonies to ascertain their resources and ability to bear taxation, they put up at Captain Isaac's house. His Lordship expressed surprise at the apparently good condition of his slaves, and asked them if they always fared so well. Their spokesman was London, who said: "Yes, massa, we have vittle enough, clo' enough, and work enough."

He held various town offices, was a representative to the general assembly of Connecticut in 1765.

The frequency with which his name appears in the records of the business meetings of his church, and information from other sources, afford good reason for believing he was an exemplary christian.

Captain Thomas Lawrence, fifth in descent from the original John, born at Groton on the 3d of September, 1720, is represented as a man of gigantic stature, herculean strength, bold and courageous, experienced in Indian warfare and holding in supreme contempt the valor of the savages.

He was commander of a company enlisted for the French war in 1758, from Pepperell and its vicinity; and while in command of a ranging party of about twenty men, in the same year, at a place called "Half-Way Broke," near Lake George, they were surrounded by Indians, and Captain Lawrence fell mortally wounded. His body when found was in a horribly mangled condition. Bullets taken from the spot and a platter marked "C. T. L," are still in the possession of his descendants.

Of Deacon Samuel Lawrence, of Groton, also fifth in descent from the original John, who died November, 1827, in the seventy-third year of his age, it is recorded:

He was one of those who rallied at Concord to oppose the progress of the British troops. At the time the news of their approach reached Groton he was in the field, when, mounting his horse, he rode through the adjoining towns, giving the alarm and returning in season to join his company at the meeting-house. In the battle of Bunker Hill he received a slight wound, and his hat and coat, pierced with the balls of the enemy, were preserved for many years. At the time of his marriage, and while the ceremony was in progress, the tolling of the meeting-house bell called out the minute-men, whereupon he parted from his bride as soon as the rite was finished, and marched to Rhode Island, but shortly returned on furlough for a few days, after which she did not see him again till the birth of their first-born. He continued in the service till the close of the war, was promoted to the rank of major, and fought in many of the hardest battles of the revolution.

He was a religious man, and for many years before his death a deacon in the church. In connection with others he originated and established for the good of the community the institution now called, with great propriety, the "Lawrence Academy." In this school his sons received their early education, and well have they remembered its origin and the advantages they there enjoyed.

His widow died in 1845, in the ninetieth year of her age.

Our subject is a worthy scion of a long list of worthy sires. He was raised on his father's farm and received a fair common-school education, and afterward taught a district school in his native state till the age of twenty-one years. He was religiously trained and taught to fear God and keep his commandments, and he has been governed through life by these principles.

At the age of twenty he commenced to learn the carpenter trade, to which he served three years at a bounty of sixty-two dollars per year. On the 8th of March, 1833, he removed to Franklin county, New York, and worked at his trade in that and the adjoining county of St. Lawrence for one year. He then removed to Orleans county, New York, where he remained three years; and in 1836 immigrated to then territory of Michigan, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Branch county, where he resided for a number of years; improved the land, married a wife, and attained to considerable influence in the community. Represented his county in the Michigan legislature in 1851–2. In 1855 he disposed of his interests in Michigan and removed to Moscow township, Muscatine county, Iowa, where he purchased an improved farm of two hundred and seventy acres, on which he resided nine years with profit; in 1864 sold out and removed to Wilton Junction, same county, where he has since resided. During his sojourn in Michigan he held the office of superintendent of schools of his township for ten years, county supervisor two years, and representative in the legislature two terms. Since his removal to Wilton he has held a magistrate's commission for eight years, and has been president of the school board of Wilton for three years.

At seventeen years of age he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Weybridge, Addison county, Vermont, and has not changed his religious opinions since. He is now a useful and

exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilton.

He voted with the democratic party until the southern branch of that party fired on its own flag at Fort Sumter, and tried to destroy its own nation by a causeless and bloody rebellion. Since then he has voted with the republican party.

On the 11th of March, 1840, he married Miss Harriet S. Morgan, daughter of Moses Morgan, a native of New Jersey, by whom he has had nine children, five of whom died in infancy and four surviving—one son and three daughters: Frances Cornelia, Arline E., Lola Patience and Arthur S. The eldest daughter has been an invalid during her life-time; Arline E. is the wife of James McNutt, M.D., of Saline county, Missouri; Lola P. is the wife of Charles Curtis, a citizen of Wilton, and Arthur S. has devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits.

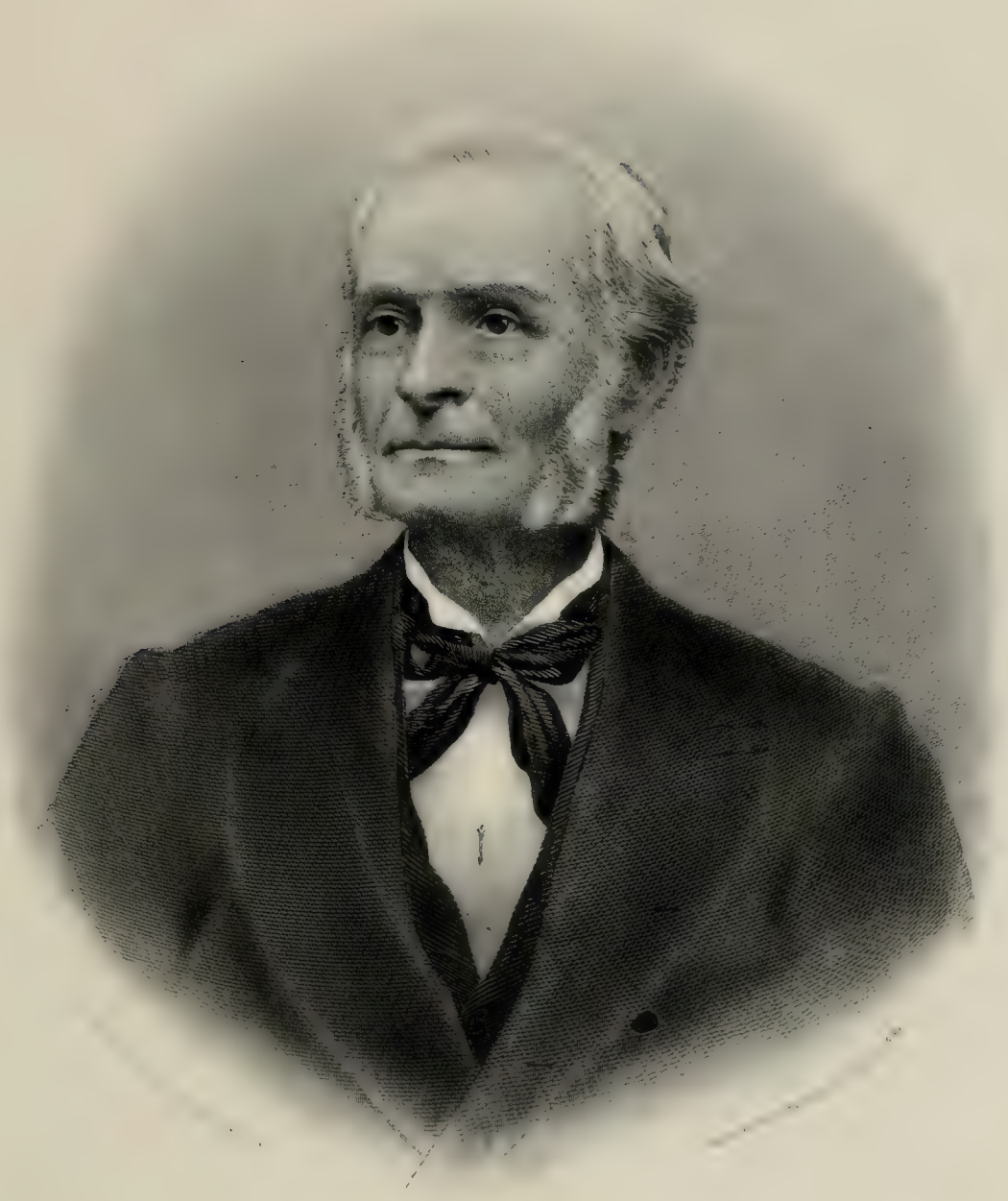
Like most of his ancestors, Mr. Lawrence is a man of large physique, of great strength of body and robustness of health. He has led a blameless and exemplary life, never having knowingly committed a wrong or dishonorable action, or permitted the commission of one where he could prevent it. He has been a total abstainer all his life. He is a man of strong moral convictions, and bold and decided in expressing them. Takes a great interest in the general as well as the moral and spiritual interests of the community. Has always been foremost in promoting educational interests, and has battled hard and successfully against the foreign element of the district for schools of a higher grade. He is generous and liberal to the church of which he has been a member for over forty years. Takes a great interest in Sunday-school work, and has taught a bible-class and superintended the Sabbath-school of his denomination for many years, both in Michigan and Wilton, Iowa. Is a man of great benevolence and tenderness to the needy and unfortunate. Has the confidence and respect of all who know him. By prudent management he has accumulated a competence, and with a conscience void of offense toward God and toward man, and a comfortable assurance of an interest in the atonement of his Savior, he is prepared to resign his body to the dust, in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life.

SAMPSON C. BEVER,

CEDAR RAPIDS.

THE subject of this memoir, a native of Ohio, was born in Columbiana county, on the 31st of July, 1808. His birthplace is a romantic spot on the Ohio river, overlooking the state line dividing Pennsylvania and West Virginia. His father, James Bever, owned a small farm, and when Sampson was born it was about the western boundary of the "settlement." Sampson Bever, the grandfather of our subject, a native of Germany, lived for a time in Ireland, and immigrated to this country in 1777. He joined the revolutionary army under Washington, and when the war was over and independence gained, settled first in Fayette and afterward in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and died at the latter place. The maternal grandfather of our subject, James Imbrie, was a native of Scotland, and settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1780, where he died.

In the spring of 1809, when Sampson was in his infancy, his father moved to a wild tract of land which his brother, John Bever, had surveyed for the government and selected for him. It was the first entry made on the so-called "New Purchase," now in Holmes county, Ohio. They found their home by following an Indian trail, and using pack horses for transportation, the only means of travel at hand in those early days in Ohio. Their new home was at "Old Town," on Salt Creek, near its junction with the Killbuck river, which had been vacated and burned by the Delaware Indians. The nearest house or cabin was thirteen miles distant, the headquarters of his brother John's surveying party. Subsequently, on the same spot, this brother laid out the now flourishing city of Wooster, Wayne county. The hardships of a frontier life were too severe for James Bever, and on the 22d of April, 1811, he died in the little cabin which he had built two years before; leaving his widow, with two little boys, to continue to experience the hardships of a wilderness life. The next year, when war with England was declared, the Indians became troublesome, and this family, with others which had settled in



S. A. Bowd.

that vicinity, spent some time in a block-house, not daring to leave until Indian depredations were over.

Young Sampson had no opportunities for school education until he was nine years old, at which time he was enabled to attend a subscription school about three months in the year for a few seasons. His mother, however, a woman of thoughtfulness and great energy, had previously taken pains to teach him to read and write. Some years later she married a man who had a family of several children; and him Sampson helped to clear up a farm, occasionally working as a day laborer to procure clothes and the means to pay for his schooling in the winters. He was a faithful lad, of kindly and genial disposition, and very much endeared to the little circle of his acquaintances. But the new family relations not proving the most pleasant and satisfactory, when about fourteen he spent a few months with his mother's brother in Beaver county, Pennsylvania; and before he was fifteen, walked one hundred and fifty miles to Brownsville, in the same state, and became a clerk in a store and worked five years at four dollars a month. This may have looked then, as it certainly looks now, like small wages, but Mr. Bever, has been often heard to remark that it was the crowning point in his life. During the five years that he was in that store, he was often called to assume important responsibilities, and always proved competent and trustworthy, and gave unqualified satisfaction to his employer, Henry Sweitzer, whose memory Mr. Bever cherishes very tenderly.

At the age of twenty he took charge of the Albany Glass Works, near Brownsville, at the mouth of the Little Redstone creek, for Bowman, Sweitzer and Bowman, receiving a compensation of one hundred and fifty dollars a year. They were men of large means, entirely independent, and soon turned over to Mr. Bever the store, goods, glass works, coal bank,—everything they had there; he taking a partner, William Eberhart, an experienced glass blower, and the firm being S. C. Bever and Co. The business prospered, and in two years the firm had paid their indebtedness to the old firm, and had a remunerative surplus left. Upon Mr. Eberhart's retirement from the business Geo. B. Woltz joined with Mr. Bever for the term of three years, but died before its close; the business, however, continued under the name of Bever and Woltz to the end of the three years. During this time President Jackson was making war on the United States Bank, and Mr. Bever, though highly prospered, saw the cloud gathering in the financial heavens and sold out. The parties to whom he disposed of his interest in the glass works lost all they had in the course of two or three years.

In the autumn of 1836 he formed a partnership with Goodloe H. Bowman, one of his former employers, but at that time cashier of the Monongahela Bank at Brownsville. They opened a mercantile house at Coshocton, Ohio, and the firm of Bever and Bowman continued for ten years. Mr. Bever then moved to Millersburg, now in Holmes county, Ohio, and there sold goods for six years. The location was near the old homestead, and the rustic graveyard where his father was laid to rest more than sixty years ago, whose remains filial love prompted the son to remove to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a few years since. Mr. Bever built himself a beautiful home at Millersburg, but afterward determined to "go west," and accordingly sold the elegant homestead, and, after prospecting in the states on the Mississippi, settled with his family in Cedar Rapids, where he arrived, after a circuitous route by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and by private conveyance, on the 4th of April, 1852. He had previously bought several large tracts of land near the town, designing to make farms for himself and his sons. He began to fence and "break" the prairie, and in a short time had between two and three hundred acres ready for cultivation. In a few months, however, he became dissatisfied with farming, and during the following winter purchased a stock of goods and resumed his old business, and continued it until 1859. During the last five years of mercantile life Mr. Bever became identified with the construction of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska railroad (now a branch of the Chicago and Northwestern), the first railroad that crossed Iowa. In 1859, the year this road reached Cedar Rapids, Mr. Bever started a private bank with his son, James L. Bever, under the firm name of S. C. Bever and Son. This enterprise proving an abundant success, after the passage of the national banking law by congress, they organized the City National Bank of Cedar Rapids, converting their private bank into the same, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. S. C. Bever, president; J. L. Bever, cashier, and two younger sons, Geo. W. and John B. Bever, tellers.

Having made many important improvements of a private character, and contributed largely to the interests of the flourishing city and home of his

adoption, Mr. Bever is now enjoying the fruits of a long, active and very useful life.

At a meeting of the American Banker's Association, held in Philadelphia, on the 4th of October, 1876, he was chosen one of the vice-presidents of the association.

Though not an active politician, Mr. Bever has always been a warm friend of liberty and equal rights, and contributed liberally of his means for the suppression of the recent rebellion, and sent two sons, George and Henry, to aid in saving the Union.

Mr. Bever is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, has been senior warden for many years. He was one of the delegates and elected secretary of the convention that organized the diocese of Iowa in 1854, has been a standing lay deputy to the annual diocesan convention ever since, and was several times elected a deputy from this diocese to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

On the 8th of August, 1833, he was married to Miss Mary Blythe, daughter of John Blythe, Esq., of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. She is a lady of true womanly virtues, and in her he has found a true helpmeet for more than forty years. They have had eight children, six of whom are living. The sons are among the best business men, of a younger class, in Cedar Rapids. They have had a father's excellent training and example in all the best habits in life. One of their daughters is the wife of A. H. Spangler, who is also connected with the City National Bank, and the other is the wife of Upton C. Blake, Esq., an attorney-at-law in Cedar Rapids.

Mr. Bever has always had a great aversion to going into debt. Since first embarking, whenever he has made an investment he has had at his command the means of payment. He has lost money by signing for others, but of late years has been more cautious, choosing to relieve necessity rather than become security. The poor have no better friend, no prompter helper, than Sampson C. Bever. He is warm-hearted, and kind to everybody. A neighbor, who has known him since 1852, remarked of him, "Mr. Bever is one of the best men that ever lived."

JAMES M. ROBERTSON, M.D.,

MUSCATINE.

JAMES M. ROBERTSON, one of the oldest medical practitioners in the state, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of October, 1804. His father, Peter Robertson, was a native of Scotland, but emigrated to Pennsylvania in his youth and died when our subject was but six years old. His mother, Jane Moore, was a native of the United States, of English ancestry. The settlement of his father's estate was attended with some embarrassment, and the proceeds found to be small, so that but little provision remained for the education or maintenance of the son. The early years of James M. were passed under the careful, devoted christian watchfulness of his excellent mother, who survived her husband some ten years and died ere he had attained his sixteenth year. Thus left orphaned and destitute he was led to realize in a remarkable manner the divine promise: "When my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up." Kind friends were raised up to assist him with means to complete his education. Among others, Dr. William Stephenson, of Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania (whose name the only son of our subject perpetuates), became his generous and unwavering friend and patron, directed his studies and treated him in all regards as a son or brother. He pursued his literary education at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, and received his medical education at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with distinction in 1827. Hopeful, ardent and overflowing with gratitude to the kind friends who had thus far helped him on his way, and whose generosity he hoped to be able soon to repay, he entered upon his life work in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1827. Here he remained some six years with moderate success. Induced by the larger possibilities and greater need of professional men in what was then considered "The West," in the spring of 1833 he removed to Franklin county, Ohio, where he practiced for some five years. Realizing, however, that Ohio was no longer "The West," and that if he would obey the injunction of the distinguished journalist, he must pitch his tent at least beyond the "Father of Waters," he immigrated with his family, in the spring of 1838, to Burlington, Iowa. Here he

opened a drug store,—one of the first in that city, which he carried on successfully in connection with his practice for several years, which soon became both large and lucrative. He began to accumulate property and to feel satisfied with his surroundings, when, in an evil day, he formed a partnership with a designing and covetous man, who found means of robbing him of his hard-earned property and leaving him almost penniless to start anew in the journey of life. He still owned some uncultivated lands in Louisa county, Iowa. These he intended to dispose of and return to Ohio or Pennsylvania, but fresh disappointments awaited him. In that county he found more land than money, more work than pay, and realized that for the time being at least he had an elephant on his hands. Thus circumscribed he was again obliged to don the toga of professional warfare, and "fight it out on that line." Accordingly, resolved to look his disasters fairly in the face, and, if possible, to regain his losses, he resumed his practice in Columbus City, where he remained for twenty-six years, not only repairing all his pecuniary losses, but attaining to an eminence in his profession, which formed the best test of his skill and industry. The removal of his son, Dr. Wm. S. Robertson, elsewhere sketched in this volume, to Muscatine in 1869 induced him to follow in 1870 and locate in the same city, where he continued his professional work till 1874, when he retired from the practice, having been actively engaged as a physician for a period of almost half a century.

In politics, the doctor was for many years an old-line whig, and being strongly opposed to slavery he was among the first to adopt the principles of the free-soil party, and naturally drifted into the great republican party. During the slaveholders' rebellion he was an ardent supporter of the government, and employed all the influence which God had given him in church and state in favor of liberty and union. He was also an earnest helper of the sanitary commission, and did everything in his power to aid them and to supply the needs of the families of the gallant men who risked their lives in their country's defense. In 1865 he was elected state senator from Louisa county, Iowa, for a period of four years.

He was a member of the Ohio State Medical Society; also of the medical societies of Louisa and Muscatine counties, Iowa, and of the Iowa State Medical Society, of which he held the office of vice-president and treasurer, each one term. He was also a pioneer in the cause of temperance in the west, and lectured extensively in this cause through central Ohio at an early day, and did much to extend the principles of total abstinence there and in Iowa, both by precept and example.

He united with a branch of the Presbyterian church at the age of fourteen years, and has continued in connection ever since. He has been an elder in the congregation for many years, and among the most generous contributors to religious and benevolent institutions of the community..

On the 15th of March, 1829, he married Miss Maria Armstrong, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, by whom he has an only son, Dr. Wm. S. Robertson. Her habits are domestic, making her house a home of love, purity and good cheer. Benevolent, charitable, a true wife, a fond mother, a most excellent neighbor, she is loved and respected by all who know her.

The doctor, although past the "threescore years and ten" usually allotted to man's existence, still possesses much of the physical elasticity of his earlier years, and nearly all the vivacity and vigor of youth. At his prime he was tall, graceful and handsome; a man of great perseverance and untiring energy. In the development of his section of Iowa he was one of the most active, enterprising and influential men of the day. He was shrewd and far-seeing.

His advice was generally sought by his neighbors on all subjects pertaining to their material interests, and usually adopted. He had a large practice and traveled mainly on horseback, shortening distances by ignoring the prescribed highways and going by direct lines across the prairies. At his home he was noted for his kindness and hospitality, his house was always open to his friends or any one who chanced to avail themselves of his generosity. His hand was ever ready to bestow good gifts to the poor and needy. He was always a man of piety of character and of honesty of purpose. Himself honest and unsuspecting, he was not unfrequently made the victim of avarice and design, and, as intimated above, on one occasion, by trusting to the advice of one whom he supposed to be his friend, he was reduced from easy and comfortable circumstances to almost utter destitution. Yet his confidence in men as a class remained unshaken. He could not consent to the doctrine that "all men are to be treated as knaves till proved to be honest." He acted upon the contrary principle.

A pioneer in the temperance cause, a life-long advocate of total abstinence, he labored therein earnestly and incessantly, yet without ostentation.

His generous nature revolted at the thought of man's holding property in his fellow-man, and from his earliest manhood was known as an abolitionist, who dared to denounce the wickedness of slavery, and to proclaim the right of universal liberty.

Socially of a retiring disposition, he cared little for large crowds, but enjoyed the company of a few known friends, and was never more happy than when thus surrounded, discussing some topic of religion or reform.

He has always been a believer in the christian religion, and an unswerving observer of the christian virtues, a great student of the bible, and of all works designed to elucidate its sacred teachings, and now in his declining years he spends the greater portion of his time in the study of subjects pertaining to the eternal world.

SAMUEL SINNETT,

MUSCATINE.

SAMUEL SINNETT, farmer and economist, was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, on the 17th of March, 1817, and is the second son of John T. Sinnett and Mary Susan *née* Abbott. His father was for many years a silk manufacturer at No. 8 Merchants' Quay, in the Irish capital, and was descended from an old Huguenot family, driven from the neighborhood of Lyons, France, on the revocation of the celebrated edict of Nantes by Louis XIV in 1685. By this barbarous act all the Protestant churches of France were destroyed, their ministers banished, and every individual outlawed or compelled to renounce his religion. They were hunted like wild beasts and great numbers put to death, and not less than five hundred thousand of the most useful and industrious citizens were driven into exile, and carried the arts and manufactures of France, in which the Protestants greatly excelled, into the various countries in which they found an asylum. The Sinnetts carried their industry with them to Dublin, where for several generations they were among the most prosperous and useful citizens of that metropolis.

One of the most serious evils, however, resulting from the legislative *union* of Ireland with Great Britain was the prostration of the silk interests, the manufacture of which has since entirely ceased in Ireland. This circumstance led to the expatriation of our subject. He left Ireland in 1835, in the eighteenth year of his age, in company with his only brother, John T. Sinnett, an artist by profession, and now a resident of Middletown, New York.

Our subject received a first-class English and classical education in the city of his nativity — one of the most renowned seats of learning in Europe. On arriving in the United States he settled down as a pioneer farmer in Park county, Indiana, where he remained some five years, and in 1840 removed to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, on which he has since resided. His home is located some two miles north of Muscatine, and is among the most beautiful and ornate suburban villas in the county, where a hospitality peculiarly Irish is dispensed, and a cordial welcome greets every exile hailing from the Emerald Isle. As a farmer, Mr. Sinnett has been eminently successful, and has accumulated a competence. He is also interested in every movement, organization or enterprise for the benefit of his fellow-husbandmen or the community at large. He was one of the original organizers of the "Patrons of Husbandry" in 1872 — the only secret society with which he was ever connected — and has since continued one of its leading members. He has also been for many years a steady contributor to the agricultural and political press both in America and the old world. He has been a special correspondent of the "Irish Farmer's Gazette," and has rendered important service to the material interests of his adopted country by calling the attention of the Irish pork and beef packers to America as a source of supply, in consequence of which many Irish packers have located in the northwest, and are the most extensive operators in that line in the country.

He has visited Europe several times during his residence in Muscatine, and has traveled over Ireland, Great Britain, Belgium, France and other countries, and made himself familiar not only with the manners and customs of these various peo-

ples, but also with their industries, and is, perhaps, among the most intellectual and best informed men of the period.

He was originally a member of the democratic party, but is at present associated with the independent or greenback party.

He is an attendant of the Presbyterian church, and a generous supporter of religious and charitable enterprises generally, and is recognized as one of the most useful and valuable citizens in the community in which he resides.

He has been twice married: in September, 1840, to Miss Susan L. Higley, daughter of Ozias Higley, of New York. She died on the 14th of July, 1844, leaving one child, Susan A., now the wife of P. C. Donaldson, Esq., a retired merchant of Iowa City. On the 31st of October, 1847, he married Miss Sarah A. Knox, daughter of Factor Knox, of Hardinsburg, Indiana, who survives. By her he has had seven children, namely, Sarah Jane, Georgiana, Isabella, William Abbott (died in infancy), Samuel Townsend, Charles Eugene, John Harris. Georgiana is the wife of Russell B. George, Esq., druggist, at Arlington, Illinois. The girls are all graduates of high literary institutions, and the sons are being educated with a view to professions.

In personal appearance Mr. Sinnett is rather above the medium height, of strong, muscular framework, ruddy complexion, light hair and gray eyes; a clear and pleasant voice strongly tinctured with the Dublin accent, a large head and distinctly marked features, which at once strike the eye of a stranger as belonging to a man of no ordinary caliber. His manners, which partake largely of the western mold, are, perhaps, not as highly polished as those of some, but he has a hearty, whole-souled, breezy way that wins the good-will of strangers at once, and a broad, sunny smile that begets confidence without further question. His large and liberal culture make him an entertaining and instructive conversationalist and public speaker, while his ready wit and genuine Irish humor always render him a welcome guest in society. He could hardly be called an eloquent public speaker, but the stern logic of the bristling array of facts and figures with which he fortifies his positions is hard to overcome. Owing, however, to an occasional hesitancy in his speech, he is less successful as an orator than as a writer. With him, as with Horace Greeley, it is the pen rather than the tongue which is his strongest weapon. Being well posted upon the current literature of the day, and devoting much time and thought to the political and social questions which concern society, he is a frequent and valued contributor to many of the leading newspapers and periodicals both of this country and of Great Britain. By nature a democrat, he is always found on the side of the people against their oppressors; of the weak against the strong; of labor as against capital and monopolies. Strong in his convictions and fearless in their expression he is often found on the side of the few and against the many, advocating what he believes to be right, not for the sake of popularity but from principle. Of indomitable energy, and perseverance which knows no flagging, he attacks and pursues a wrong or an abuse, no matter at what cost to himself. As illustrating this characteristic, it is related of him that upon one occasion, when a large meeting was held in one of the city halls to consider the propriety of voting a five per cent tax in aid of a certain railroad, Mr. Sinnett strenuously opposed the proposition, upon the principle that no one has a right to vote money out of his neighbor's pocket for the benefit of a private company. Although nearly every man of the four or five hundred who were present was in favor of the project, and almost to a man voted for it, yet Samuel Sinnett alone voted "no!" amid the jeers and ridicule of the crowd. He is to-day one of the few men who is proud of his vote on that occasion. As a farmer, he has done much to better the condition of the class to which he belongs, and to obtain for it just treatment and fair play at the hands of corporations. Hence he has been one of the earliest and strongest opponents of railroad monopolies, and through his speeches and writings contributed very materially toward the public sentiment which resulted in legislative enactments regulating railroad tariffs in Iowa. He has also devoted much attention to the currency question, and believes it to be the duty of the government to issue a sufficient volume of paper (greenbacks) to meet all the demands of commerce, and he holds that this paper should be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and should be received by the government for all dues and taxes of whatever kind. He also favors the abolition of the national banks, and maintains that the government should do the banking of the country, issuing to its depositors bonds bearing a low rate of interest, and making these bonds convertible into green-

backs upon presentation. He would likewise have the government loan money to all its citizens at a low rate of interest upon any sufficient security, believing that such a course would render money abundant and would stimulate industry and enterprise and enhance the value of the prosperity of our country and fully develop its resources.

The question of labor and capital has occupied his attention largely of late years, and he has often predicted that the grinding process pursued by railroad and other moneyed corporations of America upon their employes and the large number of unemployed men, if unmitigated, would some day eventuate in the most desperate collision between the interests named ever witnessed in modern times, and the great railroad strike which is at this juncture paralyzing business and threatening to subvert all law and order, even defying government, seems to lend a large degree of probability to the correctness of his views on this subject. But whatever view we may take of Mr. Sinnett's opinions upon this or any other subject, we can rest assured of the integrity of his motives and the honesty of his convictions.

He has never sought nor held an office, nor is a candidate for popularity or public fame. He is a plain, unassuming farmer, social and obliging as a neighbor, kind and warm-hearted as a friend, law-abiding as a citizen, hospitable and generous to all: a citizen of whom his adopted country may well be proud. Let us have many more such Irishmen.

EDWARD A. GUILBERT, M.D.,

DUBUQUE.

THE rapid development of the northwestern states in the last fifty years opens a wider field of enterprise for the learned professions and for the progress of the benevolent orders than was ever before known in the history of our race. Among the orders designed to ameliorate the social, moral and intellectual condition, and advance the interests of humanity, no one is more ancient, honorable or useful than that of Masonry. It is within a period known as a generation, about thirty years, that the first masonic lodge was organized in what is now Iowa. The state has a population of one million and a half, and there are now over fifteen thousand members of the "Mystic Tie." Among the zealous, earnest and faithful men, from year to year, has been Dr. E. A. Guilbert, distinguished alike in his medical profession, as a correct Mason, an exemplary citizen and a christian gentleman.

Edward Augustus Guilbert was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, on the 12th of June, 1826. At the age of four or five his education was commenced in what were called in that day the "infant classes." He subsequently attended public schools. In some departments of learning he received, before the age of twelve, the benefit of instruction in the Black River Institute, at Watertown, where boys were prepared to enter college; but he did not receive a collegiate education. In 1837 his father's family moved to Chicago. Naturally of studious habits and quick perception, and being very industrious, it is said that he made more progress in his studies, often under disadvantages, than most other youths of his age did under the most favorable circumstances. He began early the practice of composition, and at the age of eighteen he was a ready, rapid and correct writer, even for the press. His professional studies were commenced in 1843, and after a four years' course he graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago. For several years he was the confidential student in the office of the late eminent Professor Daniel Brainard.

In 1847 he married Miss Kathleen Somers, a young lady of education and refinement, having had the benefit of a course of study in the famous academy of Mrs. Emma Willard, of Troy, New York. Nine children have been born to them, six of whom survive.

The practice of his profession and other life work, and his labor in the promotion of Masonry, are so blended that, for a part of the time, it is proper to consider the topics in connection. He practiced medicine and surgery first at Ottawa, and afterward at Waukegan, Illinois. In that time, 1847 to 1852, he still pursued medical studies and investigations with all the interest of an enthusiastic student. In 1851, at the age of twenty-five, he began a new line of study and research, by becoming a Master Mason in Union Lodge, at Waukegan.

Edward Atwilbur

About that time Dr. Guilbert resolved to practice medicine upon a different system — that of Hahnemann, and since known as homœopathy. He soon afterward removed to Elgin, Illinois, and commenced his changed practice, having thoroughly studied the literature and theory of that school of medicine. On removing to Dubuque, Iowa, he was elected master of Dubuque Lodge No. 3, in 1857, and reëlected five or six times since. It will be remembered by all who have been Masons twenty years, that much confusion existed in almost every state jurisdiction as to "Work," and that fraternal controversies on the subject were usually conducted with a very kindly spirit, yet it required about five years' consultation to bring about the desired uniformity and reach the success which now distinguishes the lodges in Iowa. Being a delegate to the Grand Lodge in 1858, Dr. Guilbert was elected junior grand warden, and reëlected in 1859. In those years he was active, faithful and earnest on the question of the "Work," and in the latter year he was made one of the "custodians" on that subject. His associates were Hon. John Scott and William B. Langridge. The reformed "Work" was adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1860. In 1861 Dr. Guilbert was elected senior grand warden, and in 1862 was appointed deputy grand master. In October in the latter year he became acting grand master on the occasion of his superior officer, General Thomas H. Benton, accepting a command in the volunteer army. The honor and the duties which he then received and discharged were increased, and made more obligatory in 1863 by his election as grand master. He was reëlected for the two following terms, and thus managed the affairs of the Grand Lodge of Iowa for nearly four years. Reference has been made, so far, to Dr. Guilbert's masonic career under the power of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. But passing the higher branches of that body, he has for more than ten years been exalted to many other important stations. He has served eight years as the high priest of Dubuque Royal Arch Chapter, composed of more than a hundred companions; seven years as eminent commander of Siloam Commandery, of more than fifty knights templar; also for five years as the "Thrice Illustrious" of Dubuque Council No. 3. His connection with the Grand Chapter began some years ago, and he is now its grand high priest. He was the accepted orator before several of the grand bodies named on the annual conventions.

Dr. Guilbert has been a voluminous writer of masonic literature. His reports on foreign correspondence, and other reports and papers, presented to the four grand bodies in Iowa, including his orations, addresses and official reports in the subordinate branches, would comprise about three thousand printed pages of the size used in the annual masonic publications. But his highest literary standing is as a masonic journalist. It seems surprising that he could, in twenty years, accomplish the work he has done, sometimes under disadvantages that would have discouraged anyone less ambitious and less persevering, and at the same time discharge the duties of an arduous profession requiring almost constant attention. Though there were perhaps twenty masonic journals in the United States, the craft in the western states, and especially in Iowa, felt the need, as Dr. Guilbert did, of an additional magazine to advance the interests of the order. He accordingly edited and published the "Evergreen" at Dubuque for three years. It was said to have been better edited than any other masonic journal in the northwest. He sold his interest in 1871 to persons in another city. While under the editorship of Dr. Guilbert and published at Dubuque, it was an efficient means of promulgating the theory and practice of true Masonry. Had such a writer as the founder of the "Evergreen" devoted his exclusive work for the last twenty-five years to any other department of literature, he would have distinguished himself more than he has in the various fields of his masonic work. He has also been professional lecturer in the homœopathic colleges of Cleveland, St. Louis and Chicago. And yet another field occupied for a time the attention of this energetic and industrious young man.

In the war of the rebellion he was appointed surgeon of the board of enrollment for the third congressional district of Iowa, and discharged the responsible duties of that position from 1862 to 1865. But his patriotic nature and zealous spirit shunned no toil or responsibility, either in fraternal labor for the order he has so loved and adorned, or in the duties of a citizen or an officer to promote the welfare of his country. During the war he gave his influence to encourage enlistments for the volunteer service, and was chosen captain of company A, of the 46th Iowa Infantry. In that capacity he passed five months in the military field-service in western Tennessee. He is thus properly included in that roll of honor which will be em-

balmed in the history of America as a record of our national progress and political preservation. It has been by the utmost industry, the most rigidly correct business and personal habits, and also the constant watchfulness in economizing every hour of time, that he has been able to do such an amount of work. Of course he is not rich, for no man of such benevolent and self-sacrificing nature can ever acquire more than a moderate competence.

Having been successful in his profession, he succeeded in 1876 in establishing an institution in Dubuque, known as the Northwestern Sanitarium, with a view to afford medical and surgical relief to that class of patients who might not be able to secure proper treatment from local physicians, and to prevent the necessity of long journeys to more distant hospitals. He had cherished this design for years, and the accomplished fact is another evidence of his perseverance in relation to any good object.

Dr. Guilbert's mental activity and enduring physical organization appear to be derived from his nativity, in a happy and fortunate mixture of three nationalities — those of Wales, England and Holland. The English evidently predominates, and hence he may with propriety be considered an English-American of the second or third generation. His literary tastes he has inherited from his mother, a woman of noble character and of great culture, whose love of letters as a writer would have secured her distinction had she chosen to have entered that field. His father was an eminent mason, a devoted christian, and is still living at Waukegan, Illinois.

With a fine, manly form, in good proportions, and with regular features, a genial manner and attractive conversational powers, with the gift of eloquence, it is not to be wondered at that he is popular with all his masonic brethren, and also his fellow-citizens. Of such a man as Dr. Guilbert, it is not fulsome praise to say that he is an honor to the time in which he lives. He fills no political office, nor seeks the empty applause of the populace; but he does his life-duty day by day and from year to year; and may he long be spared to be loved by the members of the order for which he has done so much, to be highly respected in the learned profession in which he has practiced for a quarter of a century, and be esteemed by his fellow-christians and citizens, who may yet become his personal acquaintances. Few men, when they pass from earth, will leave behind them a higher character, a better reputation, or a brighter example of pure life than Dr. Edward Augustus Guilbert.

LEVI FULLER, M.D.,

WEST UNION.

DR. LEVI FULLER is the son of Elijah Fuller, a farmer, and was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of August, 1824. He spent his early years in aiding his father in clearing and cultivating land, having, meantime, limited means for mental discipline. He had a taste for study, and a partiality for medical books, and at eighteen, with the permission of his father, struck boldly out for himself with more ambition than means. He studied medicine at Newcastle, in his native state, and commenced practice in 1845. He practiced nine or ten years east of the Mississippi, seven of them at Rock Grove, Stephenson county, Illinois, and in April, 1854, removed to West Union, Iowa, where we still find him, but not in the medical practice. After being in the state about two years, the "openings" in other professions or lines of business became so numerous and so tempting that he abandoned his profession altogether. He gave his attention to real estate, eventually became a broker, and as a business man has proved eminently successful. He was, for a short time, in the hardware traffic, but his most profitable ventures have been made in buying and selling land. A few years ago he went into the business of banking, purchasing the West Union Bank, which he and his son managed for two or three years, when they sold it to S. B. Zeigler. It was eventually merged in the Fayette County National Bank.

Dr. Fuller represented Fayette county in the ninth general assembly, it being the session of 1862, a dark hour in our annals, and Governor Kirkwood found in him not only a true patriot but an efficient worker and wise coöperator. While at the capital, Dr. Fuller received a commission as surgeon of the 36th Infantry, but, before joining the regiment, Pres-

ident Lincoln sent him a commission as internal revenue collector of the third district of Iowa, a position which he held for three years, and the duties of which he discharged with perfect satisfaction.

In 1874 Dr. Fuller was one of the commissioners appointed by the executive to distribute the fifty thousand dollars appropriated by the state to relieve the sufferers by the grasshoppers in northwestern Iowa.

He is much interested in the educational enterprises of the county, and was for several years president of the board of trustees of the upper Iowa University, located at Fayette. His heart is in every local movement which will in any way benefit the people. He has laid out three additions to West Union, and is rightly regarded as one of the "nursing fathers" and most active upbuilders of the place.

Dr. Fuller is a Master Mason. In politics, he was a whig until the republican party came into being, since which time he has acted with the latter. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a prominent layman.

In May, 1845, he married Miss J. E. Tipton, of Centre county, Pennsylvania, the fruit of this union being three children, two of them promising daughters, who died in early life. William E. Fuller, the son, to whom we have already referred, is one of the leading young attorneys-at-law in West Union, with a family of his own. He is the present member of the general assembly for Fayette county. It seems to be a family of legislators; Dr. Fuller coming of good stock. His father formerly represented Keene in the New Hampshire legislature, and his maternal grandfather, Hezekiah Newcomb, was a member of the Massachusetts legislature for fifteen consecutive years.

Dr. Fuller is a prudent and careful financier, full of public spirit, aiding in all enterprises which advance the interests of the town, county or state, and is benevolent in his feelings, promptly responding to the calls of the needy.

ALEXANDER BLACK,

KEOKUK.

THE subject of this sketch is the eldest son of the late Alexander Black, a native of Campbeltown, Scotland; he was born at Millroy, in the vicinity of the famous Giant's Causeway, in county Antrim, Ireland, on the 13th of March, 1843; his father, who died on the 5th of September, 1872, was a commanding officer in Her Britannic Majesty's coast-guard service; his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Lott, was a native of Devonshire, England; two of his brothers are superintending engineers in the British postal-telegraph service, and at present stationed respectively in Glasgow and Edinburgh, Scotland.

Mr. Black received a liberal education in various parts of Ireland and England where his father was from time to time stationed, and early showed an aptitude for mechanics, mathematics and drawing; he was first put into a writer's office in Campbeltown, and afterward into a landed estate office in Ireland, but his preferences for mechanics and architecture predominating, he determined to devote himself exclusively to architecture, and accordingly studied his profession in an architectural office in London, England, where he received a theoretical as well as practical education. His experience in several parts of Great Britain and Ireland caused him to become dissatisfied with his slow mediocre professional prospects (an extensive influential family connection being essential to professional success, owing to the restraints of a stern professional etiquette), and being desirous of seeing the new world, he determined to transfer his professional pursuits to America. He accordingly immigrated to Ottawa, Canada, in May, 1871, but finding there only a limited field of professional operations, shortly after the memorable Chicago fire of October 9, 1871, he opened an office at the corner of Madison and Clark streets, Chicago, in partnership with another architect, under the firm name of Hansen and Black. The firm had a considerable architectural practice, having designed and superintended the erection of several store, residence and church buildings in Chicago, and also in the suburban towns of Englewood, South Englewood, South Evanston, Highland Park, Park Ridge, Vicar Park, etc. He did not submit designs in the Chicago city hall and county court-house architectural competition, wisely judging that not merit but money would be the crite-

rion of successful competition with the city council and county commissioners; the scandalous developments which have since been revealed in connection with that municipal complication has far exceeded his worst anticipations.

In the fall of 1874, in consequence of the previous commercial panic having seriously impaired building operations in Chicago, he determined to accept the invitation of friends to remove his headquarters to Keokuk, which had then taken a new departure in building. His first design there was for the handsome new Jewish synagogue now being completed under his superintendence, and, being the first Jewish synagogue erected in the State of Iowa, Keokuk naturally takes pride in the enterprise of her Hebrew citizens.

During the building season of 1875 he designed the plans of Catholic churches in Warsaw and Carthage, Illinois, also for a Presbyterian church at Vinton, Iowa, for Parsons College chapel, the First National Bank building, and several handsome business houses in Fairfield, for Draper and Zachary's bank building at Prairie City, a county court-house at Columbus Junction, also a handsome design for the proposed new edifice for St. John's Episcopal church, Keokuk, besides many other smaller buildings. He has also been entrusted with the designing of a handsome ashlar building at Centerville, for the Farmers' National Bank in connection with a drug store,—a masonic hall is to occupy the entire third story of the joint building; he has also been engaged to design several handsome business houses and private residences in Keokuk and Centerville, to be erected in the course of the approaching building season. His improved scientific methods of construction, based on practical mathematical investigation, instead of on the usual empirical and rule-of-thumb methods of the less cultivated professors of his art, and his cultured artistic treatment of his designs, coupled with an honorable and reliable practice of his profession, has gained for him the appreciation and friendship of his patrons, many of whom are among the prominent men in the states of Iowa and Illinois.

While a resident of Chicago he became a member of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society. He and his immediate relatives (all of whom reside in Scotland and England, he being the only member of his family in America) are English Episcopalians.

His political views have been English conservative; he does not sympathize with American Republicanism under the present administration, and still less does he have any democratic proclivities.

In the winter of 1874–5 he made an extended visit to Rochester, Albany, New York city, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc., with the view of familiarizing himself with all the peculiarities of American architecture in these cities.

LINDLEY S. BUTLER,

NORTHWOOD.

AMONG the rising young men of northern Iowa is Lindley Schooley Butler, of Worth county. At twenty-six years of age he received an important appointment by the state executive, and an indorsement of that appointment at the hands of the people.

Mr. Butler is an Ohioan, and was born at Salem, Columbiana county, on the 31st of May, 1846. His parents were Moses V. and Emily Schooley Butler, and before Lindley was six months old they moved to Iowa, locating at Springdale, Cedar county, where the son spent his youth at the common school and the Friends' Seminary, following the same with a course of instruction at a commercial college in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1864. That year he returned to Iowa, and in 1868 read law with Hon. Rush Clark, of Iowa City, soon afterward connecting himself with the law department of the State University, and graduating in June, 1869. The same month he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court. He moved immediately to Northwood, Worth county, and opened a law office in August. To the practice of law he soon added the business of real estate, and both branches of business grew rapidly upon his hands. In land operations he has usually had a partner, devoting his own time exclusively to the practice of the law, and the firm of Butler, Smith and Pickering prosecute an extensive business in loan and collecting as well as real estate.

In the autumn of 1872 Mr. Butler was appointed, by Governor Carpenter, to fill a vacancy in the

office of district attorney for the twelfth judicial district, consisting of eight counties, and in November of the same year he was elected by the people to the same office for a term of four years. He has legal qualifications eminently fitting him for such an office, and few men of his age in the state have succeeded better.

On the 23d of November, 1869, he was married to Miss Julia A. Pickering, of Springdale, according to the ceremony of the Friends, to which society both parties belong. They have two children.

Mr. Butler belongs to the Masonic order; and in politics he has always been a republican.

He is an industrious and very active man, and very few men of his age in Iowa have held as high a position.

SAMUEL T. DAVIS,

SIOUX CITY.

SAMUEL TAIT DAVIS was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of August, 1828. His parents were George and Eliza Reichard Davis, his father being of Irish and his mother of German descent. The family lived in Meadville until Samuel was eleven years of age. During the last year there he attended the academy. At the age mentioned the family moved to a farm in the woods, in Mercer county, where the son spent nine or ten years, aiding in clearing up and improving the land, attending school and teaching. He had a strong desire for knowledge, was especially fond of mathematics, and sometimes worked problems in algebra on the moldboard of the plow, using pencils of soapstone found on the farm.

At twenty-one Mr. Davis entered the preparatory department of Allegheny College, Meadville; took an irregular course, studying such branches as he thought would be most serviceable to him as a business man, and left the institution while in the sophomore class, in the autumn of 1852. He became principal of Greenville Academy, then very much run down, and in a short time brought it up to a high standard. But Mr. Davis had the practice of law in view, and before the end of two years left the academy and began to study with Hon. David Derickson, of Meadville. He was admitted to the bar of Mercer county in the autumn of 1855. The entire means for his education, scientific and legal, were obtained by his own exertions.

Starting westward, he spent a few months in explorations in Wisconsin and Iowa, locating permanently in Sioux City, in February, 1856. The architectural features of the village then consisted of eight cabins and two tents, with a land office just opened. To the legal profession Mr. Davis added the real-estate business, and to these two branches he has devoted his attention for twenty years, most of the time making real estate a specialty, and being very successful. Meanwhile he has been deeply interested in everything which would build up Sioux City and this part of the country, exhibiting great energy. During the last eight or nine years he has been engaged in bringing railroads into his adopted home, spending more time, probably, in this direction, with a single exception, than any other man in the place. He, with other enterprising men, organized the original Sioux City and St. Paul Railway Company; and he originated the scheme of the Pembina railroad, connecting the waters of the Red River of the North and Hudson's Bay with the Gulf of Mexico by a road running through Sioux City. He organized the Sioux City and Columbus road, the forerunner of the present Covington, Columbus and Black Hills railway, to form a connecting link with the line of roads from Lake Superior through Sioux City to the Union Pacific. He also aided in projecting and starting the Northern Nebraska railroad, which has since become a portion of the Covington, Columbus and Black Hills road, and which is completed as far as Ponca. Mr. Davis was instrumental in getting the shops of the Sioux City and St. Paul company located here, and has done much at different times to encourage local manufactories. He is at this time the proprietor of one or two such enterprises. In the autumn of 1875 he was appointed general manager of the Sioux City and Pembina road and secretary of the company, as such having charge of the building of the completed portion of the road. A few months ago he opened a broker's office in connection with the law, with the intention of giving his entire time to these two branches of business.

The year he located in Sioux City Mr. Davis was

elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and served one term. He was register of the land office eighteen months under President Lincoln; was chosen state senator in 1868, to fill a vacancy; was chosen mayor of the city in 1871, and served one year, and at different times has been city attorney.

Mr. Davis was a democrat until the fall of Sumter; since then he has been a republican. He, with others, started the "Sioux City Journal," a strong republican paper, and he was its editor a short time. He has written largely for the press, mainly in furtherance of railroads and other important enterprises. He attends the Presbyterian church.

On the 9th of February, 1859, Mr. Davis married Miss Jane A. Putnam, of Sioux City. They have had six children, five still living. Their home is on one of the highest points in the city, and has a commanding and beautiful view of the Missouri river and valley and of the city.

Mr. Davis has great vital force; gives all his strength to whatever work he undertakes, and prosecutes it with a zeal bordering on enthusiasm. He has made his impress on the city of his adoption and the surrounding country, and his name will ever be gratefully remembered in connection with the rise and progress of Sioux City.

HON. CHARLES J. ROGERS,

DUBUQUE.

OF all the different professions, none afford greater opportunity for the development of native ability than that of the law; for here one is led into investigation of subjects most vital to the interests of his fellows, and may, if he will, become versed in the grandest questions of his country and state. Such thoughts naturally arise as we study the lives of men such as him whose name heads this sketch.

Charles James Rogers was born at Sandy Hill, Washington county, New York, on the 6th of December, 1830, and is the son of Hon. Charles and Susan A. Rogers, the latter the daughter of Dr. Russell Clark, a prominent physician of Sandy Hill, New York. His father was a noted politician, and served for several terms as member of the general assembly of New York, and represented the Washington and Essex district in congress for a number of years. He was a man of influence and learning and much loved by his constituents.

The great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch was a colonel in the revolutionary war, and they trace their family lineage from John Rogers, who suffered martyrdom at the stake at Smithfield in 1555, during the reign of Mary of England. At the burial-ground of the old homestead at Moreau, Saratoga county, New York, lie entombed his ancestors for generations. He prepared for college at the Troy Conference Academy, West Poultney, Vermont, remaining about three years, and at Glenn Falls, New York, one year, entering Union College in the sophomore year in 1848. He remained here three years, and graduated third on the Phi-Beta-Kappa roll in 1851. He was honored by being one of the marshals of the day at commencement, and delivered the last oration on the programme before the valedictory poem. Among his associates in college were General Daniel Butterfield, Frederic D. Seward, Governor John F. Hartranft, and many others who have become distinguished in the various walks of life. While at Union College he took an extra course of civil engineering and surveying under Professor Gillespie, author of "Roads and Railroads," and other standard works in that profession; and upon graduating, in addition to his certificate, he gave him a letter of introduction and recommendation to W. J. McAlpine, engineer and surveyor of the State of New York, who immediately offered him a situation in the state engineer's department, which was accepted. He spent nearly a year in that service at Albany and along the line of the Erie canal. Being ambitious, and inheriting from his father a love for politics, he resigned his situation and began the study of law in the office of U. G. Paris, Esq., in his native town, and shortly afterward entered the Ballston Law School, then under the charge of the learned Professor Fowler, where he remained several months, till its removal to Poughkeepsie, New York. He then returned home, and finished his studies in the office of Hughes and Northrup. He was examined in the general term of the supreme court at Salem, New York, by Judges Cady, Allen, Paige and James, and admitted to practice at that term, May, 1853. Early in 1854

Charles J. Rogers

he decided to locate in the west; and having an uncle, the Hon. Thomas Rogers, residing at Dubuque, Iowa, decided to make that state his future home. He arrived at Davenport in 1854, just after the Chicago and Rock Island railway was completed. The district court being in session, by motion of Hon. Jno. P. Cook he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state. He remained at Davenport several months, until Mr. Barnard, who resided in Le Clair in the same county (Scott), was elected prosecuting attorney, when he removed to Le Clair and took his business. Here he remained five years, acting as attorney for the Le Clair Marine Railway Company, and engaged in a large and lucrative law business, the proceeds of which he invested in government lands and land warrants, and laid the foundation of his present competence. At the urgent solicitation of his particular friend, Colonel W. H. Merritt, he removed in 1859 to Cedar Rapids, remaining there for more than a year engaged in active practice of his profession. He was married in Philadelphia on the 22d of December, 1860, to Miss Julia Augusta Waples, the daughter of Peter Waples, Esq., a wholesale merchant of that city and one of the oldest settlers of Dubuque, having transacted business there for many years as a merchant, and built the Waples House, now called the Julien House, of that city.

Mrs. Rogers is a lady of rare accomplishments, a good French and German scholar, is a natural musician, possessing a magnificent voice, and is considered one of the best and sweetest amateur singers in the west. They have one child, Charles Hodgon Rogers, about five years of age. He removed to Dubuque in February, 1861, engaged in the practice of his profession, and has made it his residence since. He was raised in the democratic school of politics and earnestly advocates its principles, and during the war made many stirring speeches in favor of the government and upholding the old flag. He has been an uncompromising democrat, taking an active part in all the prominent conventions of the party since his residence in the state.

In 1873 he was nominated and triumphantly elected by the democracy of Dubuque as member of the legislature, though nearly all of the entire democratic ticket was defeated. He was one of the prominent leaders of his party in the fifteenth general assembly, and during the two weeks' balloting for speaker (the vote standing fifty for Gear and fifty for Dixon), he was appointed by his party chairman of the committee of conference, where he rendered valuable aid which resulted in organizing the house after one hundred and forty-three ballots. Personally, he has rare qualities, and by his upright course of life, his manly deportment and independence of character, has made for himself an honorable reputation. He is not only considered a fine advocate, but is one of the most eloquent political orators in the northwest. He is a genial gentleman, quick of observation, and prompt in his business as he is generous in his social relations, thoroughly meriting the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

LIBERTY E. FELLOWS,

LANSING.

LIBERTY E. FELLOWS, one of the leading lawyers of Allamakee county, Iowa, was born at Corinth, Orange county, Vermont, on the 22d of August, 1834. His parents, Hubbard and Mary Ann (Eaton) Fellows, were industrious farming people. His father was a prominent man in Corinth, representing the town two or three times in the legislature. Liberty lived at home until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1856 he turned his steps westward, going to Wisconsin, and teaching a school near Monroe, Green county. In the autumn of the next year he crossed the Mississippi and located at Waukon, then the seat of justice of Allamakee county, teaching school the following winter. From 1858 to 1861 he was an assistant clerk in two county offices, and removed to Lansing during the latter year. Here he read law, and was, on the 26th of May, 1862, admitted to the bar of Allamakee county, Judge E. H. Williams presiding. He has practiced in Lansing fifteen years, and has been quite successful. He loves his profession, and started out with the determination to make it his life-long employment.

Twice he has yielded to the partiality and urgent request of political friends, and consented to be a candidate for office. In the autumn of 1865 he

was chosen to represent his county in the lower house of the general assembly, and two years later was sent to the upper house, serving, in all, six years. In the house he was quite active on the school committee, and during all the time he was in the legislative body took great interest in the state educational and benevolent institutions, heartily supporting all measures tending to increase their efficiency. In the senate Mr. Fellows was on several committees, some of them the most important, including the judiciary committee. His talents and services were fully appreciated by his constituents, and they would, no doubt, be glad to use them still more; but, though a democrat, and living in a county usually democratic, and never failing of an election when a candidate, he prefers the quiet of private life. He is a good speaker and a successful canvasser, and sometimes goes into the political field, but it is not a kind of warfare most congenial to his tastes.

He is one of the trustees of the Hospital for the Insane, at Mount Pleasant.

Mr. Fellows is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

He belongs to the Methodist church, and is an office bearer in the same.

On the 4th of July, 1861, Mr. Fellows was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary S. Reed, of Waukon. She has six children and has lost two.

In educational and other local interests the heart of Mr. Fellows is warmly enlisted, and he is entitled to a large share of credit for the building up of the river city of Allamakee county.

Mr. Fellows applies himself closely to his books, prepares his cases with great care, and his candor and sincerity give his arguments their full weight. He excels, however, as a court lawyer.

A former member of the Allamakee county bar thus writes in regard to Mr. Fellows:

> He must be classed among the best lawyers in this district. He is well read in his profession and is ready and skillful in the application of knowledge to the varying questions that are constantly arising in practice. He thinks clearly and logically, and speaks forcibly and sometimes eloquently. His unquestioned integrity adds to the weight of his words before court and jury.

HON. HENRY L. HUFF,

ELDORA.

HENRY LEWIS HUFF is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Cumberland county on the 29th of January, 1829. His parents were John and Priscilla Davis Huff. His father died when Henry was in his infancy. His mother moved to Wayne county, Ohio, and married John Mercer. In his youth Henry worked on a farm, and a short time in a tailor's shop, attending a district school part of the time each year. At an early age he had a desire to be a lawyer, and at sixteen, while spending three terms at the Edinburgh Academy, near where he lived, he also devoted some time to the study of legal lore. Three or four years later, having read diligently all this time at home, he went to Muncie, Indiana, and studied with Judge March, and was admitted to the bar in that place in August, 1853.

Mr. Huff removed to Iowa in December, 1853, and the following spring opened an office at Marengo, Iowa county, in partnership with Hon. J. D. Templin, of Iowa City. At the end of one year, May 20, 1855, he went to Eldora, where he now resides. For the first few years, as a partner in the firm of Ankeny, Huff and Co., in the business of real estate and law, he represented the legal branch. In 1860 and 1861 he was in partnership with Hon. J. D. Thompson, the firm being Huff and Thompson. From 1863 to 1869 Mr. Huff was alone, and since the latter date he has been of the firm of Huff and Reed. Except during the short period during which he was in the service of the state, he has devoted his entire time to his profession. He has been and still is a close student; is one of the best read lawyers in Hardin county, and among the leading jurists of the eleventh judicial district.

Some years ago, when Iowa had a prosecuting attorney in every county, he served three years in that capacity (1857, 1858 and 1859), part of the time being ex-officio county judge.

Mr. Huff was a member of the lower house of the general assembly during the thirteenth session (1869–1870); was on five or six committees, and chairman of two or three. He drew all the bills presented by the committee on commerce; was a leading member, though not chairman, of the judiciary committee, and was known as one of the dili-

gent men of that body. He is a fluent speaker, but his work more than his eloquence left its impress on that assembly.

Mr. Huff is a Master Mason, and belongs to Eldora Chapter. He was a democrat until the opening of the rebellion, and has since been a republican.

On the 11th of May, 1861, he married Miss Elizabeth B. Devin, of Abingdon, Illinois, and she has had six children, five now living.

Mr. Huff was one of the prime movers in the enterprise which brought a railroad from Ackley to Eldora, and was the president of the Eldora and Steamboat Rock Coal Company, which originated the railroad enterprise. In its incipiency and during its progress he gave much time and his great energies to the work. He is a stockholder and director in the Iowa Terra Cotta and Fire Clay Company, recently organized and operating at Eldora. Every public enterprise has had his support, and he is today one of the most influential citizens of Eldora.

CYRUS A. FARWELL,

WATERLOO.

BIOGRAPHICAL history teaches us that a great many men have lived to whom obstacles seemed to be a help rather than a hindrance. The greater the barriers, the stronger their resolution, and the more earnestly they struggled on to success. Just such men live now, and the lesson of their lives cannot be put too early or too prominently before the world. Unforeseen emergencies have developed their character, tested their pluck, inventive resources and endurance. We rejoice that many such men grace the annals of every state. The subject of this sketch is a conspicuous example of this class. Aided by God alone, he has built for himself,—built broadly and nobly.

Cyrus A. Farwell is the son of a Vermont farmer, George Farwell, and was born in Dorset, Bennington county, on the 7th of September, 1832. His mother's maiden name was Louise C. Baldwin. His parents immigrated to Wyoming county, New York, when he was about five years old, and there he remained until he was eighteen, aiding his father and attending school in the home district, and two terms at the Warsaw Academy.

In 1850 the whole family removed to Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, where Cyrus spent two years in the employ of F. Waters and Co., earning his living and saving enough money to take him to California *via* the isthmus. He sailed from New York in November, 1852, and reached San Francisco on the 17th of the next month. On the way out, and in California, we have a test of his energy and pluck. Not being "flush," he crossed the isthmus on foot. He could not find work in San Francisco, and, determined not to be idle, he started for Sacramento, losing his baggage while on the steamer. Next we find him in Sacramento city with eight dollars in money and no change of clothing. Under these discouraging circumstances, he was glad to get work of any respectable kind. The first opening he found was that of waiter in a restaurant, and he did not hesitate a moment to fill it. A few days later he is found working for a forwarding house, driving a four-horse team from Sacramento city to the mountains, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars a month and board. Five months later he was driving a team of his own, and clearing over one hundred dollars per week. At the end of eight months he had funds enough to enable him to become a live-stock dealer. Success attended him in this business, but his health failed in a few months, and he resolved to return to his eastern home, leaving quite an investment in real estate on the American river, which he still holds. He reached Westfield in August, 1854.

In March, 1856, Mr. Farwell went to Iowa. After spending a few weeks in exploring different parts of the state, he returned to the valley of the Cedar river, making Waterloo his permanent home. In the spring of 1857 he purchased two yoke of oxen and a plow, and tried the experiment of breaking prairie land, at which he succeeded admirably.

The next spring he went to Mitchell county, near the Minnesota line, and made a preëmption claim, going with three yoke of oxen. It was in the month of March; the river was high, and there was not a bridge of any kind on the upper Cedar. Three times he had to swim his oxen across this swollen and angry stream. Each time he fastened the wagon-body to the running gear that it might not float away, and astride of the near ox of the rear

yoke, that he might reach and guide the leaders with his long whip, he went safely, triumphantly over. Securing the title to his claim, he returned to Waterloo, and engaged in buying and selling cattle, following that occupation until 1861. He then, in partnership with Mr. E. Johnson, put up the first elevator erected in Waterloo. In December of the same year he purchased Mr. Johnson's interest in the firm, and at one time owned and operated five elevators, besides carrying on an extensive lumber trade.

In 1867 Mr. Farwell opened a private banking house, and three years later, in connection with Edmund Miller and others, organized the National Savings Bank, he being the first cashier, and still holding that position. In February, 1874, he was elected to the same office of the First National Bank of Waterloo, he being one of its original stockholders. He owns a large amount of property of various kinds in Waterloo, and is a public-spirited, generous man, foremost in all enterprises tending to benefit the people or build up the town.

On the 20th of October, 1860, he was married to Miss Mary P. Evans, daughter of James Evans, of New Orleans, Louisiana, a woman of highly-polished manners and great refinement.

Such, in brief, is the history of Cyrus A. Farwell, a man who has pushed on to independence with a steady, unfaltering tread in a strictly honorable course. Always ready for work, he never shrank from employment which, while not degrading to his manhood, would prove profitable. When he was driving a team in the mountains of California, or breaking prairie in Iowa, he was laying the foundation of his fortune just as much as Holcroft, the dramatic author, was laying the foundation of his fame while casting up sums on the paling of the stable-yard at Newmarket.

HON. NORMAN BOARDMAN,

LYONS.

NORMAN BOARDMAN is the son of a Vermont farmer, Ozias Boardman, and of Lydia Whitney, and was born at Morristown, Lamoille county, on the 30th of April, 1813. His father was from Connecticut, his mother from Massachusetts, and he was of genuine Puritan stock. He worked at farming, attending school and teaching until twenty-five years of age, finishing his education at the Johnson Academy, Professor Perry Haskall, principal.

Mr. Boardman read law with Harlow P. Smith, of Hyde Park, Vermont, now a resident of Chicago; attended Judge Turner's lectures at St. Albans, and was admitted to the bar at that place in September, 1839. He commenced practice immediately at Troy, Vermont; remained there fourteen years, and during that time was deputy-collector of customs and state's attorney, being elected to the latter office in 1850, and holding it two years.

In 1853 Mr. Boardman moved to Potsdam, New York, and practiced one year with Judge William A. Wallace; and in 1855 settled in Lyons, Iowa, having previously visited the state, purchased land and selected a home. Real estate for twenty-two years has been his leading business, though he operated in the mercantile trade five years at Anamosa, Jones county; and the historian of Iowa gives him credit for aiding to lay out the thriving town of Osage, Mitchell county. For years he had business in several counties in northern and western Iowa, where he has been an extensive dealer in lands. At times he has had an interest in different kinds of manufactories. He is public-spirited, and lends a willing hand to enterprises calculated to advance the general interests of his adopted home.

Mr. Boardman was a member of the state senate from 1862 to 1866; was chairman of the committee on schools and school lands, and was very active in securing improvement in the law for the collecting of taxes. At that period there were several hundred thousand dollars of state taxes uncollected, and it was proposed in the emergency to use the school fund for general purposes. This plan he strongly opposed, and carried his point. Soon after amending the laws, as he suggested, the state was in a good financial condition.

In May, 1869, Mr. Boardman was appointed United States collector for the second district of Iowa; held the office six years and then resigned, leaving an unblotted record. He has held a few minor offices in the municipality of Lyons, and has always discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity.

He was a democrat until the Nebraska bill had passed in congress, when he became ashamed of his party and abandoned it. He has been one of the leaders of the republican party in Clinton county since the civil outbreak in 1861. In religious sentiment he is a Universalist.

Mr. Boardman has been three times married. The first wife was Miss Lydia Ann George, of Orange county, Vermont; she died in 1844, about three years after their marriage, leaving no children. His second wife was Miss Lois B. Knight, of St. Lawrence county, New York, chosen in 1846; she died in February, 1857, leaving three boys, all now enterprising young men, and in business for themselves. Homer C. and Willie K. are merchants in Lyons, and Charles D. graduated from the Chicago Medical College in March, 1877; is practicing at Monticello, Iowa. Mr. Boardman's third wife was Miss Sarah M Knight, of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, and they were married in February, 1858; she is a model step-mother, and in every respect an excellent woman.

Though not partial to secret societies, Mr. Boardman aided in organizing at Lyons the first Union League in the state, and he assisted in forming many other leagues in eastern Iowa. He is intensely patriotic, and gave much of his time, during the civil war, to promoting the cause of the Union.

JACOB M. ELDRIDGE,

DAVENPORT.

IN the records of the world's history there are eras which produce remarkable men; sometimes great poets, at others great warriors. Then, again, we have great writers, great preachers, great statesmen or great inventors, or they may be great in some other way that makes them remarkable. In his time and in his community none are more remarkable than Jacob Mull Eldridge, president of the Iowa Board of Real-Estate Agents, and one of the largest real-estate dealers in the west. He was born in Haddonfield, New Jersey, on the 20th of November, 1824, and is the son of Duncan C. and Rachel Eldridge, both natives of New Jersey. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of Davenport, locating there in 1836. He was postmaster for sixteen years, and built the third frame and second brick house in the state.

The subject of our sketch received his education at the common school, working during the summer and attending school two or three months in the year. In his early youth, owing to the death of his mother, he was placed in charge of his grandparents, his father emigrating west. When he was thirteen years old, at the death of his grandfather, he concluded to "branch out" for himself, and went to work for six dollars per month, driving team and at times attending school. At seventeen he purchased a team and went into business for himself, and at nineteen sold out and commenced as clerk in a store in Camden, New Jersey. In one year he purchased the stock and conducted the business. This he carried on about a year, and disposing of it started for the great west. He stopped in Cincinnati a short time, as also in Indianapolis. While at the latter place he was in the capitol when the bill passed granting a charter to build a railroad from Indianapolis to Madison, on the Ohio river, which was the first railroad built in Indiana. Taking the stage again, he was told it would be impossible to travel, as the snow on the great prairies prevented. Pressing on, he arrived at Rock Island on the 23d of December, 1845, crossing to Davenport the next day, being two months on his journey from Philadelphia.

Pleased with the country, he concluded to make Davenport his home, and entered a farm within three miles of Davenport, most of which he still owns. Returning east the next year, he settled his business, and returning to Davenport made it his residence since. From first to last Mr. Eldridge has been eminently successful in his business, relying solely on himself, and by his unaided energy and perseverance has placed himself at the head of real-estate dealers in the west. Within the last year he has sold over one hundred thousand acres of land in Iowa and Nebraska. He is a builder of towns and cities, as well as a dealer in broad acres. He laid out the town of Eldridge, ten miles from Davenport, and on the Davenport and St. Paul railroad, which bids fair to become one of the finest towns in Scott county. He was elected president of the Iowa Board of Real-Estate Agents in 1871; is

a stockholder in the Davenport and St. Paul railway, and a director in the Davenport Central Street Railway Company.

Mr. Eldridge was raised in the republican school of politics, but is liberal in his views, and votes for the best man in his judgment, irrespective of party. He is an ardent advocate of temperance.

He was married on the 23d of June, 1851, to Miss Mary Williams, of Davenport.

He is a member of the Christian church, having joined in 1845.

He is a prominent member of the Sons of Temperance, and the only delegate from Iowa to the national division of the Sons of Temperance at Philadelphia, June, 1876.

Mr. Eldridge is emphatically a self-made man; commencing life without a penny, he has, by his own unaided energy, industry and perseverance, made for himself a fortune. But few men have a better record, or have achieved more grand results from a small and discouraging beginning. He is known as a man of sterling integrity, decided character and untiring energy, and receives and merits the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

PHINEAS C. WILCOX,

INDEPENDENCE.

THE ancestors of him whose history is outlined in this sketch were among the early settlers of New England. His maternal great-grandfather, Andrew Lord, was born in 1697. His grandfather, Martin Lord, was born in 1742, and settled in North Killingworth, Connecticut. A man of great force and dignity of character, patriotic and energetic, he was truly one of "nature's noblemen." He married the daughter of Rev. William Seward, of North Killingworth. They reared a large family of children, of whom Huldah, the fifth, born in 1776, was the mother of our subject.

His paternal grandfather, Abel Wilcox, was of good Puritan stock, and for thirty-three years held the office of deacon in the Congregational church at Killingworth. Of his eight children the two youngest, born in 1771, were twins. Their history is very remarkable. Their resemblance was so striking that it was with difficulty that their nearest friends could distinguish them. They were of fine personal appearance and dignified manners. They married sisters; were merchants by occupation and at one time very wealthy, owning vessels engaged in the West India trade, woolen factories and stores. They were pious men, rigidly orthodox in their belief, and reared their large families in strict Puritan style. They were named Moses and Aaron. Moses, the father of our subject, was a fine reader, and in the absence of the minister was called upon to read the sermon. He was once a member of the Connecticut legislature. Meeting with many reverses of fortune, the twins, in 1824, removed to Summit county, Ohio, where they had taken up a tract of four thousand acres of land. Arriving at their destination, after a wearisome journey of forty days by canal and Lake Erie, and thence through the wilderness by marked trees, they called the place where they settled "Twinsburg." They lived, however, but two years after reaching their new home, both dying upon the same day of the same disease, after a few hours' illness. Each left a widow and large family, with small means but brave hearts, to face the hardships of life in a new country.

Our subject, the youngest of nine children, was born on the 6th of December, 1820, his mother's forty-fourth birthday. He was the darling of her heart, and remarkable for his filial devotion and love. He was seven years old when his father died. He had very limited educational advantages at the village academy, and when not in school was employed upon the farm, and when old enough engaged in teaching during the winter months. His youth was marked by energy and enterprise, and being of an inquisitive mind, fond of investigation, he often perplexed his pious mother with questions upon what she considered sound theology, which she could not answer. She said to his wife in her old age, "I never could coax Phineas to join church, but I do believe he is the best christian in the family."

Finding farm-life ill suited to his tastes, he, at the age of fifteen, went to Painesville and engaged as clerk for Mr. Henry Williams, his brother-in-law. In 1841 he became a partner of Mr. Williams, and carried on a successful mercantile trade. In 1845 he was married to Miss Augusta C. Smith, of New

London, Connecticut. Hearing of the excellent business chances offered in the west, he became imbued with a spirit of speculation, and in 1856 removed to Independence, Iowa.

During the financial crisis of 1857 his business was greatly interrupted, but his native energy, his patience, perseverance and financial ability carried him through. He began a mercantile trade entirely upon his credit, saying that the "earnings of his former life were safely invested in mother earth; that he should live to pay all his debts, and the lands would be left for his children." His prophecy was fulfilled; he paid his debts, and by strict attention to business accumulated a handsome property.

His fellow-citizens finding his abilities such as eminently fitted him for official positions, in the fall of 1865 elected him to the general assembly of Iowa, and reëlected him in 1867. His ability was soon recognized, and he was made chairman of the committee on ways and means. Acting with Messrs. Donnan and Weart, he was largely instrumental in locating the insane asylum at Independence.

He was very active in public enterprises, and had just begun carrying out a long-cherished plan of improving the business localities of his adopted city when his life and plans were suddenly cut off. He died of apoplexy on the 6th of December, 1868, and was buried on his forty-eighth birthday. His death was to his family, a wife and four children, a blow, crushing and terrible, and brought sorrow to the hearts of hundreds who had known him personally and enjoyed his friendship.

Mr. Wilcox was a man of large stature, strong muscular frame, with dark hair, large dark eyes and a massive head, and weighed over two hundred pounds. He was a man of very few words, but with his immediate friends was exceedingly social and friendly. He was a man of intense likes and dislikes, loving his friends devotedly and never pretending to be saintly enough to love his enemies. He hated shams, and utterly despised hypocrisy and deception. A thorough reader of human nature, generous hearted, of sound judgment and invincible courage, he fought life's battles successfully. Few men have passed through the varied walks of life with less of ostentation or more satisfactory results.

"His life was a grand success, and at every step reflected the grandeur, the honor and the dignity of labor; through all the intermediate garden of hope and doubt, embarrassment and success, he finally gained the prize and the golden wedge lay at his feet. His life was no speculation; it was a life of trial, a stern and determined battle for desired results. The battle was long and severe, but he more than won — he conquered. In all his intercourse with the world he never violated the laws of truth, and duty and manhood. While others professed with their lips, he practiced in his daily life, the most sacred requirements of the gospel."

In religion, he chose to make his profession of faith silently before God, and we are content to leave him in silence before the great Creator.

A noble and true man, his work lives after him, and the influence of his example has left its impress upon the lives of all who knew him.

HON. SHUBAEL P. ADAMS,

DUBUQUE.

SHUBAEL PRATT ADAMS, a native of Medfield, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, was born on the 5th of February, 1817, the son of Nehemiah Adams and Mary (Clark) Adams. His great-grandfather, John Adams, was born in Crediton, Devonshire, England, in 1685, and while a lad was seized by a press-gang, and forced to serve as cabin-boy on board a ship of war. When the ship came into Salem, Massachusetts, he deserted; was afterward captured for a reward, and while on his way back to the ship escaped and fled to what is now Franklin, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, becoming one of its first settlers. He subsequently purchased a farm, which he occupied during his life and left to one of his descendants, who still lives upon it. Two of his grandchildren were revolutionary soldiers, and one of them, Nathaniel Adams, fought at Bunker Hill.

Peter Adams, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, succeeded to the ancestral estate, shared in the public duties of the town, represented it on one occasion in the legislature, and died at the age of eighty years. When but two years old Shubael P. removed with his parents to a farm in Union, Lincoln county, Maine, where his mother died two years later. In accordance with her dying request, the boy went the next year to live with a relative in Winthrop, Kennebeck county, where he remained ten years. In 1835, when eighteen years old, he went to Waltham, Massachusetts, to learn the ma-

chinists' trade, at which he worked, with the exception of about two years spent at school and in the study of medicine, until 1842, when he went to Lowell, Massachusetts. There he worked at his trade and studied medicine alternately, and later attended medical lectures in Boston, Brunswick, Maine, and Pittsfield, Massachusetts, receiving at the last-named place, in 1845, the degree of M.D. Having turned his attention from the medical profession, he began the study of law in Lowell, and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in 1849.

Mr. Adams represented Lowell in the legislature in 1845; was a member of the constitutional convention of 1853, and of the legislature in 1857. In the early part of that year he resigned the office of representative, and removing to the west, settled at Dubuque, Iowa, and continued the practice of the law until he was appointed provost-marshal for the third congressional district of the state, with the rank of captain of cavalry. He held this position till the close of the war, discharging its duties with marked promptness and fidelity. In 1866 he was appointed on a commission to lay out a reservation for a band of Chippewa Indians, two hundred and fifteen miles north of St. Paul, Minnesota, and spent the summer, autumn and early part of the winter of that year in that country. Since that time he has been engaged in his profession in Dubuque with the usual assiduity, during the last six years as attorney of the Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota and Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque railroads.

Mr. Adams has been a member of the Congregational church sixteen years.

Until recently he was a republican in politics, but at present is not fully identified with any political party. He was very active in the free-soil movement in Massachusetts in 1848, and during that year was an influential canvasser, speaking in most of the large towns in eastern Massachusetts. At times he has done good service for his party on the stump in Iowa and other western states.

He has been twice married: in 1844 to Miss L. E. Stetson, of Scituate, Massachusetts, and in 1853 to Miss D. R. Taylor, of Lowell, Massachusetts.

BENJAMIN W. THOMPSON, M.D.,

MUSCATINE.

BENJAMIN WOODRUFF THOMPSON, son of Robert Thompson and Susan *née* Johnston, was born at Goshen, Orange county, New York, on the 26th of April, 1820.

This branch of the Thompson family is descended from William Thompson, a native of Edgeworthstown, County Longford, Ireland, of Scotch lineage, who was born about the year 1695, married Ann Jenkins in the year 1717, emigrated to America and settled in Goshen, Orange county, New York, in the year 1737. The following is a copy of their certificate from the church of which they were members when in Ireland, the original of which is still preserved in the family archives:

> William Thompson and his wife Ann have lived many years in this neighborhood, and all along have behaved as it becometh Christians; have been orderly members of the Protestant dissenting congregation, and may be received into Christian communion wherever Providence may cast their lot; and their children have behaved soberly and inoffensively.
>
> Certified at Cork Bay, County Longford, Ireland, May 12, 1737. JAMES BOND.

William Thompson was the father of George Thompson, born in Ireland in the year 1719, emigrated to America with his parents, and settled in Orange county, New York, where, in the year 1753, he married Elizabeth Wells, and raised a family of four sons and one daughter. He died in the year 1782, in the sixty-third year of his age. William Thompson (grandfather of our subject), eldest son of George and Elizabeth Thompson, was born in Goshen, New York, on the 29th of July, 1756; married Mitty Hudson (daughter of John Hudson and Hannah Coleman) on the 20th of March, 1783, and had four sons and two daughters. He died on the 29th of February, 1836, in the eightieth year of his age. Robert Thompson, second son of William and Mitty, and father of our subject, was born on the 24th of March, 1787. Married Susan H. Johnston, of Blooming Grove, Orange county, New York, on the 2d of June, 1810; had two sons and four daughters, of whom Benjamin W. is the eldest son. He died in November, 1872, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. His widow (mother of our subject) is living in Middletown, New York, in the eighty-eighth year of her age, and can see to darn stockings without the aid of glasses.

The family, which is still largely represented in that celebrated pastoral region (Orange county, New York), have been all tillers of the soil in time past,—men of substance and high character. The grandfather of our subject (William Thompson) was a captain of light dragoons under General Washington during the revolutionary war. His sword and suit of captain's uniform, together with a grape shot fired from the enemy at the battle of Fort Montgomery, which plowed up the ground under the captain's feet, are now heirlooms in the family of our subject. Robert (the father of the doctor) was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a member of Captain Denton's company. He was a plain, plodding farmer, dealt largely in stock, was a good, honest business man, very highly esteemed in the community, but of a retiring disposition, and rarely went into company. His wife was a most energetic and industrious woman, who in her early days was accustomed to manufacture fabrics from flax and wool, and afterward make them up into garments for her family, first spinning the flax and wool into yarn, then weaving it into cloth, and afterward manufacturing it into garments — all with her own hands. She was, moreover, a most exemplary christian woman, and lives in the love and veneration of her children and a large circle of devoted friends.

Benjamin W. Thompson was raised on his father's farm and received his preliminary education at the Farmer's Hall Academy, Orange county, then under the charge of Nathaniel Webb and James McMaster, the latter being now editor of the "Freeman's Journal," New York. Here he studied the usual English branches, the higher mathematics, and the Latin language.

At an early age he conceived a desire to become a physician, but his father demurred, preferring that his son should follow in his steps. Finding, however, that the youth was bent on a profession, on the latter's agreeing to defray the expenses of his education he yielded his consent. Accordingly, at the age of twenty years, he entered the office of Dr. James Horton (now of Muscatine), at Goshen, as a student, where he remained till 1844. Meantime he attended the usual courses of lectures at the medical department of the University of New York, being under the special direction of Dr. John H. Whitaker, then demonstrator of anatomy in the University, being himself a graduate of the Edinburgh, Scotland, Medical College. The other members of the faculty at that time were Dr. Valentine Mott, professor of surgery and clinical surgery; John H. Revere, professor of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine; Granville S. Patterson (also a graduate of Edinburgh Medical College), professor of anatomy; Martin Pain, professor of materia medica and institutes of medicine; G. S. Bedford, professor of obstetrics, etc.; John W. Draper, professor of chemistry, etc. From this institution our subject was graduated in 1844, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in his own home, being then some twelve hundred dollars in debt for his education. He soon after purchased the office and practice of his preceptor, Dr. Horton, retaining the latter in partnership for one year, at the end of which time Dr. Horton removed to Muscatine, Iowa. Dr. Thompson at once took charge of the large practice of his predecessor, which extended over a radius of twelve miles from the village, employing four horses in the discharge of his duties. This he continued for ten years without intermission. In 1854 he sold out his practice to his cousin, Dr. John H. Thompson, who had studied in his office, and followed his old friend, Dr. Horton, to Muscatine, Iowa, where he has since resided, being now one of the oldest practicing physicians in the city. His contemporaries in the practice some twenty-three years ago were Drs. Reeder, Schok, Waters and Johnson — the two former since deceased — Dr. Horton having relinquished the practice on moving to the west.

Dr. Thompson soon built up a large and lucrative practice, established himself in the confidence and esteem of the people, and was always prompt in responding to the calls of duty, whether the patient was able to pay for professional services or not, being anxious only to relieve suffering; hence he was called "the poor man's doctor," a title that speaks more in his behalf than pages of fulsome adulation could do.

His specialty, if he has any, in the practice is surgery, at which from the incipiency he developed a remarkable talent, his preceptor, Dr. Horton, being accustomed to hand him the knife and look on while his pupil performed some of the most critical operations with a dexterity rarely surpassed by the most experienced surgeons.

In politics, the doctor has always adhered to the Jefferson school, but has meddled little in political affairs, nor held office, except that of Alderman of the city of Muscatine. During the years 1856, 1857 and 1858 he held the position of surgeon to

the Orange county poor-house, small-pox, cholera and fever hospitals, and lunatic asylum.

He was raised in the communion of the Presbyterian church, and attended Sunday school till the age of twenty, but never united with the church.

On the 29th of October, 1846, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Stephen St. John, of Port Jervis, New York, one of the best and noblest of her sex, an exemplary member of the Episcopal church, and a promoter of every good and excellent work within the sphere of her influence. She died quite unexpectedly on the 12th of September, 1877, in the fifty-fourth year of her age.

They have had two children, sons. The eldest, Stephen St. John, is captain of a river steamboat, and the youngest, Robert Edwin, has adopted the profession of his father, and is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York city, and is a gentleman of considerable promise, especially in the line of surgery, in which he rivals his father.

They have had no daughters, but raised an orphan girl named Annie Mautchè, whose parents died of cholera in the year 1857, and educated her as their own daughter. She is now the wife of Clarke Sheckelford, Esq., of Des Moines, Iowa.

JOHN D. WALKER,

WILTON.

JOHN DOUGAN WALKER, attorney and counselor-at-law, was born in Wayne county, near Richmond, Indiana, on the 14th of October, 1818, and is the son of Samuel Walker and Rebecca *née* Dougan. His ancestors on both sides were of Scotch origin, of Covenanter faith, and were driven out of their native country to the north of Ireland by the persecution of the Stuart dynasty in the sixteenth century, from whence the great-grandfather of our subject immigrated to the colony of Virginia previous to the revolution. Both his grandfathers fought through the revolutionary war, and afterward settled in Kentucky. In the year 1795 his grandfather Walker made a trip with General Clark, in pursuit of the Pottawatomie Indians, as far north as Lafayette, Indiana. His report of the country explored in this expedition induced his son — the father of our subject — to immigrate from Kentucky to Wayne county, Indiana, in the year 1808. The country was then an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by the aborigines and a few straggling, adventurous pioneers. He served through the war of 1811 and 1812 on the immediate frontier, and afterward settled down to the occupation of farming.

J. D. Walker received but a limited education in the primitive schools of his native place, which were then in the most crude condition and barely tolerated by the Virginia and Kentucky settlers, who carried with them the strong prejudices against popular education which to a great extent still control the masses of the southern people. But young Walker was ambitious, obtained books where he could find them, and was a diligent student at home. At the age of fourteen he removed with his parents to Fountain county, Indiana, on the Wabash river, where the family remained about five years, and from thence removed to Hendricks county, twenty miles west of Indianapolis, where they remained five years more; and in the autumn of 1842 the parents removed to Cedar county, Iowa, where they commenced farming, but our subject remained in Indiana, intending to teach school and study law. But in the following year (1843) the father died and left the family in straightened circumstances, and J. D., being the eldest son, was obliged to join the mother and younger children in Iowa, and render what aid he could in providing for their maintenance. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1844, he settled down to farming in Cedar county, where he remained until 1855, reading at intervals such elementary law-books as he was able to procure. In the spring of the latter year he quitted the farm, the younger children being now able to carry it on, and removed to Rochester in the same county, where he was engaged in business. In the fall of 1856 he removed to Wilton, then only laid out on the Mississippi and Missouri railroad, now the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, and, in company with Mr. Adam Bair, erected the two-story building now occupied by the post-office, and opened a country store, which was conducted with varying success until the financial crisis of 1857, when they were obliged to discontinue business. This ended the mercantile career of Mr. Walker.

For the next two years he devoted himself industriously to the study of law on his own responsibility.

In the autumn of 1860 he opened an office in Wilton, and obtaining the appointment of notary public—a position which, with the exception of a short intermission, he has held ever since—commenced the practice of law. In 1862 he was appointed postmaster of Wilton under President Lincoln's administration, which he held until 1866, when he was discontinued by Andrew Johnson. In the autumn of 1868 he was elected clerk of the district and circuit courts of Muscatine county, and was reëlected in the autumn of 1870, and in January, 1873, resumed the practice of his profession, to which he has since mainly devoted his attention, with very flattering success.

He was one of the original incorporators of the Wilton Seminary in 1866, a high-class academic institution, which has since been in successful operation, and was a member of the first board of trustees, and superintended for a time the erection of the seminary buildings. He was a member of the board of school directors in 1875, when the present magnificent public school building was erected in Wilton, and gave his influence to the enterprise.

He became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1849, and has remained in connection ever since. He has passed all the chairs and held all the offices in the order up to representative in the grand lodge of the state. He has also been a prominent member of the Sons of Temperance, of the Temple of Honor, of the Good Templars, and has given his influence to every enterprise and organization of his day tending to promote the best interests of the community.

His religious views are orthodox, though he is not in communion with any church organization.

In politics, he was originally an old-line whig, his first vote being cast for William Henry Harrison for President in 1840. On the dissolution of the whig party he united with the republican, with which he has been identified ever since.

He was married on the 25th of May, 1865, to Miss Eliza Hartman, daughter of George Hartman, of Pennsylvania. They have three children, George, Frank and Fannie, all bright and promising, and being educated for useful and honorable stations in life.

Mr. Walker is a man of sterling integrity, industrious, persevering and, withal, modest. He is not what in this age of spice and wit would be called a brilliant man, but he is prudent, cautious and strong in judgment; slow in arriving at positive conclusions, but when once reached he holds them with great tenacity. As a professional man, he is rather inclined to counsel peace, moderation and compromise than litigation and courts of law; in short, he is said to be too much of a peacemaker for a successful lawyer, a fact which will tell more in his favor hereafter than the most brilliant triumphs of the forum. His standing before the community is that of a first-class moral, benevolent and charitable gentleman. He holds the respect and confidence of all who know him, and the love and veneration of the poor and unfortunate. He is greatly attached to his family, and enjoys all the comforts and moral associations of a happy home. He has never been known to betray a friend or a trust, and if he has any enemies they have never made themselves known to him.

HON. ALFRED F. BROWN,

CEDAR FALLS.

ALFRED FRANCIS BROWN, a native of Ohio, was born near Zanesville, Muskingum county, on the 8th of December, 1828, and is the son of Parley and Rachel (Evans) Brown. His grandfather, James Brown, participated in the revolutionary war. His father was a farmer. Alfred disliked agricultural pursuits, and at fourteen years of age went on foot to Columbus, a distance of sixty miles, to learn the printer's trade. At the end of about six months his parents persuaded him to return and attend a select school at Chandlersville. There and at the McIntyre Academy, in Zanesville, he spent about two years. From the latter place he went to Granville College (now Denison University), and spent eighteen months in the preparatory department, and afterward engaged in teaching and in studying law. He read in the offices of Hon. Richard Stillwell and Judge Searle, of Zanesville, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1848.

Mr. Brown practiced in Newcomerstown, Tus-

carawas county, until 1850, when he immigrated to Iowa. He spent about four years in Scott and Cedar counties, teaching school, practicing law and conducting a newspaper. He edited the "Newsletter," at Rochester, Cedar county, when that town was contesting with Tipton for the honors of the county seat, and failed in its ambitious aims; the press was removed to Cedar Falls, and, at the solicitation of the publisher, Mr. Brown followed it in June, 1854. During the first six months after his arrival, he devoted a part of his time to editing the "Cedar Falls Banner." This was the first paper west of Dubuque on this line of railroad. Discontinuing journalism, Mr. Brown thenceforward gave his whole time, except when holding office, to the legal profession.

He was elected prosecuting attorney of Black Hawk county in 1855, and served one year. In 1859 he was elected to the state senate, and served four years. During the first session he was chairman of the committee on public lands, and in the second held the same position on the committee on federal relations, taking the place of Hon. J. F. Wilson, who was elected to Congress. He was also an active member of the eighth and ninth general assemblies, and in the famous debate in 1862, on the resumption of the railroad land grants, he took a prominent part; and a speech of his on this question was published in full, and had a wide circulation.

In 1860 Mr. Brown was a delegate to the republican national convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. Though still a republican, he does not allow politics to interfere with the regular duties of his profession, which has become prosperous, extending beyond Black Hawk into adjoining counties.

Though not a member of any church organization, he attends the Baptist service.

In September, 1867, he was married to Miss Jennie McCall, daughter of Dr. McCall, of Canton, Ohio.

HON. JEREMIAH T. ATKINS,

DECORAH.

OF the early settlers in Winneshiek county no one has been the recipient of more honors, or is more worthy of them, than Jeremiah T. Atkins. He was born at Phillipson, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the 4th of April, 1811. His father, Thomas Atkins, was a farmer, stone cutter, and contractor, and came of a Cape Cod seafaring race. Some of them were masters of vessels. Anna Kendall Atkins was his mother's name. He was reared on a farm until he was nineteen years of age, after which period, for a few years, he was engaged in running line boats and packets, as commander, on the Northern and Erie canals.

In December, 1835, Mr. Atkins visited Chicago, spending, however, only two or three weeks there. He went to Michigan City, Indiana; was for a short time agent for stage companies, and for about two years dealt in government lands. Subsequently he was engaged in locating farms in La Porte county, being, altogether, a resident of that county about sixteen years, during the latter part of which he studied and practiced law.

In October, 1851, Mr. Atkins came to Iowa, locating in the eastern part of Winneshiek county, near Frankville, and twelve miles from Decorah. One of these towns was at that time not much known except in name, and Frankville had not even risen to that dignity. There was no frame house at the present county seat, and not more than two or three hundred voters in the county. Indians were as numerous as white men.

For several years after his settlement in Iowa Mr. Atkins was engaged in improving lands and practicing law. He spent considerable time at Decorah, and at other county seats, in attendance at the courts. He abandoned the practice of law about twenty years ago, devoting his time largely to buying and selling land, in which business he has been quite successful. In 1873 he moved to Decorah, and is living a life of comparative ease, enjoying the results of a busy and truly honorable career.

The first postoffice in Winneshiek county was at Jamestown, on Washington prairie; James B. Cutler was postmaster and Mr. Atkins deputy—the first deputy postmaster in the county. In these early days the duties of the office were not laborious, there being only one mail a week, but in the absence of the postmaster a deputy was requisite.

A year or two after settling in Iowa Mr. Atkins was appointed prosecuting attorney for the county,

and served one term. At an early day he was elected county judge, but by some informality in the returns some of the votes were thrown out, and the then incumbent of the office held over.

In 1856 Mr. Atkins was elected State senator, representing eleven counties in the northeastern part of the State. He was among the leading members of that body, and conspicuous for his industry and his knowledge of parliamentary practice. The year after he was elected the new constitution came before the people for their adoption, and Mr. Atkins canvassed his senatorial district in its support, rendering good service in that direction.

In 1867 he was returned to the lower house of the general assembly, and proved an earnest and successful worker in the interests of his constituents. He aided essentially in getting the railroad through Winneshiek county and to Decorah, and his services in this respect are to-day highly appreciated. Mr. Atkins has been identified with most of the important improvements in his locality.

Mr. Atkins is of whig antecedents, and on the dissolution of that party promptly joined the republican, to which he is indebted for his political honors. On the outbreak of the rebellion he was interested in the salvation of the Union, and though too old himself to enlist, he did a great deal to encourage others. In 1861 he was the first in the county to receive an enrolling commission, which Governor Kirkwood sent him early in that summer.

Mr. Atkins was married to Miss Harriett Mattison, of Washington county, New York, in October, 1838; to Miss Amanda Heaton, of La Porte county, Indiana, about 1843, and to Miss Carrie Dawson, of Allamakee county, in July, 1872, all since deceased. He has no issue except by his second wife, who had eight children, of whom five are living. The only son, Jay, is married, and lives on the old homestead in the eastern part of the county; the eldest daughter, Hattie, is the wife of Wendell B. Stevens, of Charles City, Iowa, and the other three daughters, Amelia, Almira and Lulu, are living at home.

HON. LUCIAN L. AINSWORTH,

WEST UNION.

LUCIAN LESTER AINSWORTH has always been esteemed as the best read and ablest lawyer in Fayette county, Iowa. He has thought less of accumulating a fortune than of building up a reputation in his profession; hence he has made the profession of law his life-study.

Mr. Ainsworth was born at New Woodstock, Madison county, New York, on the 31st of June, 1831. His parents were Parmenas and Kezia (Webber) Ainsworth, and belonged to a farming community. His great-grandfather on the maternal side lost his life in the struggle for independence. Mr. Ainsworth's mother was a woman of strong mind, kind and affectionate in the treatment of her children, and extremely anxious that they should be successful in life; and to her careful training, wholesome advice and early teaching, the subject of our sketch is largely indebted for his success in after-life.

At the age of eighteen, after receiving what education a common school could afford, supplemented with the aid of his mother at the fireside, he went to the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, attending there about four years, teaching during the winters and working on the farm during vacations.

Leaving the seminary in 1853, he commenced studying law with Messrs. Miner and Sloan, of De-Ruyter, Madison county. A. Scott Sloan is now the attorney-general of Wisconsin. Mr. Ainsworth was admitted to the bar at the general term of the supreme court for that county in September, 1854. The next year he bent his course westward, halting during the summer at Belvidere, Illinois, and practicing with J. R. Beckwith, Esq., now United States district attorney in Louisiana. In the autumn following he pushed farther westward, crossed the Mississippi, and selected West Union for his future home. He was young and full of ambition — ambition to excel in the legal profession; clung to law-books because he loved them, and few men in the tenth judicial district are more familiar with their contents.

In 1859 Mr. Ainsworth was elected to represent Fayette and Bremer counties in the upper house of the general assembly, and in 1871 to represent his own county in the lower house. During the session of 1860 the laws of the state were codified, and again in 1872 and 1873. In both houses Mr. Ainsworth was on the judiciary committee, and his legal attainments were eminently serviceable.

In 1862 he enlisted in the 6th Iowa Cavalry; was elected captain of company C, and served three years. At one period during this time he was in command of Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, about six months.

In 1874 he was elected by a combination of democrats and anti-monopolists to represent the third district in congress, the only anti-republican elected to that body from Iowa since 1854.

Politically, he may be called the luckiest man in the state; for, although a life-long democrat, he has been elected to the general assembly twice in a republican district. His manners are quite pleasing; is cordial, frank and honest; a prompt helper of the needy; has a great many warm personal friends, and always secures more than the party vote.

Mr. Ainsworth is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order.

On the 8th of December, 1859, he married Miss Margaret E. McCool, of Freeport, Illinois. She has had six children, five of whom are living. He was very fortunate in the selection of his wife. She is an intelligent and refined lady, very domestic in her nature, and much attached to her family — a model christian wife and mother.

Mr. Ainsworth has been admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. He has great weight in every department of his profession, and especial power before a jury. He is a good illustration of what an industrious man can accomplish by giving his time mainly to one study and by bending his energies in a single direction.

HON. JOSIAH T. YOUNG,

DES MOINES.

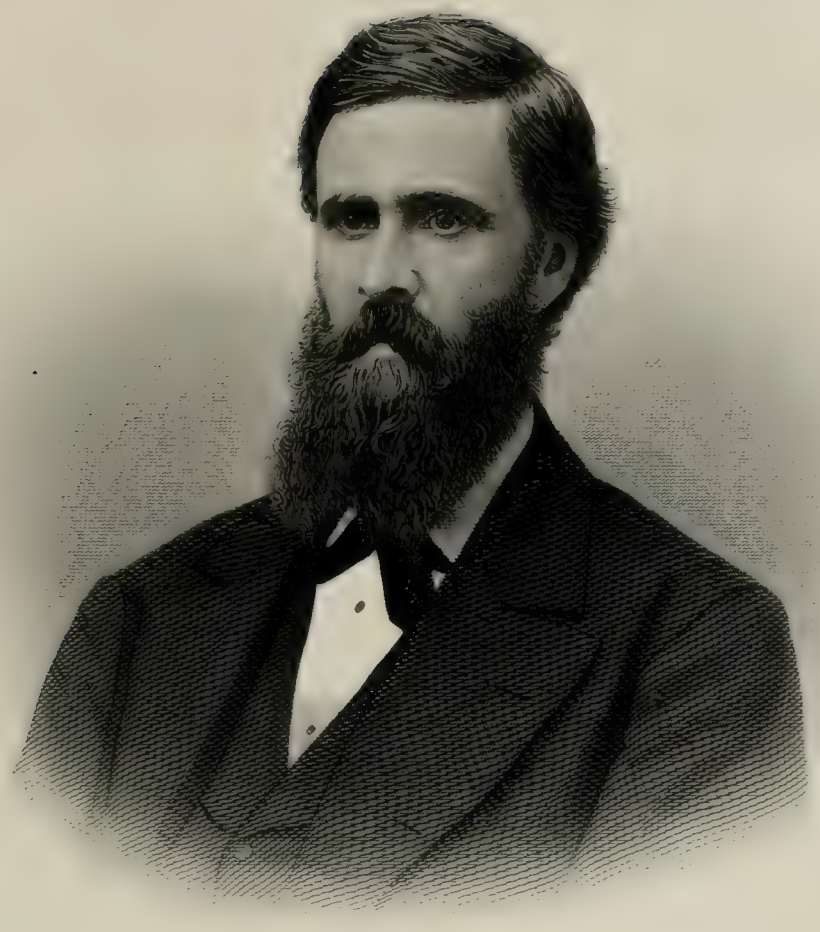
JOSIAH T. YOUNG, a native of Union township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born on the 25th of February, 1831, the son of John Young and Rachael *née* Titus.

His paternal great-grandparents, Jacob and Penelope (Watts) Young, were of Scotch, Irish and English ancestry, and natives of Jones Falls, twenty miles from Baltimore, Maryland, whence they removed immediately after the revolutionary war to Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, where John Young, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born, on the 20th of November, 1806. They were farmers, as were also his grandparents, Jesse and Margaret (Wiley) Young, and also his parents. His maternal grandparents, Peter Titus and Rachael *née* Moore, were farmers, and natives of Maryland. Both his grandparents moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio about 1816, and in 1826 settled in Johnson county, Indiana. His ancestors were all Presbyterians, and at an early date went to Maryland to enjoy religious liberty, Lord Baltimore having given access to all denominations. There is now in the family a keepsake, an old-fashioned skillet, at least one hundred and fifty years old, which passed through the Indian wars of 1756–7.

His grandfather, Young, was a man of very superior intellect, and for forty-three years an elder in the Presbyterian church. He lived to the advanced age of seventy-five years. His mother was born before the revolution, and lived to be over one hundred years old. Josiah was early influenced by the study of his grandfather's character, he inspiring him with ambition and an incentive to work for noble ends. He first attended school in the winter of 1843–4, for twenty-five days, in Warren county, Illinois, going two and a half miles to a log cabin, and studying reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. During three months of the following winter he attended school at Swan Creek. In 1846 his father moved to what was then called Kishkekosh county, territory of Iowa, the same being named in honor of Kishkekosh, chief of one of the tribes of the Sacs and Fox Indians. The name, however, was changed that same year, and the county has since been known as Monroe county.

Here the family lived in a log cabin, bravely enduring the hardships of frontier life, and opened a farm. Josiah attended school three months, in a log cabin adjoining his home, under the instruction of Mr. W. H. Potts, who afterward became his brother-in-law. This completed his education in the school-room; but, being fond of study, he borrowed whatever books his neighbors could supply him, and by extensive reading became well versed in many branches of study.

He remained upon his father's farm until nearly twenty-one years old. On the 14th of November, 1851, he was married to Christina B. Potts, daughter



Yours truly
Josiah T. Young

of Jacob Potts and Elizabeth *née* Wiley. Mrs. Young was born in Jackson county, West Virginia, on the 16th of October, 1831.

After marrying, Mr. Young entered a claim, and worked it two years, teaching the township school during each winter. Going then to Albia, he spent about a year clerking in a store; and in 1856 purchased an interest in a carding machine, to which he added improvements, until he had a fine establishment. In the early part of 1857 he admitted his brother to the business as a partner, and was meeting with good success, when, in 1861, the establishment burned, without insurance, leaving him about three thousand dollars in debt. In 1860, in company with T. B. Gray, Esq., he purchased the office of the "Albia Weekly Republican," and started a paper which he called the "Monroe County Sentinel," and advocated the election of Stephen A. Douglas to the presidency. Near the close of that year he purchased his partner's interest; and in February, 1861, by reason of illness, suspended publication.

In August, 1862, he enlisted in company K, 36th regiment Iowa Infantry, and in November went to Benton barracks, St. Louis, where he was sick three weeks, his disease developing into diphtheria, and his life being despaired of. He, however, recovered, and when able to walk, went with his regiment to Columbus, Kentucky, and Memphis, and camped on the bluff overlooking the river, and just above where General Jackson built intrenchments in 1814. After about three weeks he was sent to do duty as clerk at the headquarters of General Asboth; but afterward, his ambition to be a clerk being satisfied, he was excused at his own request, and went with his regiment to Helena. On New Year's Day, 1863, the regiment went into quarters near Fort Curtis, and Mr. Young performed picket and guard duty from the 1st of January till the 24th of February, when they were sent on an expedition through Moon Lake and the Tallahatchie in front of Fort Pemberton, on which they made several unsuccessful attacks. Returning up the river about two days' journey they met General Quinby with a reinforcement of ten thousand men, and going back made another unsuccessful attack upon the fort. On the 8th of April, 1863, the fleet of transports and gun-boats, with infantry on board, returned to Helena. During this expedition Jonathan P. and David W. Potts, brothers-in-law of Mr. Young, sickened by reason of exposure and hardship and died, the latter on the 11th of April and the former on the 15th of May, 1863, and were buried on the top of a high hill overlooking Helena. Mr. Young also was taken ill, and after the death of his brothers-in-law obtained a furlough of thirty days, and remained until the 5th of July, and thus was not able to participate in the battle of Helena, which was fought on the 4th of July. On the 11th of August, under General Steel, of the seventh army corps, his regiment marched across the country to capture Little Rock, which place they entered in triumph on the 10th of September. During this time the captain of his company and several other members had died of sickness. Remaining in camp till the 23d of March, 1864, they then set out on the ill-fated Red River expedition, marching about a month, and being engaged almost daily in fighting. It was during this time that were fought the battles of Spoonville, Elkin's Ford, Prairie de Anne and Camden. At the last named place they rested a few days, and on the 21st of April, 1864, Mr. Young's brigade was sent to a mill about six miles distant to shell and grind corn for the soldiers. That day occurred the battle of Poison Springs. At evening a messenger from headquarters ordered them in, and marching all night they reached Camden on the following morning. About two days later, the brigade was ordered to escort a train of three hundred wagons going to Pine Bluff for provisions. After going about eighty miles in the direction of Pine Bluff, they were surrounded and attacked by an overwhelming force of rebels at Mark's Mills, Bradley county, Arkansas, and the whole brigade either killed or taken prisoner. The fight lasted from nine o'clock in the morning until half-past two in the afternoon, and Mr. Young was slightly wounded in the right arm above the elbow. Leaving Camden to the right they marched all that night and the next day until sundown, when they reached the Washita river, and obtained a little corn to eat, the first that they had eaten since their breakfast before the battle. Thence they crossed the river and marched in a circuitous route, at the rate of fifteen to twenty miles per day, to Camden. There they were placed in an old cotton house, and under pretense of searching for concealed weapons, the rebels robbed them of all the possessions they had on their persons. After about three days of harsh treatment, they were taken in the direction of Shreveport, Louisiana, under a promise that they would there be exchanged; but instead of stop-

ping there they marched through the place, crossed the Red river, and camped about four miles out on the Texas road. On the 15th of May, 1864, they reached Camp Ford, where they remained until the 15th of February, 1865, enduring horrors exceeded only by those of "Libby and Andersonville." They were now paroled and sent to Shreveport under rebel guards, thence on rebel steamboats to the mouth of the Red river, where they were exchanged. Thence they were sent to New Orleans, and there were furnished with clothes, blankets and knapsacks, and from there came north to Cairo. Here they received a thirty days' prison furlough, having been prisoners ten months, and at the expiration of that time returned to the remnant of their regiment at St. Charles, Arkansas.

On the 24th of August, 1865, they were sent down the White river, and thence went up the Mississippi to Davenport, Iowa, where they were discharged on the 7th of September following.

Returning to his home, Mr. Young remained on the farm with his family until the autumn of 1866, when he was elected clerk of the district court of Monroe county. He entered upon his duties on the 1st of January, 1867; was twice reëlected, and held the office in all six years. In the fall of 1872 he was elected, on the republican ticket, secretary of state of Iowa, by a majority of fifty-seven thousand; reëlected in 1874, and again reëlected in 1876 by a majority of sixty thousand and fifty-six.

In political sentiment, Mr. Young had formerly been a democrat, as was also his father and grandfather. After the opening of the civil war he changed his views, and in the fall of 1862, while with his company at Camp Lincoln, Keokuk, voted the republican ticket. He then thought that the emancipation of the slaves would be injudicious, but after being in the south, saw that it was necessary as a means of putting down the rebellion, and heartily favored it.

In religious communion, his ancestors, as far back as he can trace them, have been Presbyterians, and he himself is identified with that denomination.

In his business affairs, Mr. Young has been eminently successful, and lives now in the enjoyment of a pleasant home, surrounded with all that one needs to make life happy, and enjoying the confidence and high esteem of a very large circle of true friends.

Of nine children which have been born to him, five are now (1877) living: Fletcher Webster, born on the 9th of January, 1853, became deputy secretary of state on the 1st of January, 1876; he was educated at the Iowa State University, and graduated from the law department. Rachael Elizabeth, was born on the 25th of September, 1856; she is now a cripple, having lost the use of her spinal column. David Whitcomb, born on the 2d of November, 1858, was a clerk in his father's office while secretary of state. Ellsworth, born on the 8th of July, 1866, and Edward Baker, born on the 19th of May, 1868; both are now in school.

Such is an outline of the life history of one who has risen from comparative obscurity to a position of honor by his own untiring energy. His has been a varied career, but bravely meeting every opposition he has moved steadily onward, adhering strictly to principles of integrity, and enjoys now the reward that comes of persistent and honorable effort.

HORACE BOIES,

WATERLOO.

WHILE it is true that some men inherit greatness, and others have "greatness thrust upon them," a larger number are architects of their own fortunes. The man of this stamp, self-reliant and courageous, building on principle and not on pedigree, starts out with the idea that God helps those only who help themselves. He who has faith in his own powers, who is diligent in his calling and has his heart in his work, is on the road to success. By this direct route the subject of this brief notice reached his present high position in the legal profession. He has for nearly twenty years studiously avoided all the allurements connected with office, thoroughly contented with the honors and emoluments attending a conscientious discharge of the duties of a busy lawyer's life. A native of Aurora, near Buffalo, New York, he was born on the 7th of December, 1827, and is the son of Eber and Hettie (Henshaw) Boies, farmers by occupation.

Horace worked on the farm until he was of age, except when attending the district school and the Aurora Academy, then a first-class institution. He

studied law at Aurora and Boston, both in Erie county, and was admitted to the bar in Buffalo at the general term of the supreme court, November, 1852. Prior to this date he had spent one winter in Boone county, Illinois, teaching school.

After practicing his profession in Buffalo and vicinity fifteen years, he in April, 1867, removed to Waterloo, Iowa, his present home. Here he has steadily continued his legal practice, and risen to the front rank among the lawyers of the ninth judicial district.

Before leaving New York State Mr. Boies served one term (the winter of 1857–8) in the lower house of the legislature, but has never since that time sought office. In politics, he has always acted with the republican party.

On the 18th of April, 1848, he was married to Miss Adelia King, of Aurora. They had three children, two of whom, with the mother, are dead. In December, 1858, Mr. Boies was married to Miss Versalia M. Barber, daughter of Dr. Barber, of Waterloo, and by her has three children.

Mr. Boies' eminent success as an attorney is owing to two qualifications, not always combined in the same person, viz., thorough acquaintance with the law, and great argumentative and persuasive power before a jury. Both qualifications are the result of hard study and untiring self-discipline.

RUFUS E. GRAVES,

DUBUQUE.

COMPARATIVELY few business men are successful in these days of fluctuation, strife and competition. The risks are great in all enterprises, and rarely does mere genius succeed, aside from untiring industry, in any department. Moreover, it is the man who follows a single line, the man of one idea, in whatever occupation, who is most likely to make his mark in the world. Mr. Graves, who is here briefly noticed, is one of the few who may fairly and rightly claim to have been successful in business, and he has become so by fulfilling the conditions of success as suggested above. Of New England stock, born of good parentage, where character is the truest nobility and correct habits the best heritage, it is hardly a matter of surprise that in this active great west he should be so well known and highly respected in business.

He was born at Keene, New Hampshire, on the 8th of August, 1835, and is son of Caleb S. and Eliza Graves *née* Kingman, and, on his father's and mother's side, of Welsh descent.

His ancestors participated in the battles of the revolution, and later in the war of 1812. His early life was that of a farm boy, and his strength of constitution, and the habits of economy and industry which have been of invaluable help to him, may be traced to that source. He received his early education at the common school and academy of his native town, and while not at school his time was spent on the farm. His father having but limited means, he had to depend upon his own efforts for support, and from the sales of popcorn and other little enterprises he maintained himself at school. At the age of sixteen, with a capital of thirteen dollars, the result of his savings, he left home to commence life for himself. He secured a situation in a bank of which his uncle was cashier, and by steady application and close attention he, at nineteen, was so well versed in his duties as to be elected cashier of the Brighton Market Bank, being selected out of thirty-six applicants, some of whom were old cashiers. The severe hard work he had undergone commenced to tell upon his health, and he was forced to resign and return to the farm to recruit. Here, and through the effects of a sea voyage, he was restored to health, and spent some time in traveling over the country.

While at St. Louis he was offered a position in the Mechanics' Bank, which was declined. In 1858, through the solicitations of his brother, J. K. Graves, Esq., who was doing a successful banking business in Dubuque, he was prevailed upon to come to that city. In November, 1858, he established the Dubuque branch of the State Bank of Iowa, and was elected its cashier. Here he continued until 1863, when he sold his interest at a premium of one hundred per cent and accepted the position of cashier in one of the leading banks of Chicago. Here, again, his health failed, and he was prevailed upon to accept a six months' vacation offered him by his house, and, with Hon. D. N. Cooley, then United

States tax commissioner, spent some time in South Carolina. Upon the appointment of Mr. Cooley as commissioner of Indian affairs he was offered the position of United States tax commissioner at Charleston, South Carolina, which was declined, and he returned to his duties as cashier. In 1867 the National State Bank and the First National Bank, of Dubuque, were consolidated on condition that Mr. Graves would take the management. He accepted, and in March, 1867, was elected president of the First National Bank, then the leading monetary institution of Iowa. Afterward he sold his interest to Hon. D. N. Cooley, and resigned the presidency in his favor, intending to remove east, having been offered the presidency of a bank there; but, by the advice of friends and by their earnest persuasions, he started the Commercial National Bank, of which he is president. This institution is in very successful operation, and is one of the leading solid institutions of the west.

Mr. Graves' time is too much engrossed by business to accept political offices, though he has been an active member of the board of education for some time, and is also president of the Dubuque Art Association and vice-president of the Dubuque, Fort Dodge and Pacific railroad. In politics, he is republican, though in no way a partisan.

He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and high in its degrees.

He was married on the 10th of February, 1859, to Miss Mary C. Tilden, of Keene, New Hampshire. Their eldest son, George H. Graves, a bright, enterprising boy of nearly seventeen, is editor of the "Boys' Journal," an amateur paper with a circulation of over five hundred, now one of the oldest amateur papers in the country.

Mr. Graves is a man of fine personal appearance, courteous and friendly, and has marked social powers, which have gained the love and esteem of his friends and acquaintances.

Such is the brief outline of the life history of one who, struggling through trials, has worked his way, unaided, to a place of high esteem, and performed a work the influence of which shall live in the hearts of those who have known him and increase with the passing years.

FRANCIS M. BRUNER,

OSKALOOSA.

THE subject of this sketch, a native of Breckenridge county, Kentucky, was born on the the 28th of December, 1833. He is of German ancestry. His progenitors came to America about two hundred years ago, and settled at Hagerstown, Pennsylvania. His father, Henry Bruner, a native of Kentucky, is now (1877) a resident of Galesburg, Illinois. He is a man of industrious, persevering habits, and to his lessons and examples of integrity and uprightness the son is mainly indebted for his success. At the age of thirty-five he made a profession of religion and became a member of the Christian church, and ever since has been devoted to furthering its interests; though a hard-working man, he was never too weary and the weather rarely ever too bad to attend church with his family, at a distance of six miles. When Francis began to attend school, he took him on horseback, a distance of two and a half miles, to a small log hut in the woods, and later, for several winters, himself attended school, sitting beside his boy, who assisted him in solving his examples in arithmetic. By this means he acquired a considerable knowledge of figures, and learned to read and write with some ease and fluency. He is a man of very tender heart, and extremely sensitive to every dishonorable act. He is now in his sixty-fourth year, fresh and vigorous, and has the management of his considerable estate.

His mother, Matilda *née* Claycomb, a native of Kentucky, was descended from Irish and Scotch parents. She shared with her husband all the struggles of their pioneer life in Illinois, where they settled in 1834. She possessed all the excellences that go to make up a thrifty housewife, and had a considerable degree of education. Both she and her husband used every means in their power to educate their children; four of them are graduates, and the remaining four received a liberal education.

Francis passed his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm, attending occasional terms of school in log school-houses, walking three miles and a portion of the time riding six. His mind was early turned toward the ministry, and at the age of four-

teen he was immersed and united with the church. He entered heartily into the struggles of his family in the new country; but at length felt that he must give himself up to the accumulation of property (for they had been very successful), or stop at once and carry out his long-cherished plan of preparing for the ministry. Accordingly, at the age of nineteen, he entered Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, and graduated from the same in 1857. After one year of teaching, he spent three years in Europe at the University of Halle, in Prussia, and at l'Ecole de Paris, in France. At Halle, he studied both modern and ancient languages, and attended the lectures of Bernhardy and Pott, and also studied theology and attended the lectures of Tholuck, Roediger, Jacobi, and in philosophy and metaphysics, those of Hym and Erdmann. In Paris, he studied the sciences and attended the lectures of Flowrien, Willice, Edwards, Valancienne, Quaterfudges and others. He also, during his European tour, spent some time in Berlin, studying the museums, and also spent some time in London. His object in going abroad was to perfect himself in his studies. After closing his college course he determined to fit himself for a professorship of modern and ancient languages, and for preaching.

Returning to America in 1860, he engaged in preaching in the Christian fellowship, and in 1865 was ordained at Monmouth, Illinois, where he served as pastor for over five years.

In the darkest hour of our nation's history, in 1863, he was commissioned by Abraham Lincoln as captain of company A, 7th United States Colored Infantry. The regiment was composed of Maryland slaves, and did valiant service in the army of the Union. After one year's service in Florida and up the coast against Charleston, he was, by reason of impaired health, discharged, and returned home. While in the service he used every means for the good of his men. It was his custom to assemble them, and read the bible to them and pray with them, and also to teach them to read and spell.

Although Mr. Bruner has never fully recovered his health, and his labors much of the time have been performed under intense suffering, he has never relinquished his work.

He was a member of the Illinois legislature in the sessions of 1866–67, and there, as elsewhere, rendered efficient service.

In 1870 he was elected president of the Oskaloosa College, and entered upon his duties, canvassing for the college for the first two years, and in 1873 began his active duty as teacher. He is not only president, but serves as professor of bible history and exegesis. His extensive researches in the domain of science, natural and biblical history, enable him to impart an extensive fund of useful knowledge to those who look to him for instruction.

Mr. Bruner was married in 1858 to Miss Esther Lane, a native of Ohio. They have a family of seven children.

Politically, he is a republican.

Such is a brief record of the worthy president of Oskaloosa College. Possessed of all the requisites to satisfy the letter and the spirit of the duties devolving upon him, we are sure that he will bear the labor and come out at the end like well-burnished gold.

Below we append a brief sketch of the Oskaloosa College, of which Mr. Bruner is now president:

Early in the history of Iowa influential members of the church of Christ, imbued with the spirit of the age, and appreciating the importance of an institution of learning of a higher order, projected upon a broad, modern, liberal and christian basis, began to discuss the propriety of establishing such a college. At length, in the state meeting which convened at Mount Pleasant, June, 1855, it was resolved that the time had come to begin the work. The location was offered to the locality that should offer the greatest inducements in the way of building fund, grounds, etc. Oskaloosa outstripped its rivals, offering ten acres of ground and thirty thousand and fifty dollars. At an adjourned state meeting, held here from the 10th to the 13th of October, 1856, it was located at this place; and A. Chatterton, R. Parker, C. G. Owen, J. Adkins, W. T. Smith, J. H. Bacon, A. S. Nichols, M. Edmundson, C. Hall, J. M. Berry, W. A. Saunders, J. Swallow, S. H. Bonham and S. H. McClure were appointed charter trustees. At a board meeting, on the 8th of November, A. Chatterton, W. T. Smith and A. Johnson were appointed a committee on articles of incorporation. On the 22d of November the report of the committee was made and adopted; and, on motion of A. Chatterton, the institution was named Oskaloosa College. On the 29th of June, 1857, the contract for building was let to J. J. Adams for twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars. A. Chatterton and J. F. Rowe were employed as soliciting agents. Within a few weeks they raised, in notes, endowment stock to the amount of about twenty thousand dollars. Thus everything progressed encouragingly; but the hard times of 1857 and 1858 set in, subscribers were unable to pay, contractors failed, work on the building and in raising endowment ceased, and general disappointment and discouragement followed. Had it not been for the persistent and self-sacrificing efforts of the treasurer, R. Parker, and a few other devoted friends of the college, it would, at this time, have gone under the sheriff's hammer.

After vexatious delays, lawsuits and barterings, about two-thirds of the thirty thousand and fifty dollars was realized, while a less proportion of the twenty thousand dollars endowment was ever collected.

At the state meeting which convened at Davenport on the 9th of June, 1860, it was resolved to raise a relief fund of ten thousand dollars. This effort was only partially successful. But the friends of the college were indefatigable. They believed the work was of God and would succeed; and they continued to hope, pray and labor in the good-begun work until, piece by piece, the building has been nearly completed.

On the 2d of September, 1861, under appointment of the board, Messrs. W. J. and G. T. Carpenter opened a preparatory school in two small rooms which had been temporarily finished for that purpose. A full description of the unfinished building, with a debt of ten thousand dollars hanging over it, of the woe-begone appearance of the building and surroundings, the institution being without a dollar's worth of apparatus — not even a blackboard, not a specimen, and only seats for sixteen pupils — the building standing in a cornfield, fully eighty rods from any sidewalk, and everything else of like fashion, would be at once sad and amusing. In addition to all this, Sumter's cannon had signaled the brave young men who were looked to for students to the battlefield.

The two young teachers who had engaged to open the college (?), and who had arrived the evening before, on going to the building, found the first thing to be done was to open a way to the building and through the rubbish yet in the rooms and halls. Their first day was spent with coats off, in the professional (?) way. On the second day, the "immortal five," with which Oskaloosa College opened, were enrolled: Geo. Wilson, James Brown, Jennie Course, Jennie McCall and Maggie Stephens. During the entire year there were only about fifty enrolled; and at the close the teachers, who had agreed to take the tuition for their pay, found, after paying for fitting school-rooms, etc., that they lacked just eighty-five dollars of having enough to pay their board bill. For this amount they gave their notes at ten per cent. These were dark days in our college history, days that tried men's souls; but those who had the matter in charge resolved, under the blessing of God, not to know such a thing as "fail."

The attendance upon the several sessions has been as follows: First (no catalogue), 50; second, 167; third, 208; fourth, 220; fifth, 307; sixth, 248; seventh, 218; eighth, 169; ninth, 262; tenth, 170; eleventh, 159; twelfth, 254.

The following are the names of the instructors that have taught in the college, in the order of their employment by the board: W. J. Carpenter, G. T. Carpenter, Mrs. A. H. Carpenter, F. McGrew, Mrs. M. B. Smith, M. P. Givens, A. F. Ross, B. W. Johnson (president), O. Goodrich, F. M. Kirkham, F. M. Bruner (president), A. Hull, N. Dunshee, J. L. Pinkerton. Besides these, several tutors and teachers of specialties have taught more or less in the college. Among the agents who should be gratefully remembered may be named A. Chatterton, J. F. Rowe, J. B. Noe, N. E. Cory, F. Walden, N. A. McConnell, G. T. Carpenter, Dr. Hatton, W. J. Carpenter, J. Wiley, and last, but not least, President Bruner. The names of hundreds, who, in various ways, have aided the institution, are, we trust, written in the Lamb's book of life.

The commercial department, which has proven such a decided success, was opened by its present principal in September, 1867.

At a joint meeting of the board and other friends of the college, on the 19th of June, 1868, "on motion of G. T. Carpenter, it was resolved to establish a bible department in connection with the college." A. I. Hobbs, N. A. McConnell, F. Walden and W. J. Carpenter were appointed a committee to report a method of securing necessary funds. They reported that at least twenty-five thousand dollars should be raised, and that the sisters throughout the state should be requested to aid in the work. About one half of this amount was raised by June, 1871, when President Bruner accepted the presidency of the college, by whom it was determined to enlarge the plan of this department and to raise at least fifty thousand dollars for its endowment. To this work he has since given his personal efforts with an energy that merits and, in part, has secured success. President Bruner has, under the action of the board, also undertaken to establish a splendid botanical garden on the college grounds. Thus it is seen that Oskaloosa College has had its little beginning, its dark days, its ups and its downs; but it is now thought that a triumphant success is within its reach, if only its friends prove true. Indeed, a college that has achieved so much under such adverse circumstances can hardly fail of a glorious future now that it has the best college building in the state, about fifty thousand dollars of endowment, good apparatus, cabinets, libraries and other necessary equipments, and a full, experienced and determined faculty. Those who founded the institution were men of large and liberal views; and if those to whom it now has a right to look for sympathy and material aid do their duty, generations yet unborn will bless the memories of all those who have contributed to this noble enterprise.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN, M.D.,

MASON CITY.

AMONG the men of mark in Cerro Gordo county is Dr. Allen, a native of New York, who was born at Angelica on the 29th of July, 1834. His father, Asa S. Allen, was judge of Allegany county in 1838. He afterward became a minister and home missionary of the Congregational church, and has been preaching for nearly forty years, being now eighty years old and in good health. He is a descendant of the Allens of Medfield, Massachusetts, and retained the homestead, occupying the only log house left after the burning of the village by the Indians nearly two hundred years ago. William's mother's maiden name was Kingsbury; she was a native of Medfield.

William attended the normal school at West Newton, Massachusetts, for two or three years, and though thrown entirely upon his own resources succeeded in mastering all the elementary and several scientific branches. When a mere lad he went to California by the overland route, his object being to obtain money with which to complete his studies. After two years of successful work he returned, and began the study of medicine at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and in 1856 graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and has since practiced medicine in Wisconsin, Colorado and Iowa, everywhere with good success. He has gained an enviable reputation as a surgeon, and is widely known as a physician of eminent skill and ability. In cases of consultation he has been sent for forty and sixty miles.

In 1860 and 1861 he was in Colorado, and at the

outbreak of the war started for home to go into the army. While on the plains, en route for Wisconsin, he was met by a band of rebel deserters from the United States army posts on the frontier going southward to join the confederates. The doctor had with him a stock of one hundred and fifty horses, mules and cattle, of nearly all of which the deserters robbed him, together with a valuable lot of furs. He afterward recovered seven head of cattle, and with six of these continued his journey eastward, making the journey of nearly twelve hundred miles in about forty-eight days. The following amusing incident is worthy of mention: At Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo county, meeting a man who began to vindicate the south, he told him that he was about to fight the rebels, and might as well begin at once, at the same time drawing his revolver. The rebel sympathizer took to his heels, and the result was a short, hot chase, resulting in harm to neither party.

Upon his arrival at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, his old home, he at once proceeded to organize a company, and enlisted as a private in the 16th regiment Infantry, but at Madison was promoted to the rank of surgeon of the Iron Brigade. During the retreat of the Union forces at the second battle of Bull Run, Dr. Allen, with self-sacrificing patriotism and devotion, gave himself up as a prisoner, that he might attend to our wounded soldiers who were left on the field. He was retained a prisoner for eight days before being paroled, and during that time worked incessantly with the wounded, without one third of the usual allowance of food, and when he came into our lines was utterly prostrated, and afterward confined to a hospital for four months. On recovering he was placed in charge of a hospital in Washington during one year. The rest of the time, until the war closed, he was surgeon of the 5th Wisconsin Infantry. At the battle of Saylor's Creek he had the entire charge of the wounded, and superintended their removal to Berksville, Virginia, which task occupied about five days. It is doubtful if there was a more self-sacrificing and more patriotic surgeon in the Union army.

Dr. Allen has been a member of the Masonic order since 1865.

He has always been a republican, and firmly adheres to the principles of that party. His religious sentiments are orthodox.

He was married on the 10th of November, 1857, to Miss Selah Denison, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and by her has two sons.

Dr. Allen thinks and moves rapidly, being of a nervous-bilious temperament; is of average height, and weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds. He settled in Mason City in 1867, and has built up an extensive practice; and in all matters of public interest touching the welfare of his city or state he has shown a most admirable spirit of energy and enterprise.

HON. DELOS ARNOLD,

MARSHALLTOWN.

DELOS ARNOLD, born in Chenango county, New York, on the 21st of July, 1830, is of Scotch-English descent. His family was first represented in this country just prior to the revolutionary war, and settled in Providence, Rhode Island. His great-grandfather followed a sea-faring life after his arrival in America, and was lost while in command of a vessel on a voyage from Bordeaux, France. Many of the descendants still reside in Providence; others are found living in various parts of the United States, serving their generation in several industrial pursuits that make up American civilization. His father, a native of New York, was a tanner and trader by occupation, and died at Marshall, in 1856, while visiting his son.

When Delos was eleven years old, his parents removed to Chautauqua county, New York, and there he passed his youth and early manhood. At the age of fourteen he left home and spent a year and a half visiting various cities and places of interest throughout the country, and upon his return devoted his attention to study. He spent about two years in Fredonia Academy, teaching during the winter months, and in 1851 entered the Albany Law School, from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar in 1853. Removing at once to Iowa, he settled at Marshalltown and began the practice of his profession; having been appointed prosecuting attorney the day after his arrival, an office to which he was twice elected, and in which

he served four years. In the winter of 1853–4 he taught the first school in the county, occupying the court-house at Mariette for that purpose. In 1857 he was elected to the legislature, and served during the last session held in Iowa City. After the organization of the internal revenue department he was made the first assessor of the sixth district, embracing one-third of the area of the state, and held that position until his removal by President Johnson in 1865. In the fall of 1869 he was elected to the thirteenth general assembly, and served through the session of 1870. In 1861 he abandoned the profession of law, and at the close of his official term engaged in the real-estate and money-loan business, and in 1870 took charge of a furniture store, which he has since conducted.

In the summer of 1872 Mr. Arnold took an extended tour, in company with several other gentlemen, through Colorado and the Rocky Mountains, returning in the fall much improved in health and spirits. He spent the summer of 1873 visiting the World's Exposition at Vienna, and the noted places of Europe; and in the fall of 1875 was elected to the state senate for the term of four years. He is also at the present time (1877) engaged in the coal business, in Boone county, and is a half owner of the Iowa Railroad Coal and Manufacturing Company.

In his political views, Mr. Arnold is identified with the republican party. He cast his first ballot for General Scott, and in 1856 supported Fremont.

He was married on the 28th of November, 1855, to Miss Hannah Mercer, daughter of John Mercer, of Ohio, and by her has three children.

Beginning without means, he has, by honesty, industry and fair dealing, gained a liberal competence, and lives now in the enjoyment of a pleasant home, surrounded by a wide circle of true friends.

HON. JAMES CUSHING,

DUBUQUE.

NOT many genuine examples of sturdy western self-made men come into public notice. Born and brought up in indigence and obscurity, they have fought the battle of life so earnestly and well that they seldom think of congratulating themselves upon their ultimate success; and in general they are unwilling to believe that they deserve any consideration for the notable examples of honest, healthy and successful life which they have given us.

James Cushing, the subject of this sketch, was born in West Scituate, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, on the 4th of August, 1830. When eight years old his father's family removed to Peoria, Illinois, where his mother died the following year, and the breaking up of the family being the result, he hired to work on a farm at three dollars a month. His education was gained at the common schools, where he made good use of his time, and later, in his nineteenth year, using his accumulated savings, he attended for two years the academy at Mount Palatine, Illinois.

In his twenty-second year he commenced life for himself by going into the ice and wood business at La Salle, Illinois; this he continued successfully until the spring of 1859, when he removed to Dubuque, Iowa. Buying out the interest of his father in the firm of Carter, Piper and Cushing, ice dealers, he engaged in the same business. He finally bought out the entire interest by assuming the debts of the firm, which at that time would not pay fifty per centum. He had at that time two competitors, but by energy and fair dealing he soon gained the entire trade of the city, and during nine years had exclusive control of the business, and, after he had obtained that control, never took advantage of it, but made fair dealing his motto and successfully worked by it. After getting the business in his own hands he assisted one of his employes to an interest, doing so by taking his notes, which were promptly met, and the profits of the business have made him a man of property in the city. In 1863 he loaned money to a friend who was engaged in the manufacture of vinegar, in Dubuque, and in order to secure the amount found it necessary to take hold of the business with him, and in so doing expended much capital in bringing the arrangements for manufacturing to a successful condition. Owing to this circumstance he became associated with the manufacture of vinegar, and has continued it to this time, making it a study, and expending large sums to bring the methods of manufacturing

James A. Garfield

to a higher state of perfection than had hitherto been attained. In this Mr. Cushing has been entirely successful. His trade is large, and extending all over the western country, and constantly increasing. In the summer of 1873, having outgrown his old accommodations, he erected his present large factory, which he has fitted up with various improvements with reference to permanent business in the manufacture of vinegar for the northwest, his factory and business being the largest in the state.

Mr. Cushing has never been a politician or an aspirant for office; his political preferences being the republican party. In the municipal election in 1875 he was nominated by the republicans for mayor, as it was thought he would make a successful contest against any competitor that might be nominated by the opposition. His opponent was one of the most popular and earliest citizens, yet Mr. Cushing was elected by a handsome majority. He filled the office with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He has always pursued a liberal policy toward the encouragement of home manufactures and the building up of the general interests of the city, and no man has given more generously according to his means than he. He is popular with the people and has the sympathy of the working classes, and is the friend and patron of labor, as opposed to all forms of moneyed monopoly.

He is a member of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows fraternities, stands high in the first and has passed all of the chairs in the latter.

He was married, in 1854, to Miss Emma H. Masterman, by whom he had two children; she died in Dubuque in October, 1861. He married his second wife, Miss Mary A. Schermerhorn, of La Salle, Illinois, in October, 1863. By his second marriage he has four children.

Mr. Cushing is a self-made man; commencing in life with no means, he has by his own energy and ability made for himself a position among the leading men of Dubuque. Though not wealthy, he has made for himself an ample competency. Personally, he has rare qualities, and by his upright course of life, his manly deportment and independence of character, has made for himself an honorable reputation.

HON. JOSEPH HOBSON,

WEST UNION.

ONE of the self-made and truly successful men of Iowa is Joseph Hobson, president of the Fayette County National Bank, West Union. He is the son of John Wainwright Hobson, an Englishman, who immigrated to this country about sixty years ago, and settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where the son was born on the 17th of October, 1823. His mother, whose maiden name was Abigail Bishop Scott, is still living. He was educated by private tutors in his native city. His father dying in 1834, he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, but becoming dissatisfied his indentures were canceled. He subsequently learned the carpenter's trade, and at the age of eighteen commenced life for himself. From the autumn of 1848 to the spring of 1853 he resided in Connellsville, Pennsylvania, as a partner in the foundry business, following his trade, and while there read law.

In the spring of 1853 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and thence to Sanilac county, Michigan. In April, 1855, he removed to Fayette county, Iowa; purchased some government land a little south of Westfield, now Fayette; worked nearly two years on it; made up his mind that he was not a success as an agriculturist; rented his farm; moved to the village just mentioned, and opened a law office. In those days interior towns in Iowa were small; law business was not extensive. Mr. Hobson could turn his hand to more than one pursuit, and during the sixteen or eighteen months which he spent in Fayette he not only attended to all legal business, but taught school one term, and assisted for a short time in editing a newspaper.

In 1858 Mr. Hobson was elected clerk of the district court, and removed to West Union, the county seat. He proved to be a competent officer, and owing to the promptness, courtesy and efficiency with which he discharged the duties of that office, he was continued by the people of the county for ten consecutive years.

In 1869 Mr. Hobson was elected to the thirteenth general assembly, serving one term, and watching

well the interests of the state. He was then appointed United States assessor of the third district of Iowa, and held the office three years, when it was abolished.

For several years Mr. Hobson was an active member of the West Union school board. He was the prime mover in originating the Fayette County National Bank, and has been at its head since it went into operation.

He has been a prominent member of the fraternity of Odd-Fellows, and still retains his connection with the order. He is also a Mason.

Mr. Hobson was originally a whig; cast his first vote, in 1844, for Henry Clay, riding fifty miles on the top of a stage-coach in order to do it. Latterly he has been a republican, a leader of the party in Fayette county.

On the 15th of April, 1847, Mr. Hobson was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Baker, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, a woman very active in benevolent enterprises, a veritable Dorcas in society. Her husband attributes his success in life largely to her influence. She has had eight children, and six of them, four sons and two daughters, are still living. The eldest son, Alfred Norman, is a partner of Hon. L. L. Ainsworth, in the practice of law; the second, Joseph Britton, a graduate of the academy at Annapolis, is a lieutenant in the navy, and the two other sons are conducting a job-printing office in West Union.

As counsel, Mr. Hobson is prudent and safe, and has the unlimited confidence of the people. He is honorable in his dealings as well as candid in his advice, and those who know him best declare that his integrity has never been questioned.

Mr. Hobson is an active business man, full of good, quick at repartee, and enjoys to laugh at a joke, even though it be at his own expense. He is kind to the poor — kind to everybody, and an invaluable neighbor and citizen.

JOHN H. ALLEN, M. D.,

MAQUOKETA.

JOHN HENRY ALLEN, son of John Allen, civil engineer, and Catherine Van Allen, was born in Coos county, New Hampshire, on the 13th of June, 1818. The family moved to Albany, New York, in the early childhood of John Henry, and there he procured his literary education, finishing it at a French school and becoming quite proficient in that language. When about eighteen years of age he went to St. Pierre, an island off the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and acted as an interpreter one season, there receiving the first money he ever earned. The next year he went to Senegambia, Africa, as a supercargo on the ship John Decatur, being absent nearly two years. Returning to this country, he read medicine with Dr. James F. Sargent, first in Lowell, Massachusetts, and then in Hopkinton, New Hampshire; attended lectures at Castleton and Woodstock, Vermont, and Hanover, New Hampshire, four terms in all, and spending a year with Professor Mussey, in giving especial attention to surgery. At Hanover he received his diploma, being examined by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who took the chair vacated by Dr. Mussey in the medical department of Dartmouth College.

Dr. Allen practiced in Boscawen and Concord, New Hampshire, in all ten or twelve years, and in 1856 settled in Maquoketa. On his way to Iowa he was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer Niagara, which was burnt in September on Lake Michigan, off Sheboygan, and he came very near perishing. More than two hundred persons were drowned. A few were saved by sail vessels, and he and the captain and mate were among the four who were taken off the wheel-house by the steamer Traveler.

Dr. Allen practiced here until 1862, in the summer of which year he was appointed surgeon of the 18th Iowa Infantry, serving two years and then being discharged for disability. His early education eminently fitted him for field and hospital service, and the necessity for his resignation was deeply regretted by privates, officers, and especially the medical director, who bore strong testimony to his kindness and professional skill.

Since the rebellion closed, Dr. Allen has been almost constantly in some civil office. He was assistant assessor three years; postmaster about the same period of time; mayor three or four years, and is now a member of the council. He is prompt and efficient in all duties.

Dr. Allen has been a republican since there was

such a party, and prior to that period was strongly anti-slavery. He is a man of strong convictions, well informed and very positive. He is well cultivated in manners as well as in mind; courteous, social and genial.

Dr. Allen has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Judith Sargent, of Concord, New Hampshire, a sister of his early and esteemed preceptor; she died in 1852, leaving three children. Kate, the eldest, is the wife of Moff Trumbo, of Maquoketa; James H. lives in Chicago, and Sarah J., the youngest, is the wife of Mr. Ordway, of Boston, Massachusetts. His present wife was the widow of G. D. Lyon, of Maquoketa, their union taking place on the 24th of September, 1857, just one year after the burning of the Niagara. Dr. Allen is her third husband. Her maiden name was Nancy R. Hall, and she was the daughter of Asahel Hall, an early settler in Maquoketa. She graduated at Miss Fields' seminary, Erie, Pennsylvania. She was first married to P. A. R. Brace, of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, a member of the convention which framed the constitution for that state. He left her a widow at twenty-one. She married Mr. Lyon in 1853, and he died of a fever in about two years. She had one daughter by her first husband, now the wife of William Stephens, the mayor of Maquoketa; one son by her second, George B. Lyon, who has recently completed a very thorough education, and she has one child, Ethan Allen, by her present husband; he is a law student at Michigan University.

Mrs. Allen is a woman of fine culture, a vigorous writer, and quite active and prominent in the reform movements of the day. She was the first secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa, and was a delegate to the national temperance convention which met at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1875. She is an officer of the State Woman's Suffrage Association; is a member of the executive committee of the national society of the same character, and a member of the Society for the Advancement of Women. She is a strong believer in human progress and rights, without reference to sex, and an influential and untiring worker for that end.

GEORGE H. FRENCH,

DAVENPORT.

GEORGE HENRY FRENCH, for more than twenty years prominently and actively connected with the business interests and public affairs of Davenport, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, on the 23d of February, 1825, and claims lineage from one of three brothers by that name who emigrated from England about the year 1640 and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, one of whom received the honor of knighthood from Charles I. His parents, George and Mary Richardson French, natives of the same place, both died ere he had attained his twelfth year, and he was at that tender age, without any patrimony, thrown upon his own resources, with the care and support of two infant sisters added to the responsibility, but he proved equal to the emergency. Up to the age of twelve he had attended the district schools. After that he was able, through his own efforts, to take about three years' tuition at Philips Academy in Andover, and at the high school of Lowell, Massachusetts, both institutions of eminence, in which he acquired a liberal academic and mathematical education, earning his subsistence by acting as clerk during vacations and holidays for a "notion" store.

At the age of seventeen he entered the large hide and leather store of Philip R. Southwick, of Boston, where he remained for five years, representing his firm one season in St. Louis, Missouri, and becoming one of the most expert and accomplished business men of the day. At the age of twenty-two he embarked in business on his own account in Boston, dealing in hides and leather with very considerable success for a period of nine years. Meantime his health had begun to show symptoms of decline, and he was advised, for the benefit of his health and that of his family, to go west, and in 1856 he left Boston and immigrated to Davenport, Iowa, being moved to select this point chiefly from the circumstance that it was already the residence of his brother-in-law, the late Bishop Lee, of Iowa. Soon after settling in Davenport he engaged in the saw-mill and lumbering interest, first in the firm of Cannon and French and subsequently that of French and Davies. The last-named firm transacted a very large business throughout the late war, furnishing the

greater part of the lumber used in the construction of the several barracks and other buildings for camps McClellan, Hendershott, Herron and Roberts, and for the rebel prisons on Rock Island. In 1872 he sold out his interest in this business to his partner, having in that year been elected to the presidency of the Davenport and St. Paul Railroad Company, which position he retained until the corporation became embarrassed, after which he was appointed its receiver, a position which, however, he resigned after a few months. While acting as president he pressed forward the work of construction with great energy, completing ninety miles and partially building forty more. The enterprise collapsed in the panic of 1874, Mr. French being himself one of the heaviest losers. In 1876 the bondholders took possession of the road under a foreclosure, reorganized, and the work is now being rapidly pushed to completion under the management of John E. Henry, Esq., of Davenport.

One year since Mr. French engaged largely in the manufacture of agricultural implements, in connection with Messrs. E. P. Lynch and T. O. Swiney, in the Eagle Manufacturing Company, which, under their joint management, bids fair to outstrip many older establishments.

During his residence in Davenport his fine executive abilities have been frequently called into exercise by his fellow-citizens with the happiest results. In 1858 he was elected treasurer of the city school board, and reëlected annually for twelve consecutive years. In this capacity he contributed very largely to the public school system of Davenport. At an early day he foresaw the wisdom of securing to the city the beautiful square upon which has since been erected the magnificent high-school building, one of the finest in the country, the most conspicuous object in Davenport and the source of its highest pride. In 1860 he was also elected treasurer of Griswold College, Davenport, an institution which was one of the cherished schemes of the late Bishop Lee, and which has already accomplished much in the way of a higher education and in the theological training of young men for the ministry. His management of the funds of this institution was marked by like judgment and results. In the same year he was also elected treasurer of the diocesan fund of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Iowa, and to his management of certain real-estate investments is mainly due the ample resources from which the tasty and appropriate episcopal residence was lately erected in Davenport, and the revenue from which the episcopate of the diocese is hereafter to derive its support. In 1861 and 1862 he was chief magistrate of the city, filling the position, as he did all others, with credit to himself and the utmost satisfaction to his constituents. He was one of the original organizers of the First National Bank of Davenport, and its second president, which was the first bank in the country to open its doors under the national banking law. He served as aid to Governor Stone, of Iowa, during his gubernatorial term.

In the early years of his life he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, but his theological views having latterly undergone a change, he now attends the Unitarian church.

In politics, he was first a whig, and on the death of that party allied himself with the republican, and at every period of the late war he bore an active part in efforts to enlist and equip troops, furnish sanitary supplies to the soldiers, and in caring for the sick and wounded, and ministering to the wants of the families of those who were battling for their country. He took an active part, also, in securing the congressional legislation by which the United States arsenal was located on Rock Island.

Mr. French has long enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. As a business man, he has few equals and fewer superiors. His executive ability is of the very highest order, qualifying him for the management of the most complicated enterprises. He is especially noted as an accountant; as a ready reckoner, he is the peer of any man in the nation.

In social life, he is genial and companionable, warm in his attachments and firm in his friendships; a gentleman of fine presence, liberal culture and refinement; a pleasing conversationalist, always "the life" of the social circle. Although he has not accustomed himself to public speaking, yet he can express his views clearly, forcibly and elegantly when occasion requires.

On the 12th of June, 1850, he married Miss Frances Wood Morton, daughter of ex-Governor Marcus Morton, of Taunton, Massachusetts, a lady of high culture, liberal mental endowments and of rare personal beauty, yet exemplifying in her daily life the richer adornments of a meek and virtuous spirit. They have six children living, four sons and two daughters. The two eldest sons, Morton and Nathaniel have been thoroughly educated; they stud-

ied several years in Europe. The oldest is a metallurgist and mining engineer, and engaged in the mining interests of southern Utah; the other is a graduate of Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1876, and is now practicing his profession in the office of R. G. Ingersoll, of Peoria, Illinois. The eldest daughter, Alice, is a young lady of literary tastes and brilliant talents, which are being developed by a thorough course of training. George is a student at Phillips Academy, Andover, and the younger ones, Fanny and Bob, are still in infancy.

LEANDER O. HATCH,

McGREGOR.

BIOGRAPHICAL history is largely filled with the early struggles of farmers' sons in procuring an education and laying the foundation for future usefulness. The brief history of Leander O. Hatch is a fine illustration of what self-reliance can accomplish under discouraging circumstances. He was born in Mesopotamia, Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 13th of April, 1826, his parents being Anson and Mary (Moore) Hatch. They were both natives of Massachusetts, and moved into Ohio at an early day and settled in the woods. Leander lived on the farm, and aided in clearing and cultivating it, until he was eighteen years old, having the educational privileges of very inferior district schools during the winter months. At fifteen he went to Farmington Academy one short term, and after that age, for two years or more, he aided his father constantly, continuing his studies without a teacher. He had a strong taste for mathematics, and mastered Day's Algebra and Davies' Legendre, branches to which he had paid no attention while in the academy. He was in constant communication with students there, and while working his full time on the farm did not allow himself to fall behind the classes in school.

At eighteen Leander taught his first district school, and continued teaching, studying and working on the farm about six years. Part of his studies during this time were in the department of law. He was admitted to the bar at Chardon, Geauga county, in August, 1849. Before commencing to practice, he traveled about eighteen months in the interest of the American Anti-Slavery Society, distributing reading matter and lecturing against the theory of human bondage. In the autumn of 1853, after practicing law for one year in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, Mr. Hatch immigrated to Iowa, his first winter being spent in teaching a school at Hartwick, near Delhi, Delaware county. The following spring he located at Waukon, the new seat of justice of Allamakee county, there being at that time but three dwelling-houses in the place. He immediately opened a law office there and practiced until the 1st of January, 1869, when he removed to McGregor, and formed a partnership with Reuben Noble, the law firm of Noble, Hatch and Frese continuing until the first member went upon the bench in 1874. During these five years their business extended into every county in the judicial district, and either Mr. Noble or Mr. Hatch attended every term of the district and circuit courts. They had a large and lucrative business. Mr. Hatch now limits his practice to Clayton and Allamakee counties.

In 1855, the next year succeeding that in which he located at Waukon, he was appointed treasurer and recorder of the county, to fill a vacancy, and soon afterward was elected to the same office. In 1866 he was chosen attorney of the tenth judicial district. In view of the meager compensation he resigned before his term of office had expired. Mr. Noble extended to him an invitation to join him in what looked and proved to be much more profitable. At the time of resigning, Mr. Hatch having as partner at Waukon C. T. Granger, now circuit judge of the tenth district, this gentleman was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Hatch.

From the origin of the republican party to the present time he has acted with it, excepting in 1872, when he voted for Horace Greeley for President.

Mr. Hatch does not belong to any church. His religious creed is expressed by himself in these words: "Loving obedience to the Divine Will."

On the 18th of November, 1856, Mr. Hatch married Miss Albina Spaulding, a native of Maine, and then a resident of Waukon. The fruits of this union are five children, four of whom are living. The eldest child, Arthur, eighteen years old, is fitted for college. The defects of his own early education only

give him a keener appreciation of the advantages of literary attainments. When a young man, he worked on a farm half of each day, at five dollars a month and board, and gave the other half to scientific pursuits. While he was teaching schools of a higher grade, branches with which he was not familiar were sometimes introduced, and in such cases he always completely mastered them, keeping ahead of the class. He has always been a student,—the law, of later years, of course, taking the precedence of every other study. In his profession he is well versed. One of his associates at the bar states that his perception is acute, his mind mathematical and logical, and he can shave a point with remarkable precision and delicacy. He excels both before court and jury. He has a keen sense of right and justice, and, when district attorney, took unusual pains to acquaint himself with the probable innocence or guilt of parties under arrest before they came to trial. His kindness of nature extends to all, the poor, the unfortunate and the distressed in any way, and he has a quiet, unassuming way of relieving many such cases.

Another associate of his at the bar, a leading attorney in the tenth district, thus speaks of Mr. Hatch:

> In his mental processes Mr. Hatch is singularly independent, clear and simple. To him no tradition is too sacred for challenge, examination and, if need be, rejection. No amount of obloquy can deter him from declaring what his mind and conscience have once approved. Without apparent vanity, he is evidently conscious of his superior intellectual powers. I have thought sometimes, from his serenity in a whirlwind of opposition, he rather enjoyed the storm. As a lawyer, I have practiced with him and against him for many years. He always has himself well in hand, and is thoroughly master of his profession. For keenness of analysis, clearness of statement and accuracy of reasoning methods, he is unsurpassed by his associates at the bar. To adverse counsel he is uniformly courteous; and few men are more liberal in making concessions to save inconvenience, for few know so well what may be safely conceded. With strong love of justice, quick sympathies, his intellect dominates his whole character.

TIMOTHY BROWN,

MARSHALLTOWN.

TIMOTHY BROWN was born in Otsego county, near Cooperstown, New York, on the 27th of December, 1827. He is the son of Loring Brown, who was a son of Timothy Brown, senior, who was a son of Noah Brown, of Connecticut. His great-grandmother was Irish; his parental grandmother was English. His maternal grandmother was German; his maternal grandfather was a native of Connecticut, of English descent. The progenitors of Mr. Brown have been engaged in various departments of industrial and professional life, and contributed their share in developing our American civilization.

When Timothy was four years of age his parents removed to Unadilla, on the Susquehanna river. Here he remained until about twenty-two years of age, engaged in the various duties of farm life. During his minority he shared the advantages of winter schools, and after his majority was for three terms a student in the Unadilla Academy. During the winters of his nineteenth and twentieth years he taught a district school, an event which turned his own mind more directly to the methods of study, and in the end was of material advantage to him. Previous to this he had taught two terms of select school in the vicinity of Unadilla. At the age of twenty-one he became a law student in the office of Hon. J. C. Gregory of that place, now of Madison, Wisconsin. After two years' study he entered the office of his uncle, Elijah Brown, Esq., of Milford, New York. At the end of a year his uncle moved to New York city, and Timothy, being admitted to the bar, opened an office and began his professional career. In the spring of 1855, closing his business in Milford, he moved to the west and settled in Toledo, Tama county, Iowa, where he practiced law in partnership with I. L. Allen, since attorney-general of the state. In 1857 Mr. Brown moved to Marshalltown, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. In the fall of the same year he was married to Miss Laura Wheeler, of Johnson county, and by her has three children.

Conducting his business in his own name until 1865, he then formed a partnership with H. E. J. Boardman. This partnership was strengthened for a time by the admission of Hon. J. L. Williams. In January, 1872, the partnership was dissolved and a new firm established, under the name of Brown, Wyllis and Williams, which was afterward dissolved, and the present partnership of Brown, Sears and Stone formed. On the organization of the Central Railway of Iowa in 1870, Mr. Brown was

chosen its attorney, and has since served in that capacity. As attorney for this road, he has, by prudent management, done much to remove the prejudices against the railroad company, and enjoys the confidence and good-will of those opposed as well as of his clients. When Mr. Brown crossed the Mississippi river he had but twenty dollars in money, but by a life of industry and devotion to his chosen profession he has established a practice that ranks among the best in the state, and in doing so has been rewarded by a liberal income that places him among the well-to-do men of the west. Rising from poverty and obscurity, and overcoming a thousand difficulties, he has advanced step by step until his name has become as a tower of strength in the profession in which he is engaged. Earnest, studious, and faithful in his devotion to his clients' interests, he always wins their confidence as well as their case.

Mr. Brown is something above medium in stature, standing six feet in height, and weighing one hundred and eighty-seven pounds.

In politics, he is a republican; is a member of no church, but contributes liberally to the support of all denominations.

DEXTER C. BLOOMER,

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

THE subject of this sketch stands prominent among the leading men of western Iowa. A native of Cayuga county, New York, he was born on the 4th of July, 1816, and was reared under the influences of the Quakers, his father being a member of that sect. He received a common-school education, and in early life developed a decided taste for literary pursuits. Finally, after attaining his twentieth year, he in 1837 turned his attention to the study of law, and soon afterward became deeply engaged in political matters. Later he became editor of the "Seneca County Courier," at Seneca Falls, New York, a whig paper, and acted in that capacity with good success during a period of fifteen years. While living at Seneca Falls he held several local offices, and during the administration of President Taylor (1849–53) held the office of postmaster at that place.

With a view of bettering his condition and securing a wider field for the employment of his powers, Mr. Bloomer, in 1853, removed to Ohio, settling at Mount Vernon, in Knox county, and there during the next two years was engaged in the publication of the "Western Home Visitor," a literary paper of much merit. Closing up his affairs, he, in 1855, left Mount Vernon and, removing to Iowa, settled at Council Bluffs, his present home, and established himself in the real-estate and law business. At that time the county was strongly democratic, and the old whig party having become disorganized, Mr. Bloomer, with Mr. John T. Baldwin, C. E. Stone, and others, took an active and important part in the organization of the republican party in western Iowa. The interest which he manifested in political movements, and the able manner in which he performed the duties which were imposed upon him, caused his fellow-citizens to bestow upon him many trusts and political preferments, and he was frequently the candidate of his party for judge, representative, etc. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln receiver of public moneys, and held that position under the administrations of Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Grant, during a period of twelve years, until the office was abolished. During the war of the rebellion he rendered efficient service to the Union cause, and was president of the Union League, an organization which controlled the politics of his part of the state.

Not only has Mr. Bloomer been active in political matters; in educational enterprises he has been especially prominent, and to his untiring exertions is largely due the present high standard of the schools and school system of his part of the state. Being a man of fine executive ability, he was in 1864, elected president of the school board, and reëlected to the same office during a period of eight successive years, and in that time erected seven school buildings and fully organized the present excellent school system.

By reason of his holding a government office, Mr. Bloomer was disqualified for accepting many official honors which were tendered him, yet his fellow-citizens remember with gratitude the important services which he in various ways rendered in behalf of their schools, and in 1860 he was elected a member of the state board of education. In 1869 he was elected mayor of his city, and reëlected in

1871, and performed the duties of that office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Throughout his varied career Mr. Bloomer has maintained his interest in literary pursuits, and during the years 1872–3 was editor of the Council Bluffs "Republican." He was also editor of the "Northwestern Odd-Fellow," a paper devoted to the interests of Odd-Fellowship and to literature.

Prominent and important among his literary productions is a history of Pottawattamie county, which was published in a magazine called "Annals of Iowa," under the title of "Notes on the Early History of Pottawattamie County."

In all the various capacities in which Mr. Bloomer has acted he has maintained a character of the highest standing, and shown a degree of ability and proficiency that have commanded universal respect. As a business man, he is prompt, reliable and enterprising. As a politician, he is honorable and zealous in what he esteems to be the cause of right. As a literary man, his writings are characterized by terseness and vivacity.

In his religious communion he is identified with the Episcopal church, and for twenty years has been senior warden in that body.

He was married in 1840, to Miss Amelia Jenks. Mrs. Bloomer is a lady of culture, and heartily sympathizing with every movement of reform, has gained for herself a wide and worthy reputation for the active part which she has taken in dress reform and in the question of woman's rights. She also is a member of the Episcopal church.

HON. ABRAHAM G. ADAMS,

BURLINGTON.

ABRAHAM G. ADAMS was born in Sterling, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the 29th of September, 1830, and is the son of Reuben S. Adams and Maria F. *née* Gibbs. His parents were among the early settlers of Burlington, having removed from New England in 1838. Their method of traveling, by canal and boat, with teams and wagons, was tedious; they were six weeks in making the journey to St. Louis, where they remained part of the winter. His father had visited Burlington in July, 1838, and established there, on a small scale, a boot, shoe and leather trade, and was anxious to reach that place; the river being blocked with ice, he was forced to resume the journey with wagons and teams, and arrived there in December, 1838. He found a small town built of frame and log houses, with two or three brick dwellings of one story, and a population of three or four hundred. Being a thrifty and economical man, of great enterprise and good business capacity, he acquired some wealth, and was always a public-spirited citizen. In 1840 he built what is now used as the Merchants' restaurant, on Main street, at that time considered an elegant house, and one that added much to the appearance and value of that locality. He died in April, 1864, mourned by an unusually large circle of friends and acquaintances, and respected and honored by all.

Abraham's education was gained much like that of others, early in the new State. Part of the time he attended school in an old log school-house, with a puncheon floor and seats constructed of half of a log, with two sticks in each end for legs, while the other half was fastened to the side of the cabin for a desk. For these privileges his parents paid two or three dollars per quarter. Later he finished his educational course in the basement of the old Zion Church, under the direction of pioneer border pedagogues, at the same time assisting his father in the little store, laying the foundation of the mercantile career in which he has been so successful. During 1847–48 he was engaged in a large boot and shoe jobbing house in St. Louis, whence he returned in 1849. In 1851 he formed a partnership with his father, conducting the business under the old name of R. S. Adams till 1863, when the firm name was changed to R. S. Adams and Co. His father having died in 1864, he commenced business alone in 1865, and has continued till the present, 1876, building up the business from the small start in 1838 to the largest jobbing house in his line in the State. By his ability and perseverance Mr. Adams has acquired an ample competence. He is a public-spirited, enterprising citizen, and is greatly esteemed.

In politics, he was originally a whig, and cast his first vote for General Scott. With the formation of the republican party he adopted its principles, and has remained a faithful worker in the interests of

A. G. Adams

that party. He served during one session in the State legislature.

Mr. Adams was married in June, 1852, to Miss Emily S. Swain, who died in December, 1872, leaving a family of seven children, five having died.

He is an eminently self-made man. Commencing with little means, he has gained wealth and honor by pursuing a straightforward, true, honest and upright course, and has been eminently successful in all that he has undertaken.

HORACE ANTHONY,

CAMANCHE.

THE subject of this biographical sketch, a son of Joseph Anthony, was born in Lima, Livingston county, New York, on the 25th of July, 1816. His mother was a Gilbert, and died when he was seven years old. His paternal grandfather was in the first war with England, and his father, who was born in Connecticut, on the 19th of April, 1779, and died on the 26th of December, 1876, was in the second. The latter belonged to what were called the "Troopers," an independent company which reached Buffalo just in season to see it in ashes.

Horace spent his boyhood in various kinds of employment and in getting an education; was four years a clerk in a store in New Haven, Connecticut; immigrated to the west in 1838, and worked one season in a saw-mill in Quincy, Illinois; clerked a short time for John Buford, of Rock Island, and in June, 1839, was in the employ of the United States Government, having charge of a squad of men on the lower rapids. From 1840 to 1850 he was engaged most of the time as a clerk in Rock Island, and in the latter year settled in Camanche, at first managing a store for other parties nearly five years. In company with others he built a saw-mill in 1855, and for twenty-two years has been engaged in the manufacture of lumber, with moderate success.

Mr. Anthony was in the general assembly in 1859, the first session held at Des Moines, serving as chairman of the committee on public library, and was on other committees, and he was treasurer and recorder of Clinton county from 1862 to 1866. He aided in organizing the republican party in Iowa, and has since acted with it—a prominent politician in the county. In earlier life he was a democrat.

Mr. Anthony has been a professor of religion since 1843, and a deacon of the Baptist church nearly twenty years. He is a liberal supporter of religious and benevolent institutions; his heart is in every good cause, his hand in many a good work.

His wife was Miss Elizabeth McCloskey, of Davenport, their marriage occurring in 1840. Of nine children, the fruit of this union, eight are living. Mary C. is the widow of John D. Toy, and Martha O. is the widow of William H. Cady, both dying of diseases contracted in the late civil war; John J., a volunteer and veteran soldier, is married and lives in Camanche; Napoleon Buford, who was in the hundred-days service, is also married and lives at Stanwood, Cedar county, Iowa; Lucy Jane is the wife of Farris Tong, of Camanche; W. R. Anthony is also married and lives in Camanche; Edward Francis and Frederic Horace are single.

JAMES M. BALL, M.D.,

WATERLOO.

DR. JAMES MOORES BALL was born on the 11th of May, 1812, in Salem, Jefferson county, Ohio, the son of Farlin and Elizabeth (Moores) Ball. The Balls are of Scotch and Quaker ancestry; seven brothers and one sister came over from Scotland in the days of William Penn, and settled in Philadelphia. The great-grandfather of Dr. Ball removed in early life to Loudon county, Virginia. He was a cousin of Mary Ball, the mother of General Washington. Ball's Bluffs and Ball's Cross Roads, now famous in American history, took their names from this family.

At the age of seventeen the father of Dr. Ball removed with his father to Steubenville, Ohio, and when of age became a millwright, and the owner of considerable land in Jefferson county.

Our subject completed his literary studies at a college in Richmond, in his native county, and at twenty commenced his medical studies in the same place, with Dr. William Farmer. He graduated from the medical department of Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Ball followed his profession in Ohio until 1849, when he moved to Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, and there continuing the same until 1866, and obtaining a very wide reputation as a skillful surgeon. In the last-named year he removed to Iowa, and practiced six years in Waverly, Bremer county, and removed in September, 1872, to Waterloo, where he still remains, delighted with the pleasant city, and actively pursuing his profession, with his full share of popularity and business.

In the late war of 1861–5 Dr. Ball occupied every position on the medical staff of the United States army from assistant-surgeon to that of medical director of district, and was honorably discharged on the 28th of August, 1865.

For some time while in Monroe Dr. Ball was United States examining surgeon, and holds the same office in Waterloo. He is president of the Black Hawk County Medical Society, and is held in high esteem, alike as a medical practitioner and as a citizen.

Dr. Ball is a Royal Arch Mason. In his religious sentiment he is a Methodist; in politics, he has been a republican since that party was organized.

On the 4th of March, 1832, he was married to Miss Keturah Ford, of Jefferson county, and by her has four children. Mrs. Ball died in 1860. On the 9th of October, 1861, he was married to Miss Martha G. Glover, of Green county, Wisconsin, and by her also has four children.

A daughter by the first wife is married and lives in Monroe, Wisconsin. Her three brothers were in the Union army, and all distinguished themselves. Stephen F. Ball, the eldest son, was one of the bravest men in the twentieth army corps; was complimented by General Hooker for his heroism and courage. The second, Farlin Q., went out as lieutenant of the 31st Wisconsin, and was breveted colonel for personal bravery; he is now a lawyer of the firm of Monroe, Bisbee and Ball, of Chicago. The third, William H., went out as a private, and after the battle of Stone River his name was placed on General Rosecrans' roll of honor, for deeds of great coolness and daring.

Although always an active and laborious man, Dr. Ball has taken good care of himself; he has never used tobacco or liquor, and at sixty-five is sprightly and active as most men at fifty.

REV. JOSEPH W. HEALY, M.D., D.D.,

IOWA CITY.

AMONG the leading clergymen of the Congregational denomination in the country, none deserves more honorable mention than Rev. Joseph W. Healy, M.D., D.D., pastor of the Congregational Church at Iowa City, Iowa. He was born in South Hero, Vermont, on the 11th of April, 1827. His father Nathaniel, and his mother Jane Tabor, were both of English descent, their ancestors having immigrated to America in 1643. His father having died while he was young, leaving the family in moderate circumstances, he was thrown upon his own resources in acquiring an education. By manual labor in the summer and teaching in the winter, he prepared for college at Newbury Seminary and Bradford Academy, Vermont. He spent a year at Norwich University, and then entered upon the study of law in the office of Judge Batchelder, of Tapsham, where he remained some two years. His early inclinations were for the ministry, and believing this to be his future vocation, he entered the sophomore class of the University of Vermont, and graduated in 1852. Having graduated, he became principal of Bath Academy, Bath, New Hampshire, and Tapsfield Academy, Tapsfield, Massachusetts, where he taught successfully and gained a well-merited popularity. While teaching he pursued his theological studies, and afterward attended lectures at Andover Theological Seminary.

He married Miss Jane Hibbard, daughter of Sabin Clark, Esq., of Groton, Vermont, who has shared with him all his struggles and successes. She is a lady of high attainments, and distinguished for a marked excellence of womanly and christian virtues.

His first pastoral charge was the Congregational Church in Walpole, Massachusetts. At the beginning of the war he moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

and became pastor of the Hanover-street Congregational Church. In 1865 he became connected with the Tabernacle Church in Chicago, and in 1868 removed to New Orleans, Louisiana, because of the severity of the lake climate; there he became pastor of the First Congregational Church. Among the fruits of his labors in the south was the establishing of Straight University, of which he became president. He received the degree of M.D. from the Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1870, and that of D.D. from Olivet College, Michigan, in 1871. He was chosen by the American Missionary Association as a delegate to Great Britain to organize an auxiliary to that association, and sailed with his family in January, 1872. While abroad, nearly three years, he organized the Freedman's Missions Aid Society, of which he became corresponding secretary. He delivered addresses in all the large cities of the kingdom, and visited the continent and the east, raising large sums of money. Before returning from Europe he was elected professor of English literature and pastoral theology in Maryville College, Tennessee, and upon his return was recalled to his former charge in Chicago. Loving his chosen vocation above all others, and confident that his restored health would permit a residence in Chicago, he renewed his labors there in the autumn of 1874, but the first winter again proved too trying for his constitution, and he sought the milder inland climate of Iowa City, Iowa, where he resides as pastor of the Congregational Church. Dr. Healy is a popular preacher and a hard worker; into whatever he undertakes he throws his whole energy, and to this his success may be largely attributed. As an ardent student, he has climbed the hill of knowledge, has been a successful teacher, is eminent as a preacher, and a great lover of his kind. He is gifted with minor graces often denied men of studious habits; he is graceful, engaging, genial and attractive in manner, and in personal appearance is remarkably imposing. He ranks high as a promoter of every good work, and has made a record to which the limits of our space render it impossible for us to do justice.

JOHN W. CHAPMAN,

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

JOHN WILSON CHAPMAN, a native of Blairsville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, was born on the 19th of July, 1834. He is of Scotch-English descent, and a grandson of Judge Thomas Pollock, of Ligonier valley. His father was engaged in various kinds of business; in early life he was a farmer, and he and his brothers owned a large distillery in Westmoreland county, and were interested in an iron furnace; this was early in the present century, when the western limit of Pennsylvania was almost the boundary line of civilization; and, in the absence of railroads, the varied products of the farm, the distillery and the furnace, were carried to market annually by means of flat-boats, between Pittsburgh and Louisville, on the Ohio river. John removed to the west with his family while still young, and received a good education at Yellow Springs Academy, in Des Moines county, Iowa.

At the age of twenty he engaged in the mercantile trade at the last named place, and continued there, doing a successful business, until the year 1859, when he settled at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Here, during the next four years, he was employed as chief clerk and manager in the large establishment of Tootle, Hanna and Co., now of Kansas City. The business was principally that of selling goods for outfitting emigrants, and his position being one of responsibility, Mr. Chapman gained from it a most valuable experience. Throughout all his business relations his conduct has been marked by sterling enterprise, and a rigid adherence to the highest principles of integrity and justice. His course of life, too, has been such as to throw him much upon his own resources; and he has thus been enabled to develop his native powers, and to acquire fine executive ability. Such characteristics early disclosed themselves, and his fellow-citizens, recognizing his fitness for official positions, have conferred upon him offices of grave responsibility.

In the fall of 1862 he was elected a member of the general assembly of Nebraska, and served during that session. In the spring of 1863 he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention which met at Omaha, and in the following fall was again elected to the assembly. In the fall of 1864 he was elected to the territorial council, and in the

republican caucus was nominated for president of the same. During the balloting, however, a deadlock occurred which resulted in the election of Judge Mason, of Nebraska City. While acting in this capacity he rendered very efficient service, and was placed on some of the important committees. During the second session of the council he was one of the committee who prepared the constitution of Nebraska, which was afterward adopted. He was also author of the celebrated "Chapman Election Law," the purpose of which was to protect the purity of the ballot box. Although his business career was one of peculiar activity he found time for general reading, and kept himself posted upon the current news of the day. He is a man of literary tastes, and having some aspirations in that line, in the year 1865 became editor of the "Omaha Republican." He was also, during that year, chief clerk in the office of Colonel E. B. Taylor, superintendent of Indian affairs of the northern superintendency. In the summer of the ensuing year (1866) he purchased an interest in the "Council Bluffs Nonpareil," and took up his residence in that city. He is at present editor-in-chief and principal proprietor of that paper. In 1869 he was elected county treasurer, and was reëlected in 1871. He was also appointed, by President Grant, United States marshal for Iowa in March, 1875.

In local enterprises he has been especially active, and has done much toward the growth and development of his city. He has been president of the Merchants' Exchange Club, and is now (1877) one of the committee of eight — called the railroad committee — whose office is to look after and protect the interests of Council Bluffs in all railroad matters appertaining to the city.

In religious sentiment he is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Chapman was married, in 1858, to Miss Ada Annagene Gillett, of Jamestown, New York, a daughter of Rev. Dr. E. J. Gillett, who is now president of the Keokuk Medical College. Mrs. Chapman is a lady of fine accomplishments, and highly esteemed by all who know her. Their family consists of two daughters.

J. M. ANDERSON, M.D.,

MONTROSE.

THE subject of this sketch, a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky, was born on the 11th of July, 1818, the son of William and Francis Anderson, both of whom were natives of Virginia. His father died at Montrose in 1861, and his mother, in October, 1876, at the age of eighty-five years.

Our subject removed to the west in 1828, and settled at Quincy, Illinois. During the cholera epidemic of 1833 the family removed about sixteen miles into the country, where they remained three years. An incident which occurred about this time is worthy of note, since it was the means of casting him upon his own resources, and doubtless shaped, in a measure, his subsequent course of life. His father sent him, in company with another young man, with a stock of goods to Farmington, Van Buren county, Iowa, with a view to opening a store. Upon reaching Alexandria, Missouri, his partner was taken ill, and he returned home to await his recovery. After ten days he went again to Alexandria, and found that his partner had not only recovered, but had also sold the stock of goods and, pocketing the proceeds, had gone to Texas. It was a sad disappointment to young Anderson, and being unwilling to return home he went on foot to Farmington, and at once engaged in teaching school. He continued that vocation there and in Clark county, Missouri, about two years, and then returning to Farmington, spent six months working as a day laborer.

At the expiration of that time he entered the office of Dr. Miles, formerly of Vermont, and during the next two years zealously pursued the study of medicine. In 1840 Dr. Miles went to New Orleans for his health, and there died of yellow fever, leaving his business in the hands of Dr. Anderson, who continued in practice at Farmington until 1844, when he removed to Montrose, his present home.

At that time the old barracks were still standing; the population numbered about two hundred; rank weeds covered the ground, breeding malaria and ague, and pale faces and general lassitude marked the appearance of the inhabitants. There were several "steam doctors" in the place, and the Mormons were treating diseases literally according to the direction of St. James: "Is any man sick among you,

let him call in the elders of the church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil," etc.

Against the prejudices incident to such a state of society Dr. Anderson was obliged to contend, but persevering in an upright, honorable course, he mastered every difficulty and overcame every opposition, and fully established himself in the respect and confidence of the people. For thirty-three years he has continued in the practice of his profession at Montrose and vicinity, and, having been eminently successful, has attained a wide reputation and accumulated a liberal competence.

Although Dr. Anderson is not a man of great physical strength, he has passed through all these years, subject at times to great exposure and fatigue, with scarcely any loss of time from illness. He has not been sick more than a week during this entire period of more than thirty years, a fact attributable to his thorough knowledge of himself and a strict observance of the laws of health.

Aside from his profession, Dr. Anderson has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust.

In political sentiment, he is a conservative democrat. In 1850, 1851 and 1856, he was a member of the state legislature, and during his first term was chairman of the committee on schools and universities. He took an active part in legislation during his terms of office, and became widely known as a man of clear foresight and good judgment.

A marked characteristic of Dr. Anderson during his entire career has been his untiring energy and enterprise. A man of strong will and a determined purpose, he turned the whole current of his life force into one channel, and as a result has secured that reward and success which must follow persistent, honorable effort.

He was married to Miss Electa A. Miles, a daughter of his early preceptor; they have had one son and five daughters, of whom four are now living.

JAMES F. EVANS,

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

THE subject of this brief biography is a man whose life-work well illustrates what may be accomplished by persistent, energetic and honorable effort. He was born in Huntsville, Alabama, on the 9th of October, 1825. His father, James Evans, was a farmer by occupation, and a man of high character.

Our subject received a fair education, attending school at Jacksonville, Illinois, and closing his studies at the age of seventeen, turned his attention to farming. He continued that occupation with varying success until the year 1864, when, on the 8th of November, he settled in Council Bluffs, Iowa. During the next three years he was engaged in the transportation of goods, groceries, provisions, etc., to the mining districts of Colorado, Montana and Utah. He was also, for three years, engaged in the lumber trade, and at the close of that time (about 1870) began dealing in grain. In this business he has been very successful and is vigorously prosecuting it at the present time (1877).

His business career has been one of gradual growth, and he has established a wide reputation as a business man of sterling integrity, shrewd tact and decided action; this he has acquired by long years of experience. During his early life in Illinois he underwent great inconvenience in getting his produce, stock, etc., to market; but persevering he overcame all obstacles, and toiling on through every vicissitude has attained to his present high standing, where he is reaping a bountiful reward for all his effort. He has confined his attention to no single line of business exclusively, but being alive to the necessities of the times, and the demands of trade, has carefully watched his opportunities, and thus been enabled to make profitable and judicious investments. He now ships large quantities of grain to the eastern cities, and is also extensively interested in the shipment of cattle and hogs. He owns a large interest in the elevator at Council Bluffs, and besides is connected with several elevators along the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and of the Burlington and Missouri railroad in Nebráska. He owns a part interest in a large stock ranch in Wyoming, the object of which is to raise cattle for the eastern market. The present year (1877) there are about ten thousand head of cattle on the ranch. The amount of grain annually shipped by his firm varies from one to two millions of bushels.

Mr. Evans is a public-spirited man, and engages heartily in such local enterprises as tend to build up and further the interests of his city. The First National Bank of Council Bluffs was first incorporated under the state law; in 1865 it was organized under the national banking law. In 1870 Mr. Evans was elected president of this institution, and still holds that office. He took an active part in building up the agricultural works and the paper mill of Council Bluffs, and is a stockholder in the same. He is a man who takes pride in educational matters, and during the last ten years has contributed liberally of his time and money to the development of the public schools of his city.

Although he has never sought political honors, his fellow-citizens have imposed upon him positions of trust. During the years 1868 and 1869 he served in the city council as alderman; it was at the time when the railroad lines running into the city were being completed, and the street railway and gas works were in process of construction,—so that the office was one of more than usual responsibility.

Personally, Mr. Evans is a man of admirable qualities, and from his varied experience and wide observation has acquired a fund of knowledge that renders him a most agreeable social companion.

His family consists of a wife and three sons. Mrs. Evans is a lady of fine attainments. The sons are now in school, their parents desiring to give them the advantage of a liberal education.

HON. JOSEPH M. CASEY,

FORT MADISON.

JOSEPH M. CASEY, a native of Adair county, Kentucky, was born on the 25th of March, 1827, the youngest of a family of six children. His grandfather was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, and his father, Green Casey, was the first male child born in Adair county. His mother, Jane *née* Patterson, was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia. Both of his parents were well educated, and zealous members of the Presbyterian church.

When Joseph was eleven years old his father died, leaving his family in moderate circumstances. He received a good academical education, and at the age of seventeen began the study of law in the office of Judge John F. Kinney, who was then a prominent jurist in Lee county, Iowa, and who afterward became judge of the supreme court of Iowa. After a three years' course of diligent and thorough study, young Casey, in 1847, was admitted to the bar, and, settling in Keokuk county, was at once elected prosecuting attorney. He held that office for five years, and in that time established an enviable reputation as a prosecutor and as a lawyer. In October, 1859, he was elected county judge of Keokuk county, and satisfactorily performed the duties of his office until April, 1861. Desiring, however, to make Fort Madison his permanent home, he removed thither, arriving on the 12th of April of the last-named year, leaving a lucrative practice and many true friends.

Although Judge Casey's attention has been devoted mainly to the practice of his profession, he has yet found time for literary culture. He was for two years editor of the Iowa "Democrat," while a resident of Keokuk county, and was for three years editor of the Fort Madison "Plaindealer."

In political sentiment he has been always an uncompromising democrat, and cast his first vote for General Cass. But although he has firmly adhered to and advocated the principles of his party, he has never been so biased by political prejudice as not willingly to allow those who differed from him the peaceful enjoyment of their opinions, recognizing the fact that men may honestly differ in their views. As a consequence he has many warm personal friends among men with whose political views he has no sympathy.

Personally, Judge Casey is kind, courteous and affable. He has a decidedly mathematical turn of mind, and his arguments, especially those before the supreme court, have been styled by superior jurists as models of logical strength and literary excellence.

He has taken a prominent stand in the masonic fraternity, and been honored with the highest offices of the craft. As a Royal Arch Mason, he is acknowledged to have few superiors.

He has taken a deep interest in educational matters, and in all public enterprises tending to the prosperity of his city he has coöperated to the extent of his ability. He has twice filled the office of mayor.

As a lawyer, his aim has been to be true and faithful to his clients. He resolved, when he first began his practice, that he would never resort to deception or dishonesty, and has rigidly adhered to his principles, so that courts and juries never doubt the sincerity of his arguments, and it has become a common saying, "for safe counsel and honest advice go to Judge Casey."

His life has been spent in the interests of his fellow men, with a full realization of the truth that, while he should seek to develop in himself a true manhood, he should also do all in his power to assist others. Such has been his course of life, and his dealings with all with whom he has had to do, that he has secured to himself universal confidence and respect.

Judge Casey was married in 1854 to Miss Sarah J. Ward, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Thomas and Nancy Ward. They have had five children, four of whom are now living.

Such in brief is an outline of the life history of one whose career has been marked by enterprise, energy, pure motives and honest effort. He has made himself what he is, a worthy type of independent manhood, and may justly be placed upon Iowa's roll of honor.

HON. LYSANDER W. BABBITT,

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

LYSANDER W. BABBITT, a native of Ovid, Seneca county, New York, was born on the 31st of January, 1812, and is the son of William J. Babbitt and Persena *née* Losey. His paternal ancestors were of Welsh origin, while his maternal grandfather was a Hessian and served in General Burgoyne's army. His father was a blacksmith by occupation, and he himself early developed a decided mechanical taste. In 1828, being then sixteen years of age, he learned the gunsmith's trade and pursued that occupation in New York until 1833. During the next three years he continued his trade at Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1836 removed to Burlington, Iowa, and there resumed the same calling, and continued it with good success until the year 1844. During his residence in Burlington he became well known as a man of fine native talents and thorough business qualifications, and in consideration of these he was soon honored with positions of trust. In 1838 General A. C. Dodge, who was then brigadier-general of the territorial militia, at Burlington, appointed him adjutant of a regiment which was held in readiness to quell border troubles. In 1841 he was elected city recorder, and served in that capacity for two years. Soon after this he removed to Knoxville, in Marion county, and there was appointed clerk of the district court and of the board of county commissioners.

Iowa was then a territory, and there being at that time no railroads within its limits, Mr. Babbitt made the journey to Knoxville with an ox team. Some idea of the wildness of the region may be formed from a knowledge of the fact that within the last hundred miles which he traveled there was but one house, and that was on the present site of Oskaloosa. At Knoxville he turned his attention toward mercantile pursuits, and also operated a grist and saw mill. In his business he met with fair success, but was soon called to serve in other capacities.

In 1849 he was elected to represent in the state legislature Marion, Jasper, Story, Polk, Dallas, Madison, Guthrie, Warren, Boone, and all the counties of that tier, westward to the Missouri river. There were then probably not more than thirty voters in this whole section outside of Pottawattamie county, and only nine votes were cast. After serving his term of two years, he was, in 1851, reëlected for a second term. In 1853 he removed to Kanesville (now Council Bluffs), having been appointed by President Pierce register of the United States land office at that place. He served in this capacity until 1856, at which time he again turned his attention to merchandising, opening an establishment of general stores, and erecting a three-storied building to accommodate his business. He continued this business with good success for two years and then sold his interest. This was at that time a fine business point, since the overland emigrants to California, and the Mormons going to Utah, made it the principal place for purchasing their outfit.

In the year 1857 Mr. Babbitt purchased the "Council Bluffs Bugle," the oldest paper in western Iowa, having been established in 1850. This he continued to edit until 1870, firmly and zealously

advocating the principles of democracy, antimonopoly, hard money, opposition to every kind of special privilege by the government, and the doctrine of individual liability of members of corporations for all debts of corporations.

For many years Mr. Babbitt has devoted much attention to raising blooded horses, cattle, hogs, etc., having, as early as 1853, purchased of five Mormons the beautiful farm upon which he now resides (1877). In local improvements he has been a leading man. He was the first vice-president of the Council Bluffs and Saint Joseph railroad, now known as the Kansas City, Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad, and it is but just to state that to his foresight and persistent effort is largely due the locating of the state capital at its present site. As early as 1842 he explored central and western Iowa, with a view of determining, in his own mind, where the capital of the state would be, and finally selected Fort Des Moines. He at that time attempted to settle there, but was ordered off by the United States troops, it being then Indian territory. Afterward, while a member of the state legislature, he introduced the first bill for removing the seat of government from where it then was (Iowa City) to Des Moines. The bill met with strong and bitter opposition, those not favoring it declaring that all the country west of Des Moines was fit only for Indians and beaver, and that the United States government would never survey it. In a caricature that was published at that time Mr. Babbitt was represented as holding to a long string attached to a railroad car, which he was pulling westward, while four other stalwart members were represented as pulling a car from Keokuk to Dubuque.

As among the local offices which he has held, it may be stated that he has been twice mayor of his city, and served some nine different terms as alderman. In 1859 he was candidate for lieutenant-governor, opposed to Mr. Rush, of Davenport, and ran ahead of his ticket about twelve hundred votes. General Dodge was then candidate on the same ticket for governor. In 1867 he was elected to the state legislature on the democratic ticket, defeating his opponent by one hundred and thirty-nine votes in Pottawattamie county, where at the previous election there was a republican majority of two hundred and fifty. Although he was never an abolitionist, he was always opposed to the extension of slavery, and now that the negroes are free, believes in qualifying them for citizenship. At the presidential election of 1876 he supported Mr. Tilden, believing that the great political issues were dead, and that the condition of our governmental affairs demanded a change of administration.

Mr. Babbitt is a married man and has one son living, who is now (1877) employed in the general land office at Washington.

WILLIAM H. GABBERT,

DAVENPORT.

AMONG the successful young men of Iowa may fairly be placed the name of William H. Gabbert. It will be generally found that similar cases lead to like results in whatever branch of human activity a man's genius and enterprise may be employed. The essentials of success are courage, patience and perseverance. Success brings honor in every honest occupation, and when it is achieved by a young man it adds new pleasure.

The subject of this sketch was born at Blue Grass, Scott county, Iowa, on the 12th of October, 1849, and is the son of Henry and Eliza J. Gabbert *née* McGarvey. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of Scott county, having gone there in 1835, when there were few inhabitants and but little expectation that Davenport would be what it now is. He was originally from Tennessee, and was identified with the old school of democrats, to whose principles he is still an adherent. He is eminently connected with the earlier history of the country, and participated in its early struggles. His ancestors were among the early settlers of the United States, and participated in the revolutionary war, also in the war of 1812.

William's early life was that of a farm boy. His education was gained in the common schools; he early developed a taste for study and the acquirement of knowledge. After leaving school he commenced the study of law, in the meantime teaching school two or more winters. His ambition led him early to choose law for his profession, and to this end commenced his studies at twenty years of

age with W. A. Foster, a prominent criminal lawyer, of Davenport, Iowa, being admitted to the bar in November, 1870. He formed a partnership with W. A. Foster under the style of Foster and Gabbert, remaining a partner until the 1st of April, 1874, when they dissolved, he continuing the practice. He met with much success, and was building up a fine business when he was elected clerk of the district and circuit courts, in October, 1874, which office he has held since, greatly to his own credit and the satisfaction of his constituents. He is a member of the A.O.U.W. He is not connected with any church, but a believer in the fundamental rules of Christianity. He was brought up a democrat, and was elected to his present position by a majority of five hundred over his own ticket.

Mr. Gabbert was married on the 6th of February, 1873, to Miss Addie Gabbert, eldest daughter of Captain W. H. Gabbert, of Davenport, a prominent citizen and an old settler. She died on the 13th of October, 1874, regretted by an unusually large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Gabbert is known as a man of sterling integrity, decided character and untiring energy, and has every promise of a prosperous and honorable career.

JOHN T. BALDWIN,

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

THE subject of this brief biography stands prominent among the influential business men of his part of the State of Iowa. Beginning life in comparative obscurity, and without capital other than his own native talents and a resolute purpose to succeed, he has been, in a true sense of the word, "the architect of his own fortune," and risen gradually to a high social and business standing among his fellow-citizens. A native American, he was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of October, 1820. He passed his early life on his father's farm, enjoying such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools. About the time that he attained his majority he engaged in mercantile pursuits in the village of Washington, Pennsylvania, and in the year 1844 removed to the west and settled at Fairfield, Iowa. During the next three years he was engaged in farming in that locality, and at the expiration of that time removed to Ottumwa, where he employed the next six years in mercantile pursuits. As showing the newness of the country at the time when Mr. Baldwin settled at Fairfield, it may be stated that Iowa was then a territory, with a population of thirty-six thousand, and that there was no post-office in Jefferson county. The mail was then carried on horseback and was received once in two weeks, and was so small that "Tom Graham," who acted as postmaster, could carry it all in his hat.

In 1853 Mr. Baldwin closed out his business interests in Ottumwa and removed to Council Bluffs, which then had a population of about five thousand, composed principally of Mormons. Resuming his mercantile pursuits, he continued the same with good success during the next three years.

In 1856 he established a land agency, and also to some extent engaged in banking, and since that time has continued the same, together with various other business operations. While engaged in his land agency, from 1856 to 1869 he was associated with General G. M. Dodge, under the firm name of Baldwin and Dodge. During this last named year he organized the Pacific National Bank, and became a director, vice-president and general manager of the same. Heartily sympathizing with all local public improvements, he has lent his coöperation to many worthy enterprises. In March, 1877, as principal owner, he organized the street railway running to the depot of the Northern Pacific railroad and to the Burlington and St. Joseph depots. He also owns a large flouring-mill, which is doing a prosperous business.

As a business man, Mr. Baldwin has established a wide and honorable reputation. He is known for his promptness and decision, and has the happy faculty of seizing opportunities and turning them to good account.

In politics, he was formerly a whig, but upon the organization of the republican party he became identified with it and took a somewhat active part in its workings.

Although his business life has been one of unusual activity, he has been able to gratify the wishes of his friends and accept at their hands various

positions of honor and responsibility. In 1854 he was elected a member of the state legislature on the republican ticket, and during his term of office rendered efficient service. When Council Bluffs first became incorporated he was elected a member of the city council, and in March, 1877, was elected to the office of mayor. In 1876 he was sent as a delegate to the republican convention held in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Baldwin was married in August, 1843, to Miss Jane Hunter, of Washington, Pennsylvania, and by her has three daughters.

In his religious communion, he is identified with the Presbyterian church.

HON. HANS R. CLAUSSEN,

DAVENPORT.

HANS REIMER CLAUSSEN was born in the province of Schleswig Holstein, Germany, on the 23d of February, 1804. He received a college education at Meldorf, and studied law at the University of Kiel. In 1830 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession first at Heide and afterward, in 1834, removed to Kiel, the principal place in the province and the seat of the supreme court and state university. In 1840 he was elected a member of the legislature for Holstein, and was repeatedly reëlected until 1851, when he was exiled and emigrated to the United States. The establishment of a republic in France, in 1848, created throughout Germany great political excitement. The revolution was victorious; in Berlin and Vienna the people were clamorous for a united Germany, a German parliament, liberty of the press, and such a bill of rights as is secured to the American people. The kings had to yield and give consent to a German parliament, which convened at Frankfort-on-the-Main in May, 1848, and in which Mr. Claussen, elected from Holstein, was a member. The assembly was a kind of constitutional convention; it framed a constitution for Germany, which did not take effect, the kings refusing to accept it. The present constitution contains, however, very essential parts of that constitution so framed. Schleswig Holstein belonged to the king of Denmark till 1864, though the inhabitants were nearly all Germans and were always dissatisfied with the Danish government, which was tyrannical, oppressive and very burdensome by unjust and heavy taxation. They cherished a hope to be released from the Danish government by the death of the ruling king, Friedrich VII, since his successor, Christian IX, had no right to the government in Schleswig Holstein and for Denmark, in a similar manner as in Hanover and England. The Danish king had, however, made several efforts to change the laws of succession so as to make it uniform for all parts of the Danish monarchy, and thus to keep Schleswig Holstein united with Denmark. This policy of the Danish king had created a feverish excitement, and was the means of very bitter controversies between the Danish king, his German subjects and their representatives. In 1848, when nearly the whole of Germany was in arms against their rulers, the Germans in Schleswig Holstein also took up arms against the Danish king to conquer and gain their independence. The legislature, however, sent previously a delegation of five of their members to Copenhagen to present their grievances to the king of Denmark. Mr. Claussen was one of these five members. On their arrival they were in great danger of their lives, the excited Danes intending to mob them. The hotel where they lodged was surrounded by thousands, who in their excitement called them traitors and disloyal to their king. When they drove to the palace of the king the streets were densely crowded with excited men, who attempted to overthrow the coaches and mob them. The better educated Danes, and particularly the students, made strenuous and successful efforts to save their lives. The king received them courteously, but refused to grant their petitions. When they returned they found the people in arms, and a provincial government established, which sent Claussen to Berlin to obtain aid from the Prussian government. In this mission he was successful. A Prussian army entered Schleswig Holstein, drove out the Danish army and occupied that province. The Schleswig Holstein army maintained the government of the Germans against Denmark up to 1851, when Prussia and Austria resolved, by an army entering Schleswig Holstein, to compel the people thereof to subjection and obedience to their Danish king. After the res-

toration of the Danish power, a general annesty was granted to the king's disloyal subjects, excepting about twenty persons, and Claussen among them, who were exiled from their native country.

He emigrated in 1851 to the United States, established his residence at Davenport, studied the English language and law, and was admitted to the bar in Iowa about two years after his arrival to the United States. In 1855 he built a steam grist mill in Lyons, Clinton county, Iowa, where he resided about three years. He was not successful, and lost almost all of his means. In 1858 he sold his mill and returned to Davenport, and again commenced practicing his profession. Here he met with much success, as more than one-third of the population of Scott county are Germans, who prefer a German lawyer to do their business for them, and his known ability as an attorney made him very successful. In 1858 he was elected, and in 1860 reelected, a justice of the peace; and, as his legal business was growing, in 1862 he took in his son, Ernest Claussen, as partner in the law business. In 1869 he was elected a senator for four years from Scott county. In May, 1871, he retired from the practice of law, leaving it to his son.

In the summer of 1871 he visited his fatherland, and his native Schleswig Holstein, where the Danes had ceased to rule; the decree of exile against him had ceased to be operative since 1866, when it was under the rule of Prussia, and he was once more allowed to view the scenes of his boyhood, and visit once more his old friends. The dreams of his life were realized, and he witnessed united Germany as he had struggled for it in his early days. Going to Berlin, he visited the German parliament and heard that greatest statesman of our age (Bismarck) speak in regard to the administration of the government in Alsace and Lorraine.

Always an enemy of slavery in any form, he has been a staunch republican since the organization of that party. In various ways he has done great good, both by legislative and home influence, and there is not a more popular or more loved and esteemed man among his constituents than Mr. Claussen.

In religious matters he is liberal, though baptized and educated in the Protestant Lutheran church.

He was married in May, 1832; his wife, Annine, formerly a daughter of a Danish officer, is still living to bless his old age.

It is seldom we are called upon to review the record of a man so prominent in two continents as Mr. Claussen. The great benefits accrued to the United States by the immigration of such men are well known. While making constant use of his natural powers, he has never wasted or weakened them, hence he is still in possession of much of his native vigor and strength. At over threescore and ten his step is still firm, his form erect, his countenance cheerful, and he bids fair to see a mellow, ripe old age.

HON. CALEB BALDWIN,

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

OF those whose names are inscribed upon the roll of Iowa's honored men, none deserves a more honorable mention than he whose biography is briefly given in this sketch. Through many years of active life he was closely identified with various public interests, and the impress of his noble character is indelibly stamped upon the work with which he had to do.

Beginning life in adverse circumstances, he boldly and persistently pushed his way onward and upward, allowing no obstacle to check his progress, and by his very force of character and native power, made for himself a name and fame that shall long live, cherished with fondest remembrance by the many who were honored with his acquaintance.

Caleb Baldwin was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 3d of April, 1824. His early life differed little from that of ordinary youth. He enjoyed the advantages of a good primary education, and early disclosed a fondness for study and literary pursuits. After completing his preparatory studies he entered Washington College, in his native state, and graduated from the same with honor in the class of 1842. During his early life he maintained a high character, and rigidly adhered to those principles of honorable dealing which so signally characterized all of his subsequent life. After finishing his course in college he turned his attention to the study of law, and in the year 1846, being then twenty-two years of age, re-

moved to Fairfield, Iowa, and established himself in the practice of his profession. Iowa was then a territory, and during the early years of his residence there he was subjected to the many inconveniences and privations incident to a new country. He was a man, however, of dauntless courage and determined purpose, and a will-power that yielded to no obstacle, and, toiling steadily on, established a worthy and growing reputation. His business gradually increased from year to year, and he grew in favor and popularity with the people, who, recognizing his talents and peculiar fitness for official positions, elected him to the office of prosecuting attorney, to which he was afterward twice reëlected.

In 1855 he was appointed by Governor Grimes judge of the district court, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. W. H. Severs. Closing up his interests in Fairfield, he, in 1857, settled in Council Bluffs, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. Two years later, in 1859, he was elected a judge of the supreme court of Iowa, it being at the first election held under the revised constitution, which provided for the election of judges by the people. In 1862 he became chief justice of the State of Iowa, by virtue of seniority in office. Wearied with the cares and responsibilities of public life, and preferring the quiet practice of his profession, he, in 1864, declined a reelection to the bench and resumed the practice of law. In the following year, however, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, United States district attorney for the district of Iowa. His last official position was that of judge of the court of commissioners for the settlement of the Alabama claims, to which he was appointed in 1874.

As a man, Judge Baldwin possessed those sterling qualities which attract and hold the admiration and confidence of men. He was esteemed for what he was, and at the time of his death, which occurred in the winter of 1876, had attained to a standing among his fellow-men which fairly illustrates what one may acquire by the persistent cultivation of his native powers. Though he himself has passed over into the unseen, his work remains, and stands as a lasting and worthy memorial of the purity and nobleness of his manhood.

JOHN C. ATLEE,

FORT MADISON.

JOHN C. ATLEE, a native of Maryland, was born on the 22d of March, 1816, the son of Samuel J. and Martha Atlee. Several years prior to his birth his parents had removed from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Upon the death of his mother, which occurred when he was only a few weeks old, he was left to the care of his grandmother, who lived at the old home of his parents in Pennsylvania. There he remained until he attained his twelfth year; and after the death of his grandmother he lived first with his uncle, Henry Stickler, and afterward with an elder brother, William A. Atlee. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to his brother, Jacob C. Atlee, to learn the carpenter's trade. He continued thus employed during the next two years, and at the expiration of that time, his brother retiring from business, he went to Philadelphia to finish his trade. Soon afterward, in 1835, he went to New York, and there worked one year at his trade. In 1836 he went by sea to Mobile, Alabama, and thence by Lake Pontchartrain to New Orleans. He did not like the south, however, as he had anticipated, and leaving New Orleans he went up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and finally settled for a short time at Quincy, Illinois. In 1837 he spent a few months at Fort Madison, and was so thoroughly pleased with the place that he determined to make it his future home.

Going to Quincy he was there married to Miss Emeline S. Brooks, and, immediately returning to Fort Madison, established himself at his trade, and continued it with good success for six years. Having accumulated from his hard-earned savings a sufficient capital, he purchased a farm within a few miles of town, and for several years employed himself in agricultural pursuits. Returning to Fort Madison in 1852, he formed a copartnership with his brother, Isaac R. Atlee, and during the next two years carried on a successful lumber trade. Extending his operations in 1854, he, in company with Nathaniel Bennett, built the first steam saw-mill that was erected at Fort Madison, and was doing a very prosperous business until 1856–7, when they became somewhat involved and embarrassed in the financial

crisis that swept over the country during those years. However, by close attention to business, and a course of economy and strict integrity, they avoided the serious consequences which befell many business men. Mr. Atlee afterward purchased the interest of his partner, and associated with himself his son, Samuel, and from that time until the present (1877) the business has been conducted under the firm name of S. and J. C. Atlee. The business tact, cool judgment and clear foresight of Mr. Atlee is best attested by the growth of his business. The mill, in all its appointments, is inferior to none on the Mississippi river. At the time when the son became asssociated in the business it was producing about fifteen thousand feet of lumber per day; at the present time the mill has a capacity of fifty-five thousand feet of lumber per day, and of twenty millions of shingles and four millions of lath per year, and employs one hundred and fifty men.

In local enterprises Mr. Atlee has been somewhat active, and heartily coöperates in all matters pertaining to the growth and prosperity of his city.

Personally and socially, he is a man of excellent qualities, and throughout his life has maintained an adherence to those principles of honor and fair dealing that have secured to him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has had to do. He has accumulated a handsome fortune, and lives in the enjoyment of a happy home.

He has four children: Samuel J., mentioned above; William H., who is book-keeper for the firm, and Martha and Maggie.

SETH H. CRAIG, M.D.,

FORT MADISON.

DR. SETH H. CRAIG, a native of Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, was born on the 14th of February, 1825, the son of James Craig and Margaret *née* Slater. His parents had formerly resided in Washington county, Pennsylvania. They were of Scotch origin, and of sturdy, long-lived families, the father dying at the age of eighty-two years, and the mother at the age of sixty-five. The doctor received a good education in the public schools of his native place, and in 1843, with his parents, removed to Iowa and settled at Farmington, in Van Buren county, at that time one of the most prosperous towns in the state. Residing with his parents until 1847, he at that time went to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and on the 4th of July was sworn into the volunteer service for the Mexican war. His battalion was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, of Missouri. He served one year in the army, and, returning to Fort Leavenworth, was mustered out in November, 1848.

Returning thence to Farmington, he turned his attention to the study of medicine. He attended medical lectures at Rock Island, Illinois, and Davenport, Iowa, graduating at the last-named place in the spring of 1850. During the next two years he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Farmington, Iowa, and at St. Francisville, Missouri, and was achieving considerable success, when, in the spring of 1852, the "gold fever" of California lured him from his profession. Going thither by the overland route, he engaged in mining at Smith's Flat, about ten miles from Downersville. Remaining there one year, he then returned home via Nicaraugua, and soon after resumed his profession at Keokuk, Iowa, associating himself with Dr. Sanford, of that place.

In 1855 he removed to Council Bluffs, and two years later was elected city treasurer. In 1859 he was appointed sheriff of Pottawattamie county, to fill a vacancy, and in 1860 was elected to that office, which, however, he resigned in 1861, and entered the United States service as captain in the 4th regiment Iowa Infantry. Resigning his commission in 1863, he returned to Farmington, Iowa, and from that time until 1868 was constantly traveling from New York to Montana, Idaho, Nevada and Colorado, speculating in gold and silver mines and other claims in those territories, which were then just beginning to be developed.

In 1868 he was elected from Van Buren county to the twelfth general assembly of Iowa, and was an influential member of that body. During the following year he again settled at Council Bluffs, and there became connected with the St. Louis, Chillicothe and Council Bluffs railroad, acting as general agent in Iowa. He retained this office until 1872, when he was elected, by the general assembly of the state, warden of the state penitentiary, located at Fort

Madison, and, removing thither, was reëlected to the same office in 1874, and again in 1876, and is now completing his third term. His work in this position has been accompanied by great success, and during his wardenship many improvements have been made, and many reforms introduced into the penitentiary.

He is an influential member of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows fraternities, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

In religious sentiment, he inclines strongly toward Universalism, but has never been identified with any religious organization.

Politically, Dr. Craig was formerly a whig, but upon the dissolution of that party, in 1854, he became a democrat and continued such until 1861, when he identified himself with the republican party, to whose principles he has since remained a firm adherent. He has been actively engaged in politics for more than twenty years, and has become extensively known throughout the state.

Dr. Craig was married on the 28th of March, 1850, to Miss Susan M. Dunning, of Farmington. Mrs. Craig was a lady of fine attainments, and her death, which occurred in November, 1872, was deeply mourned by many warm friends. In 1873 Dr. Craig was married to Mrs. Sarah A. Winther, of Fort Madison, a most estimable lady, a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He has six sons and two daughters.

His personal and social qualities are of a high order. As a father, he is kind and indulgent; as a husband, he is affectionate and devoted; as a friend, he is true and constant.

COLONEL JOHN S. DAVID,

BURLINGTON.

JOHN SAMUEL DAVID, Burlington, Iowa, was born at Washington, Mason county, Kentucky, on the 10th of October, 1813. His parents were Michael and Celia David, who were early settlers of Kentucky, where they located about 1794. His father was a friend of Simon Kenton, the great Indian fighter, who made his home with them whenever he visited that part of the country. He was of German and his mother English-Welsh descent. The school-days of the subject of our sketch were passed in the little log school-house, the pioneers of western education. He commenced his life in a small town, and was reared to habits of industry and economy. After leaving school he went into the employ of Governor John Chambers as superintendent of a rope-walk, and from his excellent knowledge of hemp made most of the purchases of stock. In 1834 he started west, and after traveling extensively over the country settled in Burlington, Iowa, in the spring of 1835. His first year in part was spent in building houses for self and others. He erected many buildings and carried on a number of branches of business, such as pork packing, brick making, livery and lumber, etc., in all of which he was the pioneer.

In 1835 he went into the wholesale grocery and commission business under the firm name of John S. David, and continued, with the exception of three years, till 1862. He was very successful. During the gold excitement in the spring of 1849 he started overland for California, and engaged for a short time in mining, and removed to Sacramento and opened a trading post for the mines; at the same time he was engaged in a series of speculations, in which he met with great success. He returned to Burlington in 1851, and in 1853 recommenced the wholesale grocery business.

During the Mexican war Iowa was called upon for two companies for that service. He was commissioned captain of one of them by Governor Clark, but they accepted but one and he remained. He was commissioned, by the secretary of war, colonel 7th Iowa Cavalry, but shortly after resigned. He was very prominent during the war in assisting in the measures of the government.

In politics, he was originally a whig, and has acted more or less with the republican party since its organization; but in this era of corruption of men high in office, he votes for the best man in his judgment, irrespective of party.

He has been a member of the Baptist church since 1851, of which he is an active supporter.

He is a stockholder in all the roads running from the city, and active in every enterprise for the development of the city and country.

He is a member of the Masonic order, having joined in 1837.

He has traveled extensively over the country and through the provinces. He has done much for the improvement and development of the agricultural interests of the state.

He was first married, December 18, 1844, to Miss Mary A. Meason, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, who died from cholera in 1850. His second marriage was to Mary E. Cameron, February 21, 1854.

Colonel David is a self-made man. Commencing in life in straitened circumstances, he has by his own energy and perseverance gained a competence and the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

WILLIAM H. DECKER,

DAVENPORT.

WILLIAM H. DECKER, of Davenport, Iowa, a prominent maltster and grain dealer, is one of those men to whom belong the honor of building their own fortune. Without the aid of too liberal education in his youth, his success may be attributed solely to his own ability and persevering effort. He started from home young, with no means, yet a hopeful heart. To-day he is an esteemed citizen, with a fortune acquired by himself as a monument of his success.

Mr. Decker was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of August, 1827, and is the son of Frederick and Elizabeth Decker *née* Boyer. His father was a native of Maryland and his mother of Pennsylvania. To the early training of his parents he owes many habits of economy and industry. His education was limited, and confined to the ordinary branches in the common schools, which he left at fourteen years of age, going to work in a cotton factory, where he remained two years, afterward learning the plasterer's trade, at which he worked for a number of years. He left home on a borrowed capital of fourteen dollars in 1847, and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at his trade until 1849, when, the gold excitement breaking out, he went to California. He worked in the mines for about a year, and then went into speculating and contracting. In this he was very successful, and laid the foundation for an ample fortune. He remained there eight years, and in 1857 removed to Dayton, Ohio, going into the grain and malt business. This he prosecuted very successfully for two years; then removing west to Iowa, and locating at Davenport, recommenced the same business. Mr. Decker now carries on the largest trade in his line in the state, if not in the west. He has been very fortunate in all his business relations, and his success may be attributed to his perseverance and energy. He is interested in several local enterprises, and is president of the Davenport Street Car Railway Company. He is not a member of any church, but is liberal in his religious views.

He was married on the 12th of December, 1859, to Miss Sarah A. Monday, of Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Decker is known as a man of sterling integrity, decided character and untiring energy, and he has gained the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

JEFFERSON P. CASADY,

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

AS an example of western enterprise, he whose name heads this sketch is worthy of a most honorable mention. His life career, though marked by many vicissitudes, shows a gradual growth, and he stands to-day as a fair example of what may be accomplished by upright, persistent and persevering effort. A native of Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana, he was born on the 1st of September, 1828, and is the son of Simon Casady, a farmer by occupation. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and until he attained his eighteenth year assisted his father in his farm-work. He attended the common schools, and afterward pursued a course of academic studies, and finding the narrow routine of farm-life wholly unsuited to his tastes, early resolved to devote his life to some other occupation. Finding in the law a wide field for the employment and cultivation of his best powers, he decided to fit himself for that

profession, and accordingly began his studies while yet in his native town, and in 1852, after removing to the west, was admitted to the bar at Des Moines, Iowa. Removing to Council Bluffs in April of the following year (1853), he there formed a partnership with Mr. H. D. Johnson, and established himself in the practice of his profession. He also established a land agency, and engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate.

As a lawyer, he soon became widely and favorably known, and in 1858 his fellow-citizens, recognizing his financial and judicial ability, elected him to the office of county judge. It is but due to say that this honor was wholly unsought by Mr. Casady. Each political party had put forth its candidate for the position, but the people being dissatisfied with the nominees repudiated the nominations, and without dissent or regard to political prejudices elected Mr. Casady. Under the law as it existed at that time, the county judge had full management of all the financial affairs of the county, and also of the probate court, so that the office was attended by a vast amount of responsibility and hard work. Notwithstanding this fact, Judge Casady continued the office for two years, and at the same time conducted his own private business, which, until the year 1868, consisted largely of real-estate operations. During this last named year he was elected to represent the counties of Pottawattamie, Mills, Fremont and Cass in the state senate for a term of four years.

Judge Casady has always shown a worthy public-spiritedness, and has heartily sympathized with all local improvements and enterprises. He has been especially active in railroad operations, and on the 13th of July, 1861, he was elected a director of the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph railroad, and afterward was elected president of the road.

In political sentiment he is a democrat, and has taken an active part in the workings of that party. He has frequently been a delegate to the state conventions. In 1872 he was the candidate of his party for state auditor, and although he ran far ahead of his ticket, the state was so overwhelmingly republican that he was defeated.

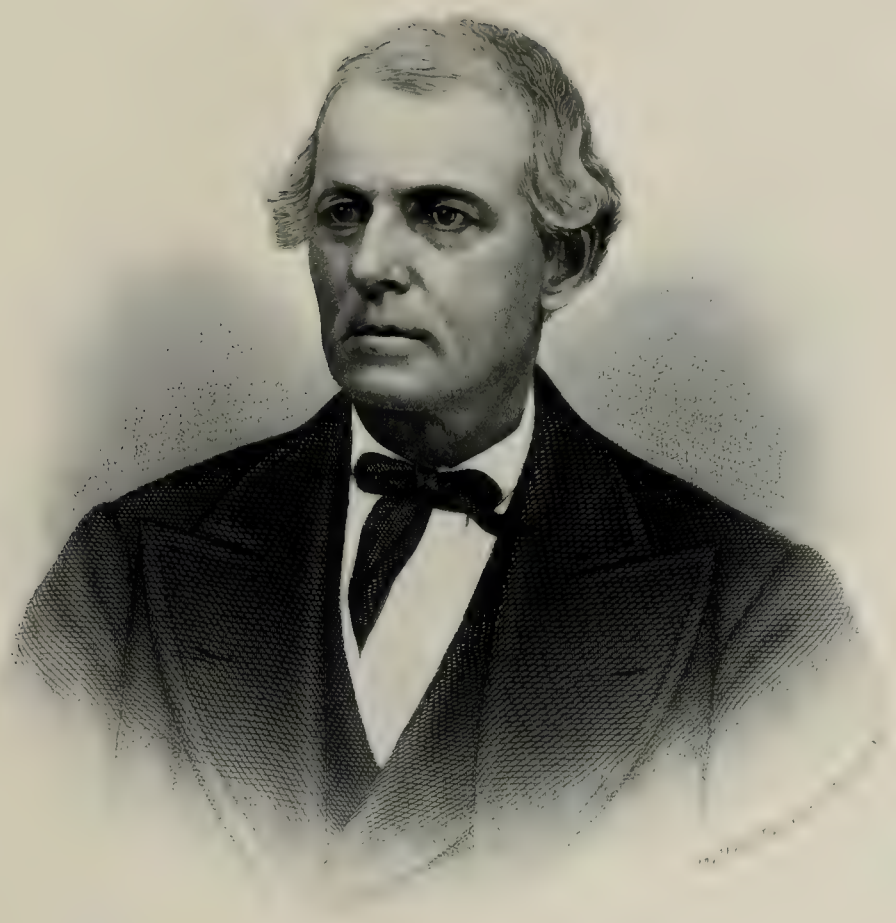
In his religious communion, Judge Casady is identified with the Presbyterian church, and is a worthy member. He has three children, two sons and one daughter.

ELIJAH BUELL,

LYONS.

THE subject of this sketch, an early navigator of the northern lakes, and one of the first settlers in the State of Iowa, is a son of Jephthah Buell, a ship carpenter of the town of Florence, Herkimer county, New York. He was born in 1803, and attended the common school of the neighborhood. His immediate ancestors resided in Connecticut, but his father was a native of New York. His mother (Rachel *née* Strong), a worthy and estimable lady, was a native of Connecticut. His paternal grandfather was a native of France, and accompanied the Marquis de Lafayette in his famous expedition to this country in behalf of the war for independence. On the arrival of that nobleman he joined the federal army, and remained in the service during the entire period of the revolution. In 1811 his father opened a farm and settled near Sackett's Harbor, New York. The war of 1812 occurred during the residence of the family in this locality, and when nine years old Elijah witnessed the battle of Sackett's Harbor, and still retains a vivid recollection of the same.

In 1813 his father died. Two years later the widowed mother, with a family of eight children — three girls and five boys — removed to where the city of Cleveland, Ohio, now stands, she having a sister residing in that region. Prior to this time Elijah had obtained the rudiments of an English education, and also received a few months of instruction in the Cleveland Academy. He endeavored to qualify himself in the study of practical navigation, specially for the northern lakes, and in this branch soon became eminent. As a pilot or sailing master he had few, if any, equals, and certainly no superiors. Entering upon this employment at the early age of thirteen, he continued in it during the following ten years. He navigated these lakes long before the frontier forts were established. He supplied, subsequently, the military posts of Mackinaw and Green Bay with provisions, the firm of Mervin, Giddins and Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, being the contractors. In 1823 he left the lakes, and during the following twelve years devoted his



Elyéck Buell

time and energy to steamboating on the lower Mississippi river, an enterprise in which he was eminently successful, and became widely known for his ability as an experienced pilot and master. Prudent and careful, and faithful in the discharge of his responsible duties, his reputation as a sailing master on the lakes and as a pilot on the Mississippi has never been sullied with any serious disaster.

In July, 1835, leaving his family in St. Louis, he landed from a steamboat in the vicinity of the present village of Lyons. It was two years after the close of the Black Hawk war. Here he opened a farm, and the first year put under cultivation some thirty acres. During the following three years he continued the improvement of his preëmption, until the first land sales at Dubuque in 1840, at which time he entered six hundred acres. At this period the nearest settlements were Galena on the north and Port Byron on the south. Previous to 1840, the land on which he had settled not having been surveyed, he traveled from Port Byron to New Boston to obtain the requisite information regarding numbers of land in the old military survey between those points. All his provisions and implements of husbandry had to be obtained at St. Louis. Provisions were very scarce, and prices for the same very high. In subsequent years he shipped wheat to St. Louis for six and a quarter cents per bushel, while his fare there and back was eight dollars. In 1842 and 1843 the Chicago market afforded greater attractions, and he hauled wheat thither, a distance of one hundred and thirty-six miles, for forty to forty-eight cents per bushel. At the expiration of the first three years his family, consisting of wife and children, joined him in his humble log dwelling.

At the time of his settlement here the Indians were quite numerous, but never troublesome, and in all his intercourse with them he invariably found them kind and faithful. Being possessed of indomitable industry and perseverance, he started on his own account various enterprises pertaining to a new county, and made the wilderness "blossom like the rose." In 1849 and 1850 the point where he had settled was the principal crossing of the Mississippi by emigrants and gold seekers bound for California. At this point a thousand yoke of oxen have been transported across the river daily, affording much profit as a home market for all his farm surplus. At an early day Mr. Buell united with other neighboring settlers in organizing a common school for the mutual benefit of their respective children. Land originally sold at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, but in 1852 and 1853 decreased in valuation to sixty and seventy-five cents per acre. In 1856, however, the price of land again rapidly increased beyond the original government price, large tracts having been bought up by speculators, together with railroad grants. The three lines of railway that now cross the state have tended to equalize the valuation of land in Iowa. The seaboard is no longer the market for the western farmer, but a market is now provided at his own door. Notwithstanding the monopoly of railroads, they nevertheless furnish to every farmer a home market.

During his residence here Mr. Buell has dealt largely in real estate. He is at this time (1876) the owner of several farms in this section of country. His residence, beautifully located on an eminence overlooking the "Father of Waters," is a magnificent and stately edifice, built in a neat and chaste style of architecture. Fine old shade trees adorn the grounds of the family mansion, imparting an air of comfort and quietude to those who enjoy its hospitality.

Mr. Buell is a reader and thinker. Indeed, having passed so many years of his life with nature only as his companion, he long since learned to do his own thinking, and to trust and have faith in himself. Having never played tricks with his own mind, his self-reliance has never betrayed him. True to himself and nature, he has been true also to his fellows. Having confidence in his own opinions and judgment, he invariably respects the opinions of others.

In politics, he is a Jacksonian democrat. He is decidedly independent, both as a thinker and actor, and has no sympathy with the party hacks who make politics a trade.

In religious matters he is peculiar. He has no faith in the popular theology. His views are somewhat indefinite. He is neither a skeptic nor a sectarian. Liberal and catholic in his religious sentiments, he claims the largest freedom in these matters, and awards the same to others. His motto through life has been never to owe a man anything, but "pay as you go," which is one great secret of his success.

Endowed with great bodily strength and vigor, he has a wonderful capability of endurance. Although somewhat advanced in life, his mind is active and vigorous, and his memory as tenacious as in youth.

He is a remarkable specimen of manhood in its full maturity. His life has been eventful, but filled with usefulness. Equally eminent in the various departments of business he assumed, he has achieved success in every enterprise undertaken, and ground his wealth out of poverty. He has accepted office only a few times, preferring to devote his entire time and energies to his legitimate calling. His nature is genial and social, and his manners simple, yet dignified and unostentatious.

In early life he married Caroline Boyd, who died in 1839. He was again married in 1840, to Louisa Peace, a highly respected lady of his neighborhood.

His tastes are scientific and literary, and in the education of his children he has patronized the best and most thorough institutions in the country. The high position he holds as a private citizen in Clinton county has been won entirely by his own talents, integrity and industry, since he began in the world without a dollar.

HON. WALTER I. HAYES,

CLINTON.

WALTER INGALLS HAYES, judge of the seventh judicial district of Iowa, was born at Marshall, Michigan, on the 9th of December, 1841, and is the son of Dr. Andrew L. and Clarissa Selden (Hart) Hayes. His father was a native of New Hampshire, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, a scion of the New England Hayes family, his mother being a Sanborn, of Sanbornton, New Hampshire. Dr. Hayes was educated and bred to the profession of medicine in his native state, but commenced his professional life in Michigan, of which state he was an early settler, taking an earnest and active interest in its initial concerns. He was a member of the legislature that first sent General Cass to the United States senate, was a brigadier-general of the state militia, and took a lively interest in military affairs; served in the Texas war, and rendered important aid in the raising of troops at the commencement of the late rebellion, but died in 1861, before he had time to buckle on his sword in defense of his country. Although a practicing physician throughout his life, yet he was commonly known in Michigan as General Hayes. The mother of our subject was born in Durham, New York, of English descent, her ancestry running back to the early Puritan stock of New England. She still lives in the enjoyment of health.

His parents being in easy circumstances, the early life of our subject was pleasant and smooth, free from the bitter but often beneficial experiences with which the early lives of many men of distinction have been fraught. He received his incipient education at the common schools of his neighborhood, commenced the study of law at the age of nineteen years in the office of Hughes and Woolley, Marshall, Michigan, the senior member of which was the Hon. D. Darwin Hughes, now of Grand Rapids in that state. He subsequently graduated at the law school of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1863. A year later he became a member of the firm of his late preceptors, which then went under the style of Hughes, Woolley and Hayes.

In 1866, being offered a desirable partnership by General N. B. Baker, late adjutant-general of Iowa, he removed to Clinton, Iowa, where he has ever since resided, and at once entered into active practice, the firm being Baker and Hayes. This partnership continued for about two years, and until General Baker removed permanently to Des Moines, after which he was without a partner till 1872, when he became associated with the Hon. George B. Young, then circuit judge, which position the latter resigned in order to resume his practice. This alliance, under the name of Hayes and Young, continued with great success until August, 1875, when, upon the recommendation of the bar of the seventh judicial district, he was, although a democrat, appointed by Governor Carpenter to complete the unexpired term of Judge Brannan, resigned, and in October following was elected to the same position by the people, without opposition. His professional career has been characterized by steady onward and upward progress. He has never deviated into special grooves, but has always been a court and trial lawyer, and eminently successful.

He was United States commissioner for the eastern district of Michigan from 1864 until he left the state, and was city attorney of his native city for the year 1865. He was appointed United States com-

missioner for Iowa in 1867, and held the office till appointed district judge. He was city attorney for Clinton, Iowa, during 1869, and city solicitor during 1870 and 1871, and was again elected to that office in 1875, holding it until his elevation to the bench. He was the democratic candidate for circuit judge in the seventh district in 1868, but was defeated by Judge Young, afterward his law partner, and he is now (1876) democratic candidate for a seat on the supreme bench of the state, having been nominated for the position at the late state convention by acclamation. He was a delegate to the democratic state convention of Michigan in 1864; also to the Iowa democratic state conventions as a rule since 1868, and to all the congressional conventions of his district since that period. In 1872 he was an alternate delegate to, and acted in, the Baltimore convention that nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency, and when appointed judge was chairman of the Clinton county democratic committee, a member of the district congressional committee, and a member of the state democratic committee. He is a stockholder and director of the Clinton National Bank.

In accepting the office which he now fills with so much ability, Judge Hayes made a serious pecuniary sacrifice, relinquishing a practice inferior to few in the state, and yielding a revenue of more than twice his official salary, and retains the position only at the request of the bar of the district, unanimously and emphatically expressed in public meeting held at Davenport in the summer of 1876. The district is one of the largest and most important in the state, including not only the largest county (Scott) but the largest city (Davenport), and a bar inferior to none in the northwest.

It is superfluous to say that Judge Hayes has given universal satisfaction on the bench. He is not only a well-read lawyer, but is gifted with a master mind. In his decisions he is eminently equitable, looking only to the legal points and true issues of the controversy, irrespective of the standing of litigants or the prominence of attorneys, and fortifying them by sound reasoning and established precedent. As a result of this, his judgments have been sustained with remarkable uniformity by the supreme court where appeals have been taken. He is as active in mind as in body; thinks quickly, and decides promptly all questions submitted to him, and is the same courteous gentleman on the bench as in the social circle, never having been known to utter a harsh word to any attorney practicing before him. Whether in official or private life, he is characterized by the most thorough independence, tempered in all cases by the courtesy and blandness of the gentleman. His honesty as a man, and his ability as a jurist, are of the highest order, and with continued health of mind and body, there is no limit to the distinction to which he may attain.

On the 28th of June, 1865, he married Miss Frances L., daughter of William F. Coan, Esq., president of the Clinton National Bank, Iowa. They have no children.

HENRY S. GRANGER,

ELKADER.

HENRY S. GRANGER, the first journalist of Clayton county, is a native of Geauga county, Ohio, and was born on the 23d of April, 1821. His mother was Lorana Smith, and her father was a drummer in the revolutionary army. Ransler Granger, the father of Henry, was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and the son remained at home, aiding to clear and improve the homestead, until he was twenty years of age, having, meanwhile, quite limited educational privileges. In order to enlarge them, he split rails and thus raised funds, by which means he was enabled to spend one year at a select school in his native county. About this time his health declined, and after a year or two of partial rest he went into a store in Portage county, and there and in other places sold goods for five years.

In the spring of 1850 he came to Garaville, Iowa, then the seat of justice. Before leaving Ohio he had paid some attention to law, and here resumed its study with Hon. Samuel Murdock, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1851. In January, 1853, Mr. Granger started the "Clayton County Herald," a large sheet of neat typography, the first newspaper published in the state north of Dubuque. In about eighteen months he sold out, and formed a law partnership with Reuben Noble, now judge of the tenth judicial district.

In 1856 Mr. Granger removed to McGregor, and

engaged, with others, in banking and the real-estate business, which, on account of the great crisis in money affairs, was discontinued the following year. Early in 1860 he went to Colorado in search of the precious metals, and returned in a few months not overburdened with bullion. In December of that year he located at Elkader in the same county, and has here continued the practice of law when not performing the duties of some office.

From 1852 to 1855 Mr. Granger was school fund commissioner of Clayton county; and in 1860, while in Colorado, was nominated for clerk of the district court, and elected three days after his return, holding the office twelve years. During the first eight years of this period he served also as county clerk, and the last four as clerk of both district and circuit courts. He made an efficient and popular officer.

Mr. Granger belongs to the Masonic order, and at the time of writing is high priest of the chapter.

His politics were democratic until 1854; a year later he helped to organize the republican party, and still adheres to it.

On the 21st of October, 1852, he was married to Miss Mary J. Sanford, of Portage county, Ohio, a woman of rare excellence and a leader, at sundry times, in various noble enterprises. She has had five children, and four of them are living. They are excellent young people, and hence a source of comfort to their parents.

Mr. Granger is active in more than one enterprise, and especially so in school matters. While one of the directors he has seen the graded school of Elkader gain a prominent position in the county, and he takes pride in witnessing such advancement.

THOMAS HEDGE,

BURLINGTON.

THOMAS HEDGE, senior, was born in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, on the 14th of February, 1815, and is the eldest son of James and Hannah Hedge *née* Bray, natives of Massachusetts. His paternal ancestor in America, Captain William Hedge, was commander of a vessel which he sailed from London to Boston, the latter then only a small village of a few hundred inhabitants. He was among the first settlers of Yarmouth in 1639, when the town was founded. James Hedge, Thomas's father, was also a sea captain and farmer.

The boyhood of the subject of our sketch was spent on a farm in his native town, where he enjoyed the advantages of both private and public schools. At the age of seventeen he went to Boston and engaged as clerk in a commission house, where he remained two years, when he entered the counting-room of Burgess and Sons, a heavy firm engaged extensively in the West India trade. Here he was bookkeeper, and also went to Cuba in the interest of the firm, remaining eight months, and returned to Boston. In the fall of 1836 he came to Burlington, in company with two other young men, where he spent about three years in the mercantile business, and then returned to Boston and resumed business with his old firm, Burgess and Son, who engaged him as their agent to take charge of their large business at Cienfuegos, Cuba, where he remained four years, enjoying the confidence and trust of the house.

In 1843 he again came west and went into mercantile business at Burlington; in this he continued till 1861 successfully, and went into the banking house of Lauman, Hedge and Co. In March, 1866, he became associated with the firm of Gilbert, Hedge and Co. in the lumber business, which he has continued till the present time.

In politics, he is a republican, though formerly a whig, but in no way can he be called a politician, though he has filled several offices of responsibility and trust with much credit and honor to himself. He is a member of the board of supervisors, and chairman for four years, ending in 1874, and was two years trustee of the State Insane Asylum. He is at present a director in the First National Bank and of the German-American Savings Bank.

He is a member of the Congregational church, of which he is a liberal supporter.

He was married on the 27th of September, 1843, to Miss Eliza B. Eldridge, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, who died in May, 1869, leaving one son and one daughter. The former, Thomas Hedge, junior, is engaged in the practice of law in Burlington. He is a graduate of Yale College and of the law school at New York. While in the midst of his studies at college he volunteered in a New York regiment as

second lieutenant. He made an exellent record, and now bids fair to become one of the most prominent members of the bar in Iowa. His daughter, Anna B. Hedge, presides over the affairs of the household.

Socially, Mr. Hedge is genial, cordial and always agreeable. Much given to hospitality, his elegant home is the center of a most refined and cultivated circle of warmly attached friends.

JOHN W. H. BAKER, M.D.,

DAVENPORT.

DR. JOHN WATERMAN HARRIS BAKER was born in Chesterfield, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on the 21st of August, 1821. His father's name was Oliver Baker, junior, and the mother's name was Sally Ticknor. The father was a physician, having studied under Dr. Nathan Smith, the founder of the medical department of Dartmouth College, and practicing his profession in Chesterfield for more than thirty years. He removed to Vermont in 1840, and during the last few years of his professional life practiced medicine in Windsor, Vermont. The grandfather's name was Oliver Baker, and was likewise a physician. He practiced medicine in the town of Plainfield, Sullivan county, New Hampshire. The grandfather's generation was previous to the establishment of medical schools in New England, he having been born in Tolland, Connecticut, in the year 1755. The subject of this record could hardly do otherwise than become the devotee of the medical science with such antecedents, associated with the desire of his father that he should succeed him in transmitting the professional name to the next generation. This family of Bakers has a clear genealogical record running back to the year 1678, and an indefinite record to about the time of the landing of the Pilgrims. The regular descent, of which the record is perfect, is from Joseph Baker, born in 1678; then Heman Baker, born in 1719; then Oliver Baker, born in 1755; then Oliver Baker, junior, born in 1788; then J. W. H. Baker, born in 1821.

There were three persons by the name of Baker who were among the proprietors of the town of Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, and from one of these probably this branch of the Baker family traces its origin to the landing of the Pilgrims.

Doctor John, as the subject of this record was familiarly known, in distinction from the name of his father, was from youth kept at school; first in the public school so common all over New England, and then in the academy of his native village. He can well remember when quite a small boy of frequently wearing home from the common school the prize medal, consisting of a silver dime with a hole drilled in it, and a string put through it that it might be worn about the neck. The pupil who was at the head of the class when the school closed at night was the privileged possessor of the prize until he returned to school the next day.

When fourteen years of age he was sent to the Kimball Union Academy, one of the best and most popular schools of New England, where he remained about two years. In this school he completed his classical studies. After this he commenced the business of teaching school during the winter, and in the meantime began the study of medicine with his father. In 1840 he became a student under the teaching of Dr. Amos Twitchell, of Keene, New Hampshire, one of the best and certainly the most famous surgeon of New England during his day.

From the pupilage of Dr. Twitchell he attended the first of his courses of medical lectures at the New Hampshire Medical College in 1840, and continued his studies under the professors of this school, taking a private course of dissections after the close of the regular course. He attended the two successive courses of lectures in the same institution, and received his diploma in October, 1842. In the spring of 1843 he located in the village of Newport, New Hampshire, and remained there until June 1844, when a favorable opening occurring at the village of Meriden, New Hampshire, he removed to that place, and there we may say he commenced a most successful career in the practice of medicine, soon obtaining the confidence and patronage of the surrounding community.

He married on the 1st of January, 1845, Julia Ann Richardson, the daughter of Orlo and Nancy (Wilde) Richardson, of Chesterfield, New Hampshire. By this marriage they have six living children, the

eldest a son, named John Frederick Baker, who has been educated to the profession of medicine, this making the fourth generation in succession engaged in the practice of medicine.

He remained in Meriden, doing a fair business, until August 1853, when he left for California, and in October of that year he located at Moquelumne Hill, Calaveras county. He continued in practice there until May 1855, when he returned to New England, and after a visit west concluded to locate in Davenport, Iowa, where he arrived in November 1855.

Since his location in Davenport he has been thoroughly engaged in the practice of his profession. He has never made himself a noted military surgeon or an eminent politician. He believes that a physician, in order to be successful in his mission, should give his whole efforts to his profession. During the late civil war he received the appointment from the government of assistant surgeon, and was ordered to duty in the military hospital at Camp McClellan, near the city of Davenport. He performed the duties of the hospital there for several months, but finding the hospital duties interfering with his regular practice he resigned the position.

In 1856 he took an active interest in the organization of the Scott County Medical Society, being present at the preliminary meeting and at the first meeting for choice of officers. Among the first officers of the society he held the position of censor, and afterward was honored with every position from that to the presidency of the society.

He joined the Iowa State Medical Society in 1857, of which he was chosen as recording secretary in 1858. He remained an active worker in that society, and was chosen vice-president in 1864, recording secretary for a second time in 1865, and in 1866 he received the choice of the members as president, and served in that position for one term.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, having maintained an unbroken membership since 1860.

Although enjoying the well-established reputation of a general practitioner, his professional brethren and the community in which he lives give special prominence to his ability as an obstetrician, and he enjoys an extensive practice in this branch of medicine. In his profession, his constant study, wide experience and mature judgment place him in the front ranks.

Whether in his profession or as a neighbor he is not hasty in forming conclusions, but willing to wait and investigate. He is slow to make acquaintances, or to accept the views of others without inquiry. As a citizen, he is public-spirited, ever identified with the best interests and substantial progress of the city. A man of upright character and excellent example, liberal in political and religious views; tolerant, sympathetic and honest as the solid old granite hills of the state of his nativity.

HON. LYMAN COOK,

BURLINGTON.

LYMAN COOK, president of the First National Bank, Burlington, Iowa, was born in Bennington, Licking county, Ohio, on the 6th of June, 1820. His parents were Jacob and Abigail Cook *née* Scott, who were early settlers of Ohio, coming from Massachusetts at an early date and settling in Licking county. Here the subject of our sketch commenced life as a farm boy, being reared to habits of economy and industry, which greatly assisted him in after life. His early education was gained at the common schools of the country, and later at Granville University, till the age of seventeen, when he engaged as bookkeeper in the ironworks at Zoar, Ohio, where he remained two years.

In March, 1840, he came to Burlington, traveling the entire distance on horseback, being twenty-three days in performing the journey. For a short time he was engaged in the commission and produce business, and then formed a partnership under the style of Prugh and Cook, in tin and hardware. In 1854 he sold his interest and entered the banking business as White, Cook and Co., until 1858, when he formed the banking house of Cook and Baxter, continuing till 1861, when the firm dissolved, when he succeeded W. F. Coolbaugh as president of the Burlington branch of the State Bank of Iowa. At the organization of the First National Bank of Burlington in January, 1864, he was elected president, which position he still holds. Mr. Cook has made his financial operations successful by his own ability,

enterprise and business energy. He is a director in the Iowa State Savings Bank, as also a director of the Burlington and Missouri Railway Company, and takes an active interest in all enterprises for the development of the city and country. He was one of the commissioners to organize the Union Pacific railway, in convention in Chicago in 1862, of which General S. R. Curtis was president.

He was very active during the war in caring and assisting the soldiers' rendevous at Burlington. In 1851 he was elected mayor of the city, and by three consecutive elections held the office for three years. In 1856 he was elected to the state senate and served four years. He was also commissioner of the school fund. As an officer, he was very popular, discharging his public duties with satisfaction to his constituents and for the welfare of the state.

He was married on the 12th of October, 1846, to Miss Octavia W. Lorain, who died in 1856. His second marriage was to Mrs. Lucia G. St. John, of Burlington, on the 4th of March, 1861. In person he is of commanding carriage, pleasant address, of social and friendly disposition, and is much respected by his friends and fellow-citizens.

JOHN W. GREEN,

DAVENPORT.

JOHN WALKER GREEN was born at Vernon, Indiana, on the 24th of August, 1841, and is the son of Adam and Emeline (Ledgerwood) Green, natives of the same place. His ancestors on the paternal side emigrated from England previous to the revolution, and settled in Pennsylvania, from whence their descendants have since scattered throughout the northwest. His mother is of Irish descent.

The subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Davenport, Iowa, in 1854, where he attended the preparatory department of the Iowa (now Greswold) College, and in 1862 graduated from Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois. The rebellion being then at its height, his first step after leaving college was to enlist as a private soldier in the 83d regiment Illinois Infantry, which was recruited in Monmouth, and in which he served with distinction till the close of the war, participating in the campaigns of the army of the Cumberland under General A. A. Smith, and promoted to the rank of adjutant of his regiment.

Upon leaving the army he entered the Albany (New York) Law School, from which he graduated in 1866, and soon after commenced the practice of law in the city of Davenport, which he has since made his home.

In politics, he has always been a staunch republican, and an uncompromising advocate of equal rights of all men before the law. He represented his county with distinction in the thirteenth and fourteenth general assemblies of the State of Iowa, serving as chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments, and also a member of the judiciary committee. He has been an active politician since the close of the war, and has served as chairman of the republican committees, both county and congressional.

He is a distinguished Mason, and occupies the prominent position of grand chancellor of Knights of Pythias for the State of Iowa.

Mr. Green is regarded as one of the most promising young men of the country; of fine personal appearance, courtly bearing and manners, soundly educated, and endowed with large natural gifts, among which is a retentive memory, by means of which, through his extensive reading, his intellectual and mental capital are being constantly augmented. Upon this accumulation he draws with excellent judgment and taste whenever he is called upon to address his fellow-citizens. Hence he is quite popular as a public speaker, and on all days of national import and local public celebration he is frequently called upon to exercise his gifts, and always with the most happy results. Thus he has been gradually drawn into prominence, and has become active on the rostrum, and influential in the councils of his party. As an orator, he is graceful, pleasing, clear and logical; his rhetoric being frequently interspersed with passages of rare poetic beauty and metaphorical richness, as well as abounding in brilliant sallies of wit, humor and sarcasm. He is governed by high moral principles, and is true to his convictions as the needle to the pole, so that his friends always know where to find him. Nor is he less steadfast and unchangeable in his personal

friendships. With him there is no variableness neither shadow of turning. When he espouses the cause of a friend he is constant and true. As a lawyer, while he has attained an enviable standing in the domain of civil jurisprudence, yet as a criminal practitioner he has been especially successful. He is a genial companion, a brilliant and spirited conversationalist, and a gentleman in the widest sense of the term.

On the 18th of August, 1862, he married Miss E. C. Denman, daughter of D. T. Denman, Esq., of Monmouth, Illinois, an accomplished lady, a congenial companion and a wise counselor. They have two children, Arthur L. and Lucia A.

HON. AMBROSE C. FULTON,

DAVENPORT.

AMBROSE C. FULTON is a descendant of one of the three Fulton brothers who settled in this country about the year 1747, one of whom was the father of Robert Fulton, who was born in Fulton township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1765, and who invented and set afloat on the Hudson river, in 1807, the steamboat Clermont, the first steamboat ever launched.

The subject of our sketch was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, of Quaker parents, in 1811, when schools were in their infancy, and were kept three or four months out of the twelve by pedagogues possessed of very limited knowledge. He worked on the farm of his parents until 1827, when he grew tired of a farmer's life and went to Philadelphia and acted as errand boy and assistant for an extensive builder, and employed his time evenings working in a store, and later cut cordwood in New Jersey, one winter, at forty cents per cord. In 1831, with a capital of twenty-five dollars, he sailed for a cruise on the coast of the Atlantic and adjacent West-India islands, and in the same year settled in New Orleans.

During the winter of 1831 he made a trading voyage up the Yazoo river into the State of Mississippi, landing where Yazoo city now stands. At that time the improvements consisted of three small houses and a cotton shed. Returning to New Orleans, he embarked in the commerce of Jamaica, Sicily and Cuba for two years, in which he was very successful. After this he embarked in the building business, and erected, as superintendent, contractor and owner, a large number of the public and private edifices now in New Orleans. A portion of said buildings were erected on lands purchased by Mr. Fulton (as the deed before us recites) from George Louis Gilbert Dumottier La Fayette, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, residing in the city of Paris, in the kingdom of France, which tract of land was originally granted to his father, the late Major-General La Fayette, in pursuance of the fourth section of an act of congress passed on the 3d of March, 1803.

He prospered in all his undertakings, and was able to purchase and pay eleven thousand dollars for city property in 1836, which at that time was considered a large sum of money.

During 1835, Santa Anna, Dictator of Mexico, imprisoned within the dungeons of the capital the representatives of the then Mexican State of Texas, and issued his pronunciamento requiring all Americans to leave Texas, under pain of death. He increased his army and marched forth to carry out his design.

Mr. Fulton, though quite a young man at the time, called upon the friends of oppressed Texas, through the press, to join him and march to the rescue. The immediate result was, a volunteer corps of over three hundred young men was formed and put under drill. The merchants and wealthy citizens of New Orleans furnished arms and ammunition, a vessel was chartered, and within ten days of the call to arms the band of patriots were on the bosom of the Gulf speeding their way to the battle-field. They were known throughout the campaign as the New Orleans Grays, and distinguished themselves at the storming of the Alamo under Colonel Milam, and its final capture under Colonel Burleson after the death of Milam on the field. A large number of those volunteers fell at the massacre of the Alamo, on the 6th of March, 1836, in which General Travis and his one hundred and seventy men were put to the sword, and also the far-famed Colonel David Crockett, who was at the fort as a guest of Colonel Travis. Then followed, on the 21st of April, 1836, the capture of Santa Anna, and the

A. C. Fulton

final triumph of the Lone Star of Liberty at San Jacinto, and Mr. Fulton's undertaking was crowned with success, and soon thereafter one more state was added to our Union.

In 1839 the city of New Orleans instituted a suit against him, growing out of the condemning of private property for public purposes. He felt that an unjust burden was sought to be placed upon him, that equity and a proper interpretation of the laws would support his views of the case. Under the purchase of Louisiana from France it was stipulated by the treaty that all laws then in force were to remain unchanged until after 1833, consequently the code Napoleon was virtually in force. The laws favoring the empire or the state, not the people and individual rights and interests, were ignored by the courts. He applied to several eminent attorneys to engage them to enter on his defense; they, after fully investigating the subject at issue in all its bearings, unanimously declared it would be but time and money thrown away, that they would defend, but were satisfied from experience that no relief could be obtained. Mr. Fulton resolved to personally enter the courts and test his rights. He filed his answer to the suit, hunted up all decisions that supported or bore on the case, compiled his documentary evidence, and to the astonishment of the bar, and especially of his opponent, one of the most eminent attorneys of the state, obtained a decree in his favor as prayed for. And the published reports of the upper courts exhibit the fact that he continues to possess the ability of defending himself at the bar.

In July, 1842, he moved from New Orleans to Davenport, Iowa, bringing with him over sixteen thousand dollars' worth of store goods, the largest stock ever transported on the upper Mississippi by one individual at one shipment up to that time, if not since. This was soon followed by others, and great joy arose among the people; goods went down fifteen to twenty per centum and produce went up twenty to thirty per centum.

In October, 1842, Mr. Fulton built, and freighted with agricultural produce for the New Orleans market, the first flatboat that ever cleared from the port of Davenport. Whilst this work was in progress he conceived the practicability of leading the waters of the Mississippi river, at the upper rapids, by canal along the Iowa shore, and creating a water-power for mills and factories. With this view he employed Mr. E. Gibbons, civil engineer of the Illinois State Works, and with assistants after many days of labor a survey was made, and the engineer's plats and report exhibited a water-power in embryo equal to Lowell, to perfect which it was necessary to purchase adjacent lands. He purchased from Isaac Vanausdoll and others, on the 6th of October, 1842, Smith's Island on the rapids, since known on the government plats as Fulton's Island; and also purchased at various periods during the following year the river fronts of several farms and strips of land one hundred feet in width for the canal, through and across other farms, all of which were paid for in full and warranty deeds given. Funds grew short, yet further purchases were necessary. All further action was abandoned and the property sold at a sacrifice. Now, in 1877, thirty-five years thereafter, appears before the Scott county district court some of those farmers who sold canal grounds to Mr. Fulton, asking the court to put them in possession, alleging that they did but sell for a particular purpose, to which purpose it had never been converted.

This year, 1842, Mr. Fulton, W. Bennett and D. Lambert dammed the Wapsipinicon river at one of its falls in Buchanan county, and erected a mill and warehouse. At this time the two-roomed log house near the mill contained just one-half the population of the county, as well as Mr. Fulton when he visited the works.

The Indian boundary line of 1837 lay twelve miles north of the mill, where was then located a large camp of Sacs and Foxes, which Mr. Fulton visited, and spent a day with the chiefs. On a homeward trip from the mill and Indian camp he was caught in a severe snow-storm, on Sunday morning about eight o'clock, and wandered over the naked prairie without food or shelter until the following Tuesday morning, when he reached a log house in a grove. A portion of this time the thermometer at Davenport stood twenty-five degrees below zero. This was a trying ordeal for Mr. Fulton, as he had not seen snow or ice during the preceding twelve years, yet he suffered no inconvenience or injury except the loss of his toe nails, and a portion of his finger nails.

During his trips back and forth from the mills he noted the favorable situation of the country for railroads. In the fall of 1843 he took a trip eastward to view the country between the Mississippi and Chicago, and on his return he measured the river above Davenport, took soundings of the depth of

water, and noted the formation of the bottom and of the banks, after which he called the citizens of Davenport to meet him at the town school-house on Harrison street, and made known to them that they possessed a favorable country for railroads, that the Mississippi could be bridged at Davenport, and that they would live to see not only an eastern connection by rail but also a western one to the Pacific.

In 1845 he published in the Philadelphia "Sun" a report of his examination of this route, and advocated the utility of a railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific via Rock Island. We take an extract from Mr. Fulton's report as published in the "Sun":

> The most feasible point to bridge the Mississippi is at Rock Island, where the river is narrower than at any other point between its mouth and the Falls of St. Anthony, with high rock banks and rock bottom; the channel of deep water varying from one hundred and fifty to three hundred feet wide, the remaining distance at low water varying from eighteen inches to three feet. No low or inundated lands in the vicinity. To reach this point through Illinois in any direction by railroad will require less grading for the same distance than any other route or section of the Union.

In 1843 he removed to Philadelphia and went into the dry-goods business, and remained there nearly two years; at the same time conducting his Davenport store.

Previous to 1848, as the city of Davenport had no flouring mill, and suffered many inconveniences in consequence, a meeting was called at the post-office to devise ways and means to secure one. Mr. Fulton, although he was conducting two stores,—one in Galena, Illinois, and one at Davenport,—proposed to furnish one half the capital to build and put into operation a first-class merchant flouring mill, if the citizens would furnish the other one half. This proposition was accepted, but when it came to marking down the dollars and cents the people feared the burden. The consequence was, he resolved that he alone would put a mill in operation, and immediately purchasing the ground, erected a large brick structure. After all was ready for the machinery Mr. Fulton sold the mill to Messrs. Burrows and Prettyman, who completed it and put it in successful operation. The citizens and farmers expressed great sorrow that he had sold the mill, and called upon him to make their feelings known. He replied, "Get the owner of the adjacent ground to sell to me at a fair value, and I will erect another steam mill and operate it." "When shall we say to the owner you will commence work?" "Tell him I will commence digging the foundation and order building material to-morrow morning." The ground was purchased and the work commenced the next morning, and a twelve thousand dollar mill erected and put into operation three days before the first mill was run. The citizens assembled on that day, January 15, 1848, and gave a complimentary dinner to him and his employes, accompanied with toasts and well wishes. The mills, as a financial operation, proved a failure, as almost every shipment resulted in a loss.

He was confined to his bed by sickness for many weeks, and eastern as well as home creditors crowded suits in rapid succession upon him. Goods had declined, his farming operations did not pay expenses, real estate that he had purchased was unsalable, except at a great sacrifice. On his recovery from sickness he resolved to pay up and yet succeed. He personally attended to the many suits at law against him, as every attorney in Davenport, and others in Galena and Muscatine, held claims against him; he forced them off from month to month, and some from year to year, in the meantime selling property and paying up until everything was exhausted, and yet a large indebtedness existing. At a meeting of his creditors he told them that though heavily in debt and no resources, yet every dollar should be paid; that he had that day at his residence divided a barrel of flour between two of his former workmen that he owed and himself, as he had not one dollar in money to give them to purchase food, and as he had no scales it was measured by thrusting a stick into the flour and dividing the stick into three parts, allowing for the bulge of the barrel. And the indebtedness was paid, every dollar, with ten per centum interest.

About this time he made a contract with Alfred Churchill to build a tenant house on his farm near Davenport. He personally worked at digging the cellar and quarrying and hauling the stone, in the meantime sleeping out on the prairie wrapped in a blanket, until the building was put under roof. After the completion of this work he secured a situation to survey and select lands at fifty dollars per month, and was soon enabled to make a purchase of eighty acres for himself. The day brightened slowly at first, but the eighty was increased to seven thousand acres.

In the fall of 1849 he called a meeting of the citizens of Davenport to take steps toward the construction of a railroad between Rock Island and La Salle, Illinois. Committees were appointed and

subscription lists were opened, and Mr. Fulton not only subscribed to the stock to the extent of his ability, but at the onset, almost alone and unaided, held meetings to raise stock in every village and school-house throughout Scott county, and at many points in Illinois. A working fund was raised sufficient to commence operations, and finally the work was completed, and extended to Chicago. The people of Iowa desired to have the line extend west through the state. To accomplish this it was proposed to send a memorial to congress asking for a grant of land to aid in the construction. To circulate these memorials in a new and sparsely settled country required time and money. Mr. Fulton, as ever, came to the rescue, and spent many days and weeks in the cause, holding meetings in the various western towns and villages, visiting the farmers in their fields, and at the same time had to combat with opponents to the proposed line. He paid his own expenses and in due time his exertions were crowned with success, but instead of a grant for one railroad, three obtained a like favor. "Many reaping who had not sown." Work commenced on the Mississippi and Missouri railroad, now the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, on the 1st of September, 1853, with proper ceremony, and he acted as chief marshal of the day, and the bridge that he called the attention of his neighbors to in 1843, and the world to in 1845, was erected.

His father at his death left a valuable farm and other property in Pennsylvania to be divided equally among his children. Mr. Fulton felt he was better off than any of the rest of the family, so he deeded and gave his portion to them, though all were well situated in the world. Previous to 1854 the city of Davenport did not possess a suitable cemetery. In the fall of that year Mr. Fulton proposed to one of the ministers and a few private citizens to unite and purchase a large tract of land for cemetery purposes. The proposition was sanctioned and Mr. Fulton appointed to select a site, which he did, and entered into contract with part of the owners; but at this point the money expectations of two of the number failed, and the others declined the risk. Mr. Fulton fulfilled his contract, paid for seventy-two acres of land, fenced and laid it out with four miles of carriage road and eleven miles of walks, and planted five hundred evergreen and other trees, and many costly tombs now mark the resting-place of the departed, and Mr. Fulton still remains the owner of Pine Hill.

During this year Mr. Fulton, in connection with two others, purchased lands and laid out the town of Fulton, in Muscatine county, on the Rock Island and Pacific railroad, where they built a hotel and a steam flouring mill. Previous to this time there was a town in the state called Fulton, and this created many mistakes in the delivery of goods and letters, and the name of the town was therefore changed to that of Stockton.

In 1853 Mr. Fulton purchased a tract of land adjacent to the city of Davenport, and laid out an addition, and in doing so he dedicated grounds for four churches, two of which have been erected.

In 1854 Mr. Fulton was elected to the Iowa senate, by the anti-slavery whigs, by a large majority. He took the responsibility and organized that body, after one week's dead-lock, by voting for a democrat for president of the senate. He also disobeyed the almost unanimous petitions and requests of his constituents in supporting Hon. J. Harlan as United States senator in preference to their favorite candidate, and could have deprived Iowa of that efficient senator in congress had he so desired. In due time his constituents admitted that they were wrong, and that the action he took was right.

After the breaking out of the rebellion he furnished the Union army with a soldier in his son, a lad of seventeen years; he also drafted and furnished the war department with maps of New Orleans and the adjacent country, embracing Fort Jackson and the Mississippi river, with all timber lands and overflowed and swamp lands, with the depth of the water and the nature of the bottom, also the public roads and bridges, location of city and all surroundings, a great portion of which was mapped from recollection, for which he received the personal thanks of Simon Cameron, then secretary of war.

In 1867 he through the press advocated the building of street railways in Davenport; setting forth the benefits to be derived, he induced others to act with him, and organized a company and constructed a street railroad east and west through the city of Davenport, of which he was president until it was in successful operation. In the summer of 1867 he proposed to a neighbor of his, L. F. Parker, Esq., to join him and take a view of the country north of Davenport, to select a line for a railroad to connect Davenport with St. Paul. The view was taken and considered favorable, and a report published. In

1868 he drew up a stock subscription, which he headed with five thousand dollars, and after many days' labor obtained subscriptions to the amount of forty-seven thousand dollars. All action then lay dormant until 1869, when a large number of citizens entered into the undertaking with energy, and funds were subscribed sufficient to put one hundred and sixty-five miles under contract, and by the aid of outside capital this portion of the road is now in operation. Mr. Fulton was elected one of the directors of the road.

Mr. Fulton has erected thirty buildings in Iowa for himself, and fenced and put two thousand acres of land under cultivation. Although he has not always met with success, but rather with reverses that would conquer most men, still with indomitable energy and courage he has built up a second fortune on the ruins of his first.

He possesses one of the finest farms in the country, consisting of seven hundred and forty acres, besides two valuable city blocks and many unimproved city lots, and a fine suburban residence commanding a beautiful view of the river.

He has not abandoned an active life, and we found him directing workmen who are driving a tunnel through solid rock across and under a street twenty-four feet below the surface, to drain his quarries and furnish sewerage for his adjacent lots.

Mr. Fulton has perhaps done more for Davenport and the country in the vicinity than any other man, and is interested in all its enterprises for development.

He is known as a man of decided character and untiring energy, and possesses the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and we trust we may find many who, like him, declares " Resolution is omnipotent."

ISRAEL HALL,

DAVENPORT.

THE subject of this sketch, a native of Halifax, Windham county, Vermont, was born on the 11th of September, 1813. His father was a native of Connecticut, where his grandfather and great-grandfather also resided. His parents owned a small farm, and were in very moderate circumstances; they had a family of four sons and three daughters, whose opportunities for gaining education were very meager. Israel received about five months' schooling during the year in early life, and assisted his father the remainder of the time.

When he was eleven years old his mother died, making the maintenance of the family doubly hard for the father, who afterward married again.

He remained on the farm until 1830, and at that time was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade at Guilford, Vermont. His employer, however, soon afterward failed, and young Hall went next to work for a Mr. Gregory, a fine mechanic, with whom he remained one year. He continued at his trade with different builders until 1835, when he engaged in business for himself, and continued with good success until 1837. During the financial revulsion that swept over the country during that year his business was greatly interrupted and he lost most of his previous earnings.

Mr. Hall had long had a desire to remove to the west. Even while a boy at school, in studying the geography of our country, he had thought that somewhere near the junction of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers would some day in the near future be the center of commerce, industry and population, and resolved that he would be one of the early settlers of that region.

In 1837 he was married to Miss Rachael Brown, then living in Brattleboro, Vermont. She was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, but her parents dying when she was quite young, her home had been with friends in Vermont. Mr. Hall's responsibilities having now become greatly augmented, and his means of gaining a livelihood having been greatly reduced by the continued hard times, resulting from the panic of 1837, he decided that he would now realize his long cherished hope, and become one of the pioneers of that country of which he had dreamed in his youth. Accordingly, in 1839, he started with his family, but finding that fever and ague was very prevalent in the region which he had previously selected, he went northward, and on the 30th of April of that year reached Davenport, Iowa.

There were then a few scattered hamlets and not many residents in the place, and one can hardly realize the progress that has been working while it has developed into the metropolis of Iowa, with its

twenty-five thousand inhabitants. Soon after his arrival, Mr. Hall found employment with Mr. Asa Green, well known among the "old settlers" of Davenport. Subsequently he located his home and place of business on the ground still owned by him and occupied by Messrs. Thompson and Risley, Egbert, Fidlar and Chambers, E. A. Day, and others, on Brady street, between Third and Fourth streets.

Here he steadily pursued his vocation, helping by every means in his power to build up and advance the interests of his adopted home. The trials and anxieties and privations of those days were many and grievous. These we need not enumerate, as they can be fully appreciated only by those who have experienced the hardships of pioneer life. Suffice it to say that sorest among these trials was the laying away in the grave of four loved ones. Three daughters sickened and died, and a son, who fought bravely in the defense of his country, died from causes growing out of that bloody strife. A brief history of his career will be found succeeding this sketch.

Notwithstanding all his discouragements, Mr. Hall grew with the development of the city, and at the earnest solicitations of friends and citizens began the business of undertaking, keeping up with the demands of the times, so that Davenport, in this line, was not at all behind her sister cities of the east.

In 1866, having secured a competency, he discontinued his business and retired to more private life, content to give room for others and live in the enjoyment of what he had accumulated. He owns a fine block on Brady street, besides farms and other lands in the west, to which he has given his attention during the last ten years.

From its organization, Mr. Hall has been a leading member of the Scott County Pioneer Settlers' Association. He was its president in 1867, and since 1869 has been treasurer of the same. He has also been connected with the Oakdale Cemetery Company since its organization, and is now secretary of the same.

He has always been an outspoken friend of temperance, and has heartily encouraged every movement tending to lead men into ways of sobriety.

In religious sentiment he is a Methodist, and united with that church in 1832. He has been an active worker in the Sunday-school, and in times of need has given generously of his time and means to the support of this cause, which, under the blessing of God, has resulted in great good.

He has never sought, or ever desired, political honors, preferring the quiet and peace of his legitimate business to the turmoil and excitement of political strife; and having found in that opportunity for the employment of his best powers, he has always deemed it the highest honor to be recognized as an honest American citizen.

Mr. Hall's personal and social qualities are of the highest type; cordial, sympathetic and generous in his nature, he has won a place in the hearts of all who know him, gaining their lasting confidence and high esteem.

LIEUT. GEORGE F. HALL,

DAVENPORT.

AMONG the noble men whom Iowa furnished in the late civil war, none fought more bravely or made for himself a more honorable record than he, a brief history of whose life we give below.

A native of Brattleboro, Vermont, he was born on the 14th of February, 1838, the son of Israel Hall and Rachael *née* Brown. In 1839 his parents removed to the west and settled at Davenport, Iowa, and there, among the pioneer settlers of Scott county, he passed his youth and grew to manhood.

From early life he disclosed a firmness of character and resolution of purpose that gained the admiration of all who knew him. Among his schoolmates, his honesty of motive was well known, and, although slow of speech, his words of advice, delivered with coolness and deliberation, even in the excitement of the play-ground, never failed to command respect and esteem of his fellow-students.

The circumstances of his early life, and the discipline received at the hands of his parents, accustomed him to habits of industry and integrity which marked his conduct and dealings.

At the opening of the war of the rebellion his patriotism became thoroughly aroused, and with that coolness and determination which characterized all his doings, he determined to enter the

army. Accordingly he enlisted as a private in company C, of the famous 2d Iowa Infantry.

Upon the organization of the company he became sergeant, and served with unusual vigor and credit beyond the full term of his enlistment. In the desperate charge of his regiment at Fort Donelson, he made for himself a most honorable record for his courage and bravery. In that battle he was very seriously wounded, and afterward sent home until he should recover. He was promoted from time to time for meritorious services, and closed his military career as first lieutenant and acting ordnance officer on the staff of General Sweeney, second division, left wing, sixteenth army corps.

As a soldier, he was loyal, patient and brave, and for the noble service which he rendered, well deserves a place on Iowa's roll of honor.

Major Thomas G. Morrison, of the 2d Indiana regiment, writing to a friend, says of him:

I became acquainted with George in January of 1863, and esteemed him so highly as an officer and a gentleman, that, as the months rolled on, I was proud at last to know that we were friends. Seeing and knowing him as I did, at all hours of the day and night in garrison, and in the march—in summer heat and in the snow and frost of winter—in bivouac and battle, always the same genial, happy soul. All who knew him loved him for his quiet, unostentatious patriotism, his untiring energy and devotion to duty, and for his patient unflinching courage in the storm of battle. He was the only son, and his death in the very prime of a splendid manhood was an irreparable loss to his family and country."

After the close of his service in the army, Lieutenant Hall returned to his home with health seriously impaired by hardships which he had undergone. With a view to recruiting his strength he made a trip to California, where he partially recovered. Turning his steps homeward, no doubt with high hopes of a long life of usefulness, he on the way received injuries which cut short his days. In jumping from the ocean steamer, to go on shore, he fell, from the effects of which an abscess formed in his right side, proving unexpectedly fatal soon after his arrival at home. He died on Friday morning, on the 6th of April, 1866, aged twenty-eight years, two months and twenty-one days. The funeral services on the following Monday were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Powers, of the Episcopal church, and the Rev. Mr. Baylies, of the Methodist church. The pall-bearers, intimate friends of the deceased, and brother soldiers and representatives of the "old settlers," were Major Hamill, Captain Doolittle, Captain Andreas, Lieutenant McNeil, Lieutenant Hartwell, Dr McCosh and L. S. Davis. The funeral cortége was largely composed of old settlers, soldiers and friends, who laid the body away in Oakdale Cemetery, where, on each returning decoration day, the huge granite block that bears the soldier's name and marks his grave is wreathed with a beautiful floral tribute.

HON. MOSES BLOOM,

IOWA CITY.

MOSES BLOOM, ex-mayor of Iowa City, was born in Alsace, France, on the 28th of March, 1834. His father was a man of wealth, and until his sixteenth year Moses had all the advantages of an education. He attended the schools of his native town, and later entered Strasbourg College, but did not graduate, owing to the misfortune of his father, who lost his estate by becoming bondsman for friends. In his sixteenth year he came alone to America, and started making a living unaided by any relative, and succeeded in securing a situation as clerk in a mercantile house in New York, remaining a year, and removed to Hagerstown, Maryland. In 1854 he came west, first to Lafayette, and then to South Bend, Indiana, where he engaged in the mercantile business until 1858, when he removed to and permanently settled at Iowa City, Iowa. Here he engaged in the clothing business, and such has been his success that he now stands at the head of one of the largest establishments, in his line, in the State of Iowa. Much of his success is due to his energy, patience and perseverance, and to his undisputed reputation as a fair dealer and a liberal dispenser of charities to the needy, regardless of creed or nationality.

Not only is Mr. Bloom popular as a merchant, but also as a man and a citizen. In 1860 he was elected alderman, and in 1873 mayor of Iowa City, and, serving one term, declined a reëlection. In 1875 he received the nomination as representative to the legislature of the state, and, though running far ahead of his ticket, was defeated by only seventeen votes. Without any solicitation on his part the democratic party of Johnson county renomi-

nated him as their candidate for representative to the legislature, and he was triumphantly elected by a very large majority at the election of the 9th of October, 1877.

He has been connected with nearly all the enterprises tending to develop the interests of the city and the country, and is at present a director of the Johnson County Savings Bank, one of the solid institutions of the west, of which Governor S. J. Kirkwood is president.

He was made a Mason in 1860, and was one of the originators of Teutonia Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, of which he is a past grand and past representative in the Grand Lodge.

Though born an Israelite, he is generous in his religious views toward people of all creeds, as his liberality toward the many churches of Iowa City have frequently demonstrated.

In politics, he is a democrat, and an advocate of reform. During the war of the rebellion, his sympathy, purse and voice was for the Union and right. He is a good speaker, and carries force and conviction in his words, and his party finds in him an able advocate of their principles.

Mr. Bloom is courteous and genial, and has the happy faculty of making and keeping friends; has a fine commanding appearance and dignified bearing which gain for him respect everywhere. Such is the brief history of the struggles of one who has, unaided, climbed the ladder of success.

FREDERICK H. HANCOCK,

DAVENPORT.

FREDERICK HARRISON HANCOCK, president of the Board of Trade, Davenport, was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, on the 6th of November, 1836, and is the son of Harrison and Martha (Rockhold) Hancock, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter a native of Maryland. His father is descended from English ancestors who settled in New England some four generations since, from whence have sprung most of the families of that name now scattered throughout the nation, the distinguished Major-General Hancock, United States army, being a connection. His mother is descended from Welsh stock who settled in Maryland shortly before the revolution, where the name is now quite frequently met with. His father was a thrifty farmer and lumberman in his native state, where by his industry and energy he wrung from the sterile soil and flinty cliffs a comfortable subsistence, and was in easy, if not affluent, circumstances. Following the tide of empire, they moved westward in the fall of 1830, remained the ensuing winter in Ohio, from whence they removed in the following summer to Tazewell county, Illinois, where both parents still reside in the enjoyment of health and affluence. Soon after settling in Illinois his father commenced farming on a large scale, which he continued with great success for thirty-five years, when he retired. They had two sons and three daughters. The younger son died in early youth, leaving our subject the only male survivor of the children.

Frederick H. Hancock received the rudiments of his education in the common schools of his native county, and afterward took a thorough course at a private academy in Pekin, Illinois, conducted by a Rev. Mr. Bailey, studying, besides the usual branches of higher education, the German language. He subsequently received a very superior business education at a commercial college in the same city, and was thus fitted for success in the business of life.

From a very early period his leading desire was to be a merchant, in which even then his fancy portrayed the success which has since crowned his intelligent efforts. It was the wish of his father, however, that he should continue the pursuit of husbandry, from which he had already reaped a bountiful reward, and in deference to the parental wish he entered extensively upon the business of farming, which he conducted in its various departments for six years with very satisfactory results. His *penchant* for mercantile enterprise was, however, unabated, and he regarded his farming operations as simply a means to an end. Accordingly, as soon as he had accumulated sufficient capital, he engaged in the grain and produce business, which he conducted for three years with marked success at Annawan, Illinois. He moved, in 1867, to Davenport, Iowa, where he formed a partnership with Dow Brothers and S. F. Gilman, Esq., in the grain, milling and elevator business, which has grown to be one of the largest and most prosperous concerns in

the west, the firm also owning extensive grain elevators at Annawan, Illinois, Atlantic and Wilton, Iowa, besides the Star Flouring Mill and a capacious elevator at Davenport. Mr. Hancock is likewise the proprietor of many thousands of acres of excellent farming lands in the states of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, and is justly recognized as one of the capitalists of the west. His superior business qualifications and sterling integrity were appropriately recognized by his election to the presidency of the Davenport Board of Trade in 1875, to which he was reëlected in 1876, being probably the youngest merchant who was ever honored with a position of like responsibility and eminence. His characteristics as a business man may be inferred from the success which has attended his brief but brilliant career. A sound judgment, united with the most scrupulous integrity of moral principle, an intuitive perception of men's motives and character, quickness to adapt himself to unexpected events, and prompt decisive action when he has made up his mind, are doubtless the chief qualities that have contributed to his business success, to which may be added that push and energy characteristic of so many successful western men. He, moreover, possesses a genial and affable temperament, and is one of the most devoted and unchangeable of friends. Generous and charitable, he witnesses with pleasure the success of others, and cheerfully gives a helping hand to worthy young men beginning in life.

He was brought up under Methodist influence, but is now a regular attendant on the services of the Presbyterian church, to the support of which, as well as to charitable and benevolent objects generally, he is a generous contributor.

In politics, he is a staunch and earnest republican; but has never held any office, except of a local or municipal character.

Mr. Hancock is a distinguished Mason, a Knight Templar of No. 9, St. Simon of Cyrene, and was during his residence in Illinois four years master of lodge 352.

He was married on the 5th of December, 1867, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Rev. Samuel B. Hardman, a veteran minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, a lady of rare personal beauty, and of the highest mental endowments; amiable, graceful, accomplished and vivacious. She diffuses happiness and sunshine amidst a large circle of devoted friends and admirers. She is, moreover, an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, and illustrates her christian principles by a life of consistency and usefulness. They have one child, Harry Walton, born on the 12th of May, 1870.

HON. EZEKIEL S. SAMPSON,

SIGOURNEY.

EZEKIEL SILAS SAMPSON, member of congress for the sixth district of Iowa, was born in Huron county, Ohio, on the 6th of December, 1831, and is the son of Ezekiel Sampson and Polly *née* Merifield. Ezekiel Sampson was third in descent from Ezekiel Sampson, — supposed to have been a native of Massachusetts, but of English parentage,—who, in 1766, united with Warwick Baptist Church.

Tradition says that said Ezekiel was a lieutenant in the revolutionary war, and subsequently pastor of a church in Shohockton, Delaware county, New York. A paragraph in "Whaley's History" states that the first wedding in Mount Pleasant, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, which occurred on the 1st of January, 1796, was that of Silas Kellogg and the eldest daughter of Josiah Mumford. "The ceremony was performed by Ezekiel Sampson, a Baptist minister; there was then no resident clergyman or magistrate. Mr. Sampson came from the Delaware, twenty miles distant, guided by marked (or 'blazed') trees. It was a gay new-year's party, for nearly every man, woman and child in the town was present, and all were accommodated in one room,"— from which it may be inferred that the room was either very large, or the town very small. Later authentic records inform us that this same "Elder" Sampson, "recognized" at Mount Pleasant, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of October, 1806, the first Baptist church organized in that county. He came from "Eighth" town, a point between Owego and Ithaca, New York, and preached before Chenny Association. The records touching the time and place of his death are conflicting: one account says that he died in the "Lake country" at an advanced age, another says that he died in Detroit, Michigan.

E. L. Sampson

Isaac Sampson, son of "Elder" Sampson, as he was called, was also a soldier in the revolutionary war during the entire struggle, and afterward removed from Delaware county, New York, to Ontario, near Geneva; thence to Rochester; thence to Huron county, Ohio, and thence, about the year 1835, to Fulton county, Illinois, where he died soon after. Isaac Sampson was the father of Ezekiel Sampson, the father of our subject, who was born in the State of New York in 1793. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was married in Monroe county, New York, to Polly Merifield, in 1816. He removed thence to Huron county, Ohio, and from there to Fulton county, Illinois; thence to what is now Keokuk county, Iowa, in 1843—the first year the whites were permitted to enter upon that portion of the territory called the "New Purchase." He took and improved a claim, and subsequently entered a part of it. This he continued to improve and cultivate until the time of his death in 1853. He was a very energetic, hard working man, and acquired considerable property in his younger days, but lost it all in the hard times of 1836-40, and came to Iowa a very poor man; but by hard work at his trade of stonemason, and plasterer part of the time, and close attention to his new farm, assisted by his family, he was enabled to save the money to enter his place, by the time the land came into market.

He and his wife were once members of the Baptist church, but while yet in Ohio, and early in life, they united with the Christian church, and maintained that connection till the time of their death. He was an elder and leading member of the organization, near Springfield, Keokuk county, for many years before his decease, and was highly respected and honored by all who knew him.

Although he had received but a limited education, yet he was extremely fond of reading religious and historic works, and afterward became possessed of considerable information.

The mother of our subject was a native of Vermont, and the daughter of Joseph Merifield, who in early life (from about 1790 till 1806), in addition to farming in a small way, assisted in the maintenance of his family by hunting and trapping along what are now the historic banks of Otter creek. Her leading traits of character were, strong attachment to localities, conscientious regard for religion, order and deliberation in her movements, and precision, accuracy and ingenuity in all work where these qualities were called into requisition. She died in 1870, aged eighty-two years, in the full assurance of faith and in hope of a blessed immortality. She had made her home for several years previous to her death with our subject, who is the youngest of a family of eight children, of whom but four survive.

Ezekiel S. Sampson, our subject, attended the public and subscription schools a portion of the time between the age of seven and twelve years. From twelve to nineteen he worked on his father's farm, attending school but one winter. He was, however, a diligent student, and extremely fond of books. He studied arithmetic and grammar at night and during the intervals of labor, often carrying Kirkham's grammar to the corn-field, to read while his jaded horses would rest. His father, being in limited circumstances, was able to render but little assistance to his son in the way of procuring an education, so that he was mainly thrown upon his own resources.

From 1850 till 1853 he attended the high school of Professor S. S. Howe, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. In addition to the management of his academy, the professor published a newspaper, and gave his students the privilege of learning to set type, an opportunity of which young Sampson availed himself until he became so proficient at the business that during the last two years of his stay at the academy he was able, by working Saturdays, and mornings and evenings, to pay his board and tuition fees. In the autumn of 1853 he entered the sophomore class of Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, and passed through the year on very scanty means, working to help pay his expenses, when the work could be procured. His father died during this year, which terminated his educational privileges. He had acquired a fair knowledge of mathematics, Latin, and the sciences generally, and a considerable understanding of Greek. He had also developed a taste and aptness for professional studies, and accordingly in the autumn of 1854 commenced the study of law in the office of Messrs. Enoch Eastman and S. A. Rice, then in the practice of law at Oskaloosa. In the year following he was admitted to the bar, and in the spring of 1856 moved to Sigourney (which has since been his home) and entered upon the practice of his profession. In the month of August following he was elected county prosecuting attorney, and held the position till January, 1859, carrying on a general civil practice at the same time. In the autumn of the last-named year he was nominated by the republicans for representative of Keokuk county in

the general assembly of the state, but was defeated by a majority of thirty-four votes.

Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, in April 1861, he volunteered with a sufficient number of others from the county, to form a company, which was tendered to the governor on the first call for troops, but on account of the many earlier offers of others, more convenient of access, the company was not actually mustered into the service till the 15th of July, 1861, when it became company F, 5th Iowa Infantry. Our subject served as captain of this company till September, 1862, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and served in that capacity until mustered out in September, 1864. He participated in all the marches, fatigues, hardships and privations, and shared in the triumphs and glories achieved by his gallant command, in the advance on New Madrid, capture of the rebel force of Island No. 10, and the manœuvres against Corinth under General Halleck, in the battle of Iuka, the battle of Corinth under General Rosecrans, trip down the Yazoo Pass, battle of Jackson (Mississippi), battle of Champion Hills, and assault on Vicksburg, on the 22d of May, 1863,—in which last three engagements he commanded the regiment. He was also in command from the time the army under Grant left Milliken's Bend to cross the river below Vicksburg, till some time after the last-named stronghold was invested. He also participated in the battles of Mission Ridge, near Chattanooga. In one of these engagements, Champion Hills, his horse was shot under him, a minie-ball entering his left side near the heart. With blood streaming, and frantic with pain, he plunged down the hill among fallen trees, where the colonel was compelled to dismount, abandon him and proceed with the formation of his regiment in line of battle. The horse ran back a short distance and expired. In other engagements Colonel Sampson twice felt the rebel lead on his person, but so lightly as not to disable him from duty. His conduct at the memorable battle of Iuka, one of the fiercest contests of the war, is complimented in the highest terms by his colonel in his report of that encounter.

So pleased and filled with admiration were the officers of his regiment by his courage and skill, that as a fitting expression of their sentiments with regard to his conduct while in command, that they had manufactured a magnificent and costly sword, with appropriate devices, which was presented to him with an address soon after. Among the devices on the one side of the weapon is an illustration of the regiment in battle,—the colonel's horse expiring on the field, while he on foot is issuing his commands to the regiment; on the other side is the following inscription:

> Presented to Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Sampson by the officers of the 5th regiment Iowa Infantry, in token of our appreciation of his gallant services in the fields of Jackson, Champion Hills and Vicksburg.

This well-earned and highly complimentary memento of his gallant services to his country, from his copatriots, will be a source of just pride and gratification to his descendants to the remotest generation, and will be cherished by them as a priceless souvenir.

On retiring from the army he entered again upon the practice of the law in partnership with G. D. Woodin, Esq., and soon took a leading rank at the bar.

In the autumn of 1865 he was elected to represent his county in the state senate, and served in the session of 1866, being a member of the committees on the judiciary, constitutional amendments and corporations, and making a most excellent record as a legislator. In the autumn of the latter year he was elected judge of the sixth judicial district of the state, and served in that capacity till the end of 1874, being reëlected in the autumn of 1869 without opposition. In this situation he won and maintained the reputation of being one of the foremost jurists in the state, receiving on his retirement the most flattering testimonials as to his ability and impartiality from the bar of every county in the district. While yet on the bench, and after having declined to become a candidate before the convention, he was nominated to represent the sixth district of Iowa in the forty-fourth congress. He accepted the nomination with the understanding that he would serve out his term as judge, and was elected by a majority of two thousand seven hundred votes. He served on the committees on patents and "Freedman's Bank." As measures which received his special attention as a member of the committee on patents, were the limitations of terms of patents granted, first in foreign countries and afterward in this; and what interest, if any, an officer of the army detailed to make experiments in improvements of arms or ammunition might have in new and useful discoveries thus made; on both of which subjects he submitted reports to the house, which were adopted.

He also had charge of a senate bill for the punishment of the counterfeiting of trade marks, on

T. W. Burdick

which he submitted many important amendments for the consideration of his committee, which were adopted by the committee, and afterward by the house and senate. He also favored the bill for the counting of the electoral vote, on which he delivered a speech of great ability and wisdom, in which the patriot rose above the partisan. He was reëlected to congress in 1876, by a majority of four thousand votes.

In politics he has always affiliated with the republican party since its organization.

While quite young he became a member of the Christian church, but since arriving at manhood has not been a member of any church. He frequently attends the services of different denominations, and liberally assists in the maintenance of all Evangelical churches.

Mr. Sampson is a man of singular coolness and self-possession, and although naturally of quick temper, is seldom known to be excited, or to manifest feelings of anger or bitterness. In manners he is quiet, unassuming, courteous and dignified, and universally beloved by all classes of society, while his home is the synonym of all that is generous and affectionate. He is also characterized by great industry, being always employed, if not for himself, for others; although of small stature, and apparently delicate framework, he possesses great energy and endurance. In appearance he is quite youthful, fair and ruddy complexion, blue eyes, and light hair unmixed, as yet, by a single thread of gray. He is governed by the most rigid principles of honesty and integrity—a stranger to deceit, cunning, and other vices so frequently chargeable to members of the bar. His mind is of an eminently legal cast, and as a practitioner his forte is in being thoroughly prepared, and never taken by surprise.

As a judge, he was most careful and conscientious, taking as many cases as circumstances would permit, under advisement, and studying them thoroughly ere he rendered decisions, which were as impartial as the code of the state, and he left the bench unanimously regarded as among the ablest of the district judges in Iowa.

In the year 1855 he married Miss Eunice Ellen, daughter of William McCann, formerly of Indiana, afterward of Keokuk county, Iowa, a lady of great amiability of character and modesty of disposition, devoted to home and the interests of her family. They have had a family of seven children, all living, two sons and five daughters. The sons are Lee and Edmund; the daughters are Flora, Leona, Clara, Ellen and Lavina. Flora is the wife of C. M. Brown, Esq., an attorney residing in Sigourney; the others are still at home, but preparing for lives of usefulness and honor.

HON. THEODORE W. BURDICK,

DECORAH.

THEODORE W. BURDICK, congressman elect to the forty-fifth congress from the third district, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born at Evansburgh, Crawford county, on the 7th of October, 1836, his parents being Nelson and Amanda Mason Burdick. His father was treasurer and recorder of Winneshiek county from 1854 to 1858, and has long been one of the leading citizens of Decorah. His grandfather was Sheffield Burdick, of Wyoming county, New York, and his great-grandfather was Adam Burdick, third son of Nathan Burdick, of Rhode Island, whose two sons bore a conspicuous part in the struggle for our national independence.

At the age of seventeen Theodore was prepared to enter Oberlin College, Ohio, but at that time his father and the whole family immigrated to Iowa, reaching Decorah in the spring of 1853. During the summer of that year a school-house was completed, and during the following winter the subject of this sketch became the first teacher.

In the spring of 1854, when his father assumed the responsibilities of the county office or offices already mentioned, the son took charge of the books, keeping them until, in 1857, he became of age; when his father's term of office expired, the son, in compliance with the vote of the people, succeeded him, holding it until he resigned to enter the military service.

In October, 1862, Mr. Burdick was commissioned captain of company D, 6th Iowa Cavalry, its field of operations being on the western frontier. He participated in three battles with the Indians: White Stone Hills, Dakota Territory; Tah-kah-o-kuta, near the line of Dakota and Montana Territories, and Bad Lands, on the Little Missouri river. He served

three years, when the regiment was mustered out. In the official reports of the engagements mentioned Captain Burdick is honorably named for gallant services on the field, and was recommended for promotion.

In February, 1865, Mr. Burdick purchased an interest in the First National Bank of Decorah; was elected its cashier, and at the time of writing still holds that position. Since his return from the army he has also been an extensive dealer in real estate, being quite successful in the business.

On the 6th of September, 1876, to his surprise, during an absence of several weeks east, visiting the Centennial, he received, at the hands of the republican party, its unanimous and unsolicited nomination for congress to represent the third district, and was elected by more than thirteen hundred majority in a district which, two years before, had elected the democratic nominee, and in 1875 had given a larger majority for the democratic candidate for governor than the democratic congressman had received. Mr. Burdick's majority was a well-merited tribute to his character as a man, his fidelity and services to his party, and the confidence which the people generally have in his talents and his trustworthiness.

Mr. Burdick is a member of the Congregational church, and a faithful worker in the sunday-school.

In December, 1858, he married Miss Nancy Graves, youngest daughter of the Hon. Gaylord Graves, of Whitewater, Wisconsin. She has had six children, five of whom are living.

Mr. Burdick is a conscientious, reliable man, and does everything well which he undertakes.

COLONEL OSCAR C. HALE,

KEOKUK.

OSCAR CUTLER HALE, a native of Wells River, Vermont, was born on the 26th of July, 1816, and is the son of Charles Hale and Mary Ann *née* Reed. His paternal ancestry is of an old Puritan English family, which still occupies the ancestral estate at King's Walden, in Hertfordshire. His branch settled in America in 1635. His mother traced her lineage from a Scotch Presbyterian family who immigrated to this country from the north of Ireland before the revolution, and settled at Londonderry, New Hampshire. Among his ancestors were many who were prominent in military and civil offices, and were active in the formation of the original government, in the states of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and in the revolutionary war. In this his great-grandfather was a colonel, and his grandfather a soldier.

Oscar C. received his early education in the common schools of his native place, and at the age of fourteen years entered the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire. Possessed of fine native endowments and a studious disposition, he made rapid progress, and developed a special fondness for mathematical and scientific subjects, also history and geography. At the age of sixteen, contrary to the wishes of his teachers and friends, he left school, and, although his father was in independent circumstances, resolved to begin life on his own account. He first engaged as clerk in the mercantile business, and continued during six years, becoming thoroughly acquainted with every department of trade. At the expiration of this time, owing to impaired health, he relinquished his position, formed a partnership, and under the firm name of Holt and Hale, engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel goods. Owing to financial difficulties of his partner, the firm was dissolved at the end of one year, and in 1840 he started on an extensive tour, traveling through twenty-four different states, and visiting all the principal cities in the Union. During his absence, without his solicitation or even knowledge, he was elected cashier of the Bank of Newbury; and although but twenty-four years of age, he accepted the position and held it for a period of seventeen years, carrying the principal management of the institution, and by the success which attended him, made for himself a most worthy reputation among the business men of his native state as a skillful manager and financier. In 1857 he visited the west, intending to establish himself in the banking business. But, owing to the financial crisis of that year, the directors of his old bank called him back, and he remained with them till February 1858, carrying the institution safely through its peril. At this time he settled at Keokuk, Iowa, and organized the private banking house of Rix, Hale and

Co., but at the end of four years the firm relinquished banking, and he became cashier of the Keokuk branch of the State Bank of Iowa, taking an interest in the stock, and serving for some time as state director of this branch in the state board. When, in 1865, this bank was converted into the State National Bank of Keokuk, he was elected to the office of cashier, which he still holds, being one of the most thorough and successful bankers in the State of Iowa. Mr. Hale was formerly a whig, and before coming west was active and influential in political matters. He served in the Vermont legislature two terms, and held various other positions of public trust. Since his removal to the west, however, he has taken no active part in politics, having declined nomination to various offices, preferring the quiet and emoluments of his business to political honors. He is now identified with the republican party, and holds decided democratic views in the truest sense of the word. At the solicitation of friends of all parties he served as alderman for two years, being president pro tem. of the city council for one year, and acting mayor for a time, in the absence of that officer, and for several years city treasurer. In 1844 he was appointed aid-de-camp to Governor Mattocks, of Vermont, with the rank of colonel, and served on his staff during his official term. He is at present a director of the Des Moines Valley railroad, also a director of the Valley National Bank of St. Louis and of the State National Bank of Keokuk, and besides sole manager of the business of Rix, Hale and Co., employing considerable capital in lands, stocks, loans and other investments.

As a sagacious and successful banker and business man, it is but due to say that he has few superiors in the west, and that few men possess more fully the entire confidence and respect of their acquaintances. His entire career has been marked by integrity, fair dealing and conscientiousness in the performance of all trusts, combined with method and system in his business arrangements and invincible persistence and perseverance in accomplishing his purposes. He has devoted much time to self-culture, and from his travels, careful observation and close reading, is well versed in history, politics, philosophy and general literature, and posted on all matters of current interest. Without possessing an avaricious disposition, and although he has in a quiet and unostentatious manner shown a commendable liberality in all public, religious, benevolent and charitable enterprises, he has accumulated an ample competence, which he quietly enjoys in his comfortable and substantial home situated in a most desirable part of his city. He has never sought office, and in the discharge of all public trusts that have been imposed upon him has given entire satisfaction, and is most highly esteemed by those who know him best.

Colonel Hale was married on the 26th of June, 1844, to Miss Susan D. Rix, of Royalton, Vermont, who still survives.

WILLIAM BLACKETT,

CLERMONT.

THE subject of this sketch, an Englishman by birth, though a resident of this country since infancy, was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, on the 4th of May, 1801. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Whitely) Blackett, crossed the ocean and settled in Albany, New York, about 1805; there John Blackett was naturalized in 1808. He lived only a few years. When about seventeen or eighteen William removed with his stepfather and the family to New Brunswick, New Jersey, engaging in the hardware business. Mr. Blackett, at twenty-one years of age, became a partner of his stepfather; a little later he engaged in business for himself, and in 1826 removed to New York city, there continuing in the hardware trade, part of the time with his stepfather and brother, but a longer time alone. He always gave his business his immediate supervision, managing it with prudence, which resulted in success.

In 1856 Mr. Blackett immigrated to Clermont, Iowa, intending to retire from business; but at the end of two years he built a store, and took his son James P. Blackett, into partnership. After the close of the rebellion another son, Henry S. Blackett, came out to Clermont, where he became associated with them in business. Mr. Blackett and his sons opened a store at Lawler, in Chickasaw county, six or seven years ago, and his son Henry continues the business there.

Mr. Blackett has been a member of the Methodist church since boyhood, and an office-bearer of some kind in the same the greater part of the time. He was a large contributor when the beautiful church in which he worships was erected, and his heart is in every cause which will benefit his fellow-men.

Since 1856 he has voted the republican ticket; prior to that date, was a whig.

On the 8th of March, 1823, he married Miss Sarah E. Stevenson, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. She is still living, and is a true mother and helpmeet. She has had four children, and three of them are living, the two enterprising sons mentioned and Elizabeth Whitely, the wife Dr. Lewis, of Clermont.

Mr. Blackett has always been a great reader and a close observer; his faculties are unimpaired and he has a rich fund of general knowledge always at his command. He has a vivid recollection of seeing at Albany the first steamboat which went up the Hudson river on her first trip in 1807; and his reminiscences of his early years are instructive as well as entertaining. Mr. Blackett has always been an industrious, frugal man, carefully husbanding his resources, yet liberal in his contributions where necessity made known her wants. For many years his hospitality was known far and wide. He has never been "forgetful to entertain strangers," or of any other duty as a citizen.

DAVID W. RICHARDSON,

DAVENPORT.

DAVID NELSON RICHARDSON, editor and proprietor of the Davenport "Democrat," was born at Orange, Orange county, Vermont, on the 19th of March, 1832, and is the son of Christopher and Achsah (Foster) Richardson, thrifty farmers of the Green Mountain State, who by the most assiduous industry educed a scanty subsistence from the sterile and flinty hillside which they called their farm, ignorant as yet of the infinite resources and exhaustless fertility of the boundless prairies of the west. The Richardson family is of English lineage, and trace descent in an unbroken chain to William Richardson, who came over in 1635, and settled in Newburyport, Massachusetts, the intermediate links being Christopher — father of our subject — son of Samuel, son of Christopher, son of Daniel, son of Joseph, son of the original William. On the mother's side he is descended from the Leland stock, also English, crossed by the Powers' blood, producing some men of note of both names. Most of the male progeny were men of the sea, soldiers, merchants or professional men, an honest, hardy, self-reliant race, conspicuous for honesty, virtue and morality. With such antecedents, it is not surprising that our subject failed to develop a fondness for agricultural pursuits, or that he should, on the other hand, prefer the companionship of books, and devote his time and energies to the attainment of knowledge, with a view to a profession.

His early experiences were like those of most farmer boys brought up on the rock-strewn hillsides of New England. Until the age of eighteen he had enjoyed the advantages of a three-months common schooling annually. He read all the books and papers he could find, studying to the outer verge of his opportunities, and shirking all the farm-work that it was decently possible for him to avoid. At this date, however, he resolved to launch out for himself. He taught school, and earned money to pay the expenses of an academic education, which he resolved to obtain in spite of all obstacles. He entered Franklin Academy at Malone, New York, passing through the regular curriculum of studies; had also given considerable attention to the study of law, with a view to that profession, and was prepared to enter Middlebury College, Vermont. But about this time the "western fever" broke out in that region, and carried many very promising young men with it, our subject among others, who, happening to be possessed of fifty dollars and a suit of clothes, bought a railroad ticket, and landed in St. Louis in March, 1854. From thence he moved to Sparta, in Randolph county, Illinois, where he taught school for three months, passing much of his leisure time in the printing office of C. P. Johnson, now ex-governor of Missouri, setting type and working a hand-press. In this way he obtained a fair idea of the routine of a country printing office, and acquired a taste for that line of life. Leaving southern Illinois, he steamed up the river to Rock Island, and thence crossed the country to Peoria, "where," to borrow his own expression, "he found

himself dead broke," a thousand miles from home, or from any place where he could honestly get money without working for it. But hunger is inexorable, and soon mastered his prejudice against labor. So he went to work again in a printing office, setting type for his board, which he believes he honestly earned. But as his aversion to work for either board or wages was by no means eradicated, he soon changed his base of operations. Early in October, 1855, he set his face toward Davenport, Iowa, resolved to settle in that promising young city and grow up with it. Here he bought an old newspaper office, on credit, and on the 15th of the same month started the daily and weekly "Democrat," which he has continued to edit and publish ever since, taking into partnership with him, in 1863, his brother, J. J. Richardson, thus making the firm of Richardson Brothers. For twenty-one years his life has ran in an even, quiet channel, in the happy valley which lies between extremes of every kind. From a penniless boy in 1855 he has advanced to a position of wealth and social influence second to few men in the state of his adoption, while his paper has come to be the recognized exponent, within the sphere of its influence, of the political party whose name it bears. He has studiously avoided all public and official life, as tending to divert him from his one sole purpose, an office of his own, independent of political changes or partisan whims, avoiding all save those which every good citizen should consent to fill in turn.

He is a useful and influential member of the city school board and the city council, of the Iowa State University regency, a curator of the State Historical Society, a bank, street railway and cemetery director, a trustee of the Presbyterian church, and a Past Master Mason.

Although an attendant upon the services of the Presbyterian church, he is not in communion with any religious organization. He has believed, however, from his youth up in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and he is so rooted and grounded in this faith that it is unlikely he will ever vary it.

In politics, he is a democrat; not of the ultra stripe, never having a taste for extremes in anything. During the late rebellion he was what was denominated a war democrat, and his paper was loyal to the Union and the government, opposing the extreme views of his party, both in its columns and upon the stump.

Mr. Richardson is not only a self-made man, but he is one of nature's noblemen, genial generous and kind-hearted, finding his greatest happiness in the paths of a contented, quiet, peaceful, social life, always ready to lend a helping hand to the struggling and unfortunate. As a writer, he is scholarly, forcible and matter of fact, and though at times sarcastic and pungent, he is always fair and honorable, never descending to personalities, or indulging in claptrap or sensationalism. Strictly moral and temperate in all his habits, just and true in all his dealings, public-spirited and benevolent, a credit to his race and an honor to his city.

On the 15th of April, 1858, he married Miss Jennette Darling, daughter of a thrifty New England farmer, who has made a model wife and mother. She presides with grace and wisdom over one of the happiest homes in the west. They have four promising children, Jennette, Morris, Anna and Jenness.

THOMAS F. BUTTERFIELD,

DE WITT.

AMONG the business men of De Witt, few who have ever settled here brought with them more of the elements of success than Thomas F. Butterfield, who has been a trader here thirty-three years. He has indomitable energy and perseverance; carefully oversees every branch of his business; is shrewd and keen, yet conscientious; deals fairly with his customers, hence makes friends rapidly, secures and retains their custom easily, and his success is a fine example of the reward which industry and honest dealing often secure. Mr. Butterfield is the son of Jonathan Butterfield, a New Hampshire farmer, and Jane Forsyth, his birth dating at Goffstown, Hillsboro county, on the 19th of August, 1821. His grandparents on both sides of the family aided in gaining our independence, and his father was a captain in the war of 1812. Thomas commenced his business education as a clerk in Hopkinton when about fourteen; subsequently spent three or four terms in school at Weare, New Hamp-

shire; operated for himself awhile as a merchant, and in the spring of 1844 removed from Hopkinton to De Witt. Here he resumed the mercantile business on a small scale, De Witt village at that time having less than fifty inhabitants. His first store was on Jackson street, facing the public square, where he remained several years, his family and goods being under the same roof. For twenty years or more he has been on Jefferson street, and is one of the leading merchants in the place, having a large store well stocked with general merchandise. For twenty-five years Mr. Butterfield has also dealt in agricultural implements and machines, being one of the first men in Clinton county to introduce such articles, and having been quite successful. A very large number of farmers in the county have dealt with him and found him "true as steel."

Mr. Butterfield was county clerk five years; treasurer and recorder four years, when the two offices were combined; a member of the board of supervisors a year or two; has been mayor of the city, and held other offices, both city and county, and has left an untarnished record. He usually votes with the democratic party. He is a Freemason and has taken the thirty-second degree.

His wife was Caroline A. Gove, of Deering, New Hampshire, their marriage taking place in 1843. They have five children, three of whom are married and living in De Witt. Dennis G., formerly adjutant of the 26th Iowa Infantry, is a grain and lumber dealer; Mary Jane is the wife of Parley S. McCracken, and Ann A., of Jay O. Ferrel. Franklin P., a graduate of the Ann Arbor, Michigan, University, is an attorney at De Witt, and Charles is clerk for his father. The last two are single.

Mr. Butterfield is a man of hardly medium stature, dark complexion, "snugly built," well-preserved and "tough as a knot." He has a cheerful disposition, laughs easily, often and long, believes in sunshine and aids in making it.

HON. MARCUS TUTTLE,

CLEAR LAKE.

ONE of the town builders of Iowa is Marcus Tuttle, who selected Clear Lake for his home when there were not more than half-a-dozen families here, and no other settlement nearer to the northward or westward than Algona, forty miles distant; except eastward, there was no road and no communication. Clear Lake spread out seemingly in primeval freshness and wildness, as if poured from the hollow of God's hand only the day before. On every other side rolled the prairies, "boundless and beautiful," challenging the coffers of enterprise and wooing the hand of industry. Here, thought Mr. Tuttle, must some day be a watering place, and he resolved to help make it attractive. Here he commenced operations, and his judgment did not lead him astray.

Mr. Tuttle is the son of Ira Tuttle, a New York farmer and cheese manufacturer, and was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, on the 10th of May, 1830. The maiden name of his mother was Lucy Brockett. The Tuttles were early settlers in New Haven, Connecticut, and their descendants have since spread over most of the western as well as the eastern states. President Tuttle, of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, and General Tuttle, of Des Moines, Iowa, are distant relatives of the subject of this sketch.

Ira Tuttle moved to Clinton, Oneida county, New York, when his son was about twelve years old. Like many farmer boys in those days, the lad's opportunities for education were very limited from ten to sixteen years of age, consisting of three months' schooling in the winter. At the latter age, his time being given him by his father, by working out in the summer and teaching in the winter, carefully saving his hard-earned wages, he paid his own expenses for two terms at the Whitestown Seminary, purposing at that time to go through college. But at the age of eighteen, his father, having become financially embarrassed by the hard times, and being in danger of losing his home, insisted that Marcus should give up his ideas of further literary pursuits and help save the farm for the family. This he consented to do, though with great reluctance, and has since regarded this as the greatest disappointment of his life. By dint of the hardest work, foregoing most of the amusements and innocent pleasures so congenial to the youthful taste, the son succeeded in clearing the property of debt, and removing the anxiety of his parents.

Marcus Tuttle

Being a great reader from childhood, and becoming familiar with the glowing pictures of the rising west, he at length made up his mind that here was the field for his future operations. Early in 1855, having sold his farm, and finding himself possessor of a little fortune of three thousand dollars, and a wife whom he had chosen four years before, he crossed the "Father of Waters" into Iowa, and leaving his wife in Johnson county, he found his El Dorado at Clear Lake, in May of that year, where his wife joined him two months later. He commenced opening a farm of two hundred acres on the eastern shore of the lake. Two years later he assisted in laying out the town of Clear Lake, part of which was situated on his own land, and since 1857 one branch of his business has been the buying and selling of real estate, in which he has been an extensive and successful operator. During all this time he has cultivated more or less land, partly by the aid of hired help and partly through renters; he has been constantly on the alert and actively engaged in supplying the wants of Clear Lake, and has very largely contributed to the growth of the village. At an early day he saw that a saw-mill was indispensable, so he bought a steam one, moved it hither, and run it several years. The first merchant who settled here failed in a short time and moved away, leaving the place without merchandise. In this emergency, though having his hands already pretty full, Mr. Tuttle purchased a stock of goods, and continued in mercantile trade until the spring of 1876. He has been interested in almost every enterprise that promised to build up the place; and his energy and indomitable will seemed to make him successful in everything that he undertook.

Mr. Tuttle was county judge many years ago, holding the office for two years. He held the position of assessor of internal revenue from the creation of the office, in the early part of the civil war, until the autumn of 1867, when he resigned in consequence of being elected state senator. He was in the senate four years, and was chairman of the committee on commerce, and a member of the committee on railroads, and the committee on constitutional amendments, etc. While in that body his great interest centered in the railroad committee, he working very hard to secure the grant of land for what is now the Iowa and Dakota branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, an enterprise which brought this thoroughfare to Clear Lake in 1871. He also favored and helped to secure the passage of a bill to amend the state constitution so as to extend right of suffrage to females. The next general assembly, however, defeated the final completion of the measure. The school laws of Iowa are conceded to be among the best in the Union, and among them is the present county high-school law, which was framed by Mr. Tuttle, and by him carefully guarded until its final passage.

The interests of Mr. Tuttle have been with northern Iowa as well as his adopted home; his views are broad and comprehensive, and he and many others of like forecast and energy have seen great and most happy results from their untiring efforts. The world has seldom seen anything that exceeded the growth of northern Iowa during the last twenty years.

Mr. Tuttle has always been a republican, and is both active and influential in the party, being usually a delegate to its county and state conventions.

He is a member of the Methodist church, and a trustee of the same. But his religious views are of the broad and liberal type that leads him to think and act for himself, regardless of whether it conforms to the creed of one church or another. As a worker in sabbath-school, and in the temperance cause, no man stands higher in Cerro Gordo county.

He is a strict temperance man, and is opposed to the use of tobacco.

His wife, of whom mention has been made, was Miss Caroline M. Warner, of Otselic, Chenango county, New York, their union taking place on the 4th of February, 1851. She seems to have been admirably adapted for a helpmeet for one who must be self-made, if made at all. She is a noble Christian woman, the mother of three children now living, and of one child, their first-born, whose burial caused the breaking of the first sod in the Clear Lake cemetery.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle occurred on the 4th of February, 1876, and was observed by a large attendance of friends and a generous supply of gifts. The interest of the occasion was greatly enhanced by the happy surprise and marriage of the eldest child, Rose, to Mr. G. B. McIntosh, of Cerro Gordo county.

In less than a week after Mrs. Tuttle arrived at Clear Lake she had quite a "scare." She and one or two other women were in the cabin, and all the men away: her husband at Mason City, and two or three other men in the field. Suddenly a dozen

Sioux Indians walked into the cabin, looked around, made themselves free with provisions, took down two or three guns which hung overhead, and wanted to buy the best one; but it was Mr. Tuttle's new and favorite fowling-piece, and she would not part with it. They then went out-of-doors, after pilfering a few things, and carefully loaded their own guns. About this time two of the men returned from the field. A small grindstone lay on the ground, and one of the Indians picked it up and tried to break off a small piece by letting it fall on a log. He did not succeed, but the white man, Mr. D., reproved him, when he caught up the stone and was making off with it. Mr. D. had a scuffle with him, and succeeded in wresting the grindstone from him, when the Indian knocked his hat off with a club. Mr. D. thereupon threw the grindstone at him, and for some time he lay as though dead. The other Indians then became boisterous, and made some threats, but by-and-by the wounded Indian arose, and at length the whole squad left, taking some plunder with them, threatening a speedy return and revenge. About this time Mr. Tuttle returned, and having ascertained what had transpired, he took all the women in a rustic vehicle and hastened back to Mason City, and before midnight he was at Clear Lake again with all the men in Mason City who had arms to bear. That night about twenty-five men, all told, watched till morning for the return of the savages. They did not come, and the next forenoon it was resolved to go to them. Following their trail, they were found a few miles away, hunting on Lime creek. The chief met them, very much frightened, heard their demands, restored all the pilfered property not eaten or destroyed, paid for what they could not restore, and departed, never to return.

Mr. Tuttle has seen the village of Clear Lake expand from half-a-dozen log cabins to two or three hundred frame houses, and, scattered among them, neat little churches, large hotels and brick blocks, and every sign of thrift. At the end of twenty-two years he finds himself in the center of one of the most popular summer resorts in the northwest, and increasing in attractiveness every season. In the summer of 1877 the Methodists held a national camp-meeting, and the Sunday-school people an international convention at Clear Lake.

HENRY C. BULIS, M.D.,

DECORAH.

HENRY C. BULIS, a son of Hiram L. and Amanda (Reynolds) Bulis, is a native of New York, and was born at Chazy, Clinton county, on the 14th of November, 1830. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Hiram L. Bulis was a farmer, and moved to Alburgh, Grand Isle county, Vermont, when Henry was sixteen years old. A year or two later, after aiding his father in the more busy season, and attending the common school during the winter, the son spent four years in teaching, and in attending different academies. At twenty-one he commenced studying medicine with Dr. A. C. Butler, of Alburgh, attending lectures subsequently at Woodstock, and graduating in the summer of 1854. In October of the same year Dr. Bulis settled in Decorah, and has practiced here since that date, when not discharging official duties outside his profession.

When the law creating the office of county superintendent of public schools went into force, Dr. Bulis was the first man to fill it. He served three years. He was a member of the county board of supervisors several years ago. In 1865 he was elected state senator, and by reëlection served six years, resigning in the middle of his second term to take the office of lieutenant-governor, to which the people had called him. While in the upper branch of the general assembly he was at one time chairman of the committee on claims, and at another, of the committee on state university. He did especially good service on the latter committee; a warm friend of education, and being generous and broad in his views on the subject, he earnestly advocated the appropriation bills, and every measure calculated to advance the interests of the university. Part of the time while in the senate he served as its president pro tem., and was in that position when placed in the chair of lieutenant-governor. He has been a trustee and regent of the university; he was examining surgeon for pensions from 1865 to 1876, and is now president of the Iowa State Medical Society.

J. L. Hogin

Dr. Bulis has always been a republican, and, as will be seen by this sketch, much of the time since he has been in Iowa he has been a favorite of the party. He has been very serviceable, not to his party or the state alone. On the 25th of August, 1876, he was appointed a member of the Sioux Indian commission, and aided essentially in forming, a few weeks later, the treaty with them by which they ceded the Black Hills, and granted the right of way to the same of three different routes. The service which the doctor rendered in securing this treaty can hardly be overestimated, and is regarded as the crowning act of his life.

On the 10th of September, 1854, he married Miss Laura A. Adams, of Champlain, New York. She had three children, and died in 1861. Two of her children survive her. On the 17th of June, 1863, he married Miss Harriet S. Adams, sister of his first wife.

The services which Dr. Bulis has rendered to the county, the state, and the country, will long keep his name in remembrance.

HON. JAMES L. HOGIN,

SIGOURNEY.

JAMES LATIMUS HOGIN, for many years a distinguished member of the Masonic order, and in 1854 grand master of Iowa, was born in Kent county, Delaware, on the 7th of March, 1801; his parents being John Hogin and Elizabeth *née* Christfield. His father was a distinguished and zealous minister of the Methodist church, and preached the gospel with great success in the states of Maryland and Delaware, throughout his lifetime. He died at an early age, however, in the year 1810, when our subject was but a lad. He was a man of deep piety, great force of character, influential in his community, and a leading spirit in his denomination. The grandfather of John Hogin, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of north Ireland, and of Scotch ancestry. About the year 1750 he emigrated from Londonderry to the colony of Delaware, where his descendants remained for three generations, but they have since nearly all immigrated to the western and southwestern states, where many of them have become men of note and distinction. The mother of James L. Hogin was a daughter of John Christfield, a native of England, who immigrated to Maryland a short time previous to the revolution. She was a lady of great force and individuality of character, a leader and exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal church, and, moreover, of unusual education and literary attainments for her day.

Both families were strong patriots during the revolutionary struggle, and several of them bore arms in the cause of the colonies.

James Latimus Hogin received but a limited education in early life, and during his minority learned the boot and shoe making trade, at which he worked for many years; but he was always a diligent student, and noted as a lover of books. Even when poor and earning but a scanty livelihood he was continually adding to his stock of historical and standard books, and in after years possessed one of the finest libraries in the west, and was recognized as among the most intellectual and generally informed men of the day.

In March, 1819, he removed to Indiana, and located in Brookville, Franklin county, of that state, where he worked at his trade of shoemaking for a number of years. He afterward engaged in merchandising, a pursuit which he followed as long as he continued in business, and from which he realized a reasonable competency upon which to retire when declining years came upon him. In the spring of 1832 he removed to Indianapolis, and continued in business there till 1845, when he removed to Danville, where he remained till his removal to Iowa, which occurred in the spring of 1850; in which year he located at Sigourney, where he made his home and passed the remainder of his lifetime, enjoying the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Of a modest and diffident nature, he shrank from public notice, yet the importunities of his fellow-citizens of Keokuk county pressed him into their service, and he was elected to the state senate in the autumn of 1854, and served with distinction two regular and one special session in that body. Among the measures which he favored and contributed very materially to the success of, was the geological survey of the state. For his efforts in this direction he had the thanks of Governor Grimes and the scientific men of the state generally, and is

deserving of the gratitude of all citizens interested in the material progress of Iowa.

But, as already intimated, it was as a Mason that he was especially distinguished. On the 11th of November, 1822, he was initiated into the mysteries of that ancient and benevolent order, in Harmony Lodge No. 11, Brookville, Indiana, where he served the craft in many capacities, and for two years as worshipful master.

On moving to Indianapolis in 1832 he found Masonry at a low stage of existence there. A lodge had once existed, but it had been suffered to go down and its charter forfeited. He soon revived the dying embers, however, and in the spring of 1833 united with others in petitioning the grand lodge for a renewal of its charter, which was granted. Of this lodge, which was known as Centre Lodge No. 23, he was the presiding officer for four years. In 1835 he was a member of the grand lodge, and in 1836 he was elected most worshipful grand master of Indiana, showing most conclusively his ability and the high appreciation of his brethren of that jurisdiction.

In the winter following his removal to Danville, with others he petitioned the grand lodge for leave to organize a new lodge, which received the name of Western Star No. 26, over which he presided for three years.

His chief regret in removing from Indiana was in severing his masonic associations, which had ever been pleasant, but he was agreeably surprised at finding Masonry so flourishing in his new home; and in 1851 he, with six others, received from the grand lodge of Iowa, a dispensation for the organization of Hogin Lodge No. 32, at Sigourney. Of this organization, named for him by his brethren, he was the master for several years. He represented it in the grand lodge in 1851 and 1852, was deputy grand master in 1853, and elected grand master of the state in 1854.

He was made a Royal-Arch Mason in McMillan Chapter No. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 2d of May, 1836. On the 19th of December of the same year he received the degree of royal and select master in Cincinnati Council No. 1, and on the 21st of August, 1848, he was knighted in Roper Encampment No. 1 — as commanderies were then and until 1856 called — at Indianapolis. He was one of the organizers of De Molay Commandery No. 1 at Muscatine, Iowa, and assisted greatly in the introduction and extension of knighthood in Iowa.

In religious faith, his preference was for the Episcopal church; but as there was no congregation of that church where he resided, he attended the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife was a member, for many years.

In politics, he was raised in the whig school, and afterward embraced the principles of the republican party, with which he acted during the remainder of his lifetime.

Mr. Hogin died at the home of his son, B. R. Hogin, in Sigourney, on the 17th of December, 1876.

On the 3d of September, 1822, Mr. Hogin married Miss Eliza, daughter of John Crouch, Esq., of Wellsburg, Virginia, who in after life manumitted his slaves and removed to Ohio. She was a well-educated woman, of high intellectual attainments, a zealous and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and led a blameless and useful life. Her social qualities were highly developed, and she was the center of a large circle of friends, who looked up to her as a leader and counselor; she died in 1864. One of her brothers, Benjamin T. Crouch, was an eminent minister in the Methodist Episcopal church in Kentucky for many years. He filled the office of presiding elder for a prolonged period, and for sixteen years successively represented his conference in the general conferences of the church, previous to its division into "North" and "South." He was also president of the Transylvania College in that state for a number of years. A half-brother of Mrs. Hogin's, named G. C. Beeks, is still a prominent minister in the same church in Indiana.

Mrs. Hogin was the mother of twelve children, eleven of whom lived to maturity, and eight of whom are still living: John Christfield, the eldest, is a prosperous merchant in Sigourney; Catherine Noble, the second, was married to Samuel A. Russell, of Des Moines, and died in 1870; Caroline Norton is the wife of Dr. N. Hentor., residing at Albany, Oregon; Elvira A. is the wife of William M. Wells, Esq., of Oskaloosa, Iowa; James L., junior, who had been bred to the profession of pharmacy, died in 1861; Mary is the wife of F. B. Mathews, Esq., of Sigourney; Cornelia E. is the wife of Rev. C. W. Shaw, of Salem, Oregon; George B. is a druggist in Newton, Iowa, who entered the Union army early in the late war as quartermaster-sergeant of the 13th Iowa Infantry, and rose to the command of his company, and later was elevated to the position of paymaster, with the rank of major; Juliett W. is the wife of A. C.

Romig, Esq., of Abilene, Kansas; William F. was captain of company F, 8th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Shilo, Tennessee, on the 6th of April, 1862, having just reached his majority,—he was a youth of great promise, a gallant soldier and an estimable gentleman; Benjamin R., the youngest, is a successful drug merchant in Sigourney,—he was a member of the 9th Iowa Cavalry, in which he served with fidelity some eighteen months.

James L. Hogin was one of nature's noblemen; living an upright and honorable life, he impressed his character upon all around him, and did much to build up the town and county in which he cast his lot; and to-day many rise up and call him blessed in their pleasing memories of his genial intercourse with them. He was of fine form, majestic in figure, and grave, earnest and dignified in manner. In all the relations of life he was a true man and a perfect gentleman. A business partner of his wrote of him that "for forty years, as a merchant, whether rich or poor, his word was as good as his bond, and his bond as good as gold." So he lived and died, and there were no regretful memories to cloud his parting hours.

In the home of a son he forgot the world of care and the battles of life which had furrowed his earlier years: drawn closely around the hearths of children and grandchildren, in their loved presence he awaited the hour when he should be summoned to meet his beloved partner in the mansions of rest. The hour came in peace and quiet, and "the spirit ascended to God who gave it."

"So fades the summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er,
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore."

CHARLES C. GILMAN,

ELDORA.

CONSPICUOUS among Iowa men who have aided in developing the agricultural, mineral and other resources of the state through the agency of railroads, is Mr. C. C. Gilman, projector and builder of the Central Railroad of Iowa, and its president and general superintendent during its construction and operation from 1867 to 1872 inclusive.

Charles Carroll Gilman was born on the 22d of February, 1833, in the town of Brooks, Waldo county, Maine, and was named by his parents Charles Carroll, after Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the latest survivor of the signers of the declaration of independence, and who had died a few months before this son was born. The father of Charles, an eminent physician, was a native of New Hampshire, and known as belonging to the Newmarket branch of the family. The mother, Lois P. Gilman *née* Webb was of the Pollard family, from Kennebec county, Maine.

C. C. Gilman received an academic education in Frankfort, now Winterport, Maine, where his parents resided ten years; and fitted himself at home for the sophomore class of Waterville College, now Colby University, and at the same time completed two years of study in a medical course with his father, who was a graduate of Bowdoin. His health failing, Charles went to work at lumbering, and in two years gave up study entirely, and entered on what has proved to be, thus far, a very active business life.

In 1853 he started westward, halting three years in Michigan, conducting a saw-mill in the summers and devoting the winters to exploring and locating pine lands owned by government. In 1857 he pushed further westward to Dubuque, Iowa. Engaging in the wholesale lumber trade in that city, he established retail yards in 1858 and 1859 at Earlville, Dyersville, Independence, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Sand Spring, Anamosa, Monticello and Marion, towns on the Dubuque and Sioux City and Dubuque Southwestern railroads.

In 1861 he devoted a short time to the enlisting of soldiers, raising four companies of infantry for the brigade of General F. J. Herron, his Dubuque neighbor and friend.

While the subject of this sketch has, ever since his residence in Iowa, maintained a large private business in conjunction with partners, his chief labors have been expended on what he is pleased to call outside operations. In 1858 the Dubuque and Sioux City railroad coming to a halt on the prairie thirty-eight miles west of Dubuque, he started the town of Earlville, by building twenty-eight stores

and dwelling-houses in that year and the following. In 1860 and 1861 he built grain elevators at Monticello, Marion and Cedar Falls, and opened a large farm in Delaware county. About this time he purchased a water-privilege on the Maquoketa river, north of Cascade, erected a flouring-mill and sawmill, and founded a town called Hillside. In 1864, by a series of able articles in the Dubuque and St. Louis daily papers, he called the attention of the public to the necessity of unimpeded navigation of the Mississippi river as a competing outlet for the products of the Mississippi valley, which resulted, after great personal effort on the part of Mr. Gilman, in conventions being held at Dubuque and St. Louis, and finally in appropriations by congress, which have removed the rapids near Davenport and Keokuk. Frank Gilbert, now one of the editors of the "Chicago Evening Journal," and Stilson Hutchins, present editor of the "St. Louis Times," but at the time referred to respectively editors of the "Times" and "Herald" of Dubuque. General William Vandever, B. B. Richards, Patrick Robb and others were his faithful coadjutors in this great work.

In 1865, in conjunction with other active business men of Dubuque, he secured the incorporation of the Dubuque Produce Exchange, an institution which will long be remembered by the citizens of that place as inaugurating a new era in Dubuque's relations to surrounding country tributary to it, the good effects of which are felt to this day. In 1866 Mr. Gilman made the first soundings of the Mississippi at Dubuque, with the view of erecting a bridge, and the next year was appointed chairman of a convention by the Produce Exchange, whose duties were to call a public meeting for the purpose of incorporating a company to build it. This was done; and although not built by the company thus formed, the result was the immediate organization of the Dubuque and Dunleith Bridge Company, which erected the beautiful structure which now spans the river at that point.

In this effort Mr. Gilman was ably seconded by Hon. Platt Smith, Hon. William B. Allison and Henry L. Stout.

In 1867 Mr. Gilman originated the construction of the Eldora Railroad and Coal Company line from Ackley to Eldora, Hardin county, a distance of seventeen miles, afterward extended southward of Eldora twenty-eight miles to Marshalltown. In 1868 he bought out all parties identified with this enterprise,—Platt Smith and J. K. Graves, of Dubuque, George Greene and William Greene, of Cedar Rapids, and others,—went to New York and formed a new company, and engaging the services of W. B. Shattuck as financial agent (the man who had previously sold the 10-40 government bonds, as well as the bonds of the Union Pacific railroad). The bonds of the Iowa road were promptly sold, and the road as promptly built, one hundred and thirty-two miles of the two hundred in eight months. The peculiar feature in this transaction was the fact that no land grant or subsidy was attached to the project, and for the first time in the history of western railroad enterprises, two hundred miles of railroad were built on the merits which a surrounding country alone offered for business. The Central Railroad of Iowa, extending from Albia, Monroe county, to Northwood, in Worth county, was the first north and south road built in the state, and bids fair to be the most important. In 1870, when this line, which was built in sections, was united in Mahaska county, at North Skunk River bridge, with loaded freight trains from the north and south waiting to pass, President Gilman happily remarked, as he drove the last spike: "To southern Iowa we have brought the lumber of Minnesota; to northern Iowa and Minnesota we introduce the cheap fuel, the magnificent coal of Mahaska county."

Mr. Gilman resigned the presidency of this railroad in 1873, and immediately commenced mining coal in Mahaska county, in connection with his old secretary, H. W. McNeill, forming a company for the purpose, under the name of the Consolidation Coal Company. These works were increased from a delivery of one hundred and ten cars in 1871 to twelve thousand seven hundred and eighty in 1875. In this year he sold his interest to Hon. Ezekiel Clark, of Iowa City, and immediately began to develop the resources about his new home in Eldora, to which place he had removed from Dubuque in 1867. This he did by organizing a company for the manufacture of sewer pipe, drain tile and terra cotta from the superior fire clays which abound in this region. The company is known as the Iowa Terra Cotta and Fire Clay Company, and bids fair to become one of the most important manufactories in Iowa. Of this company he is president and chief owner, as well also of the telegraph company whose headquarters are at Eldora.

He is a member of no church, but attends the Congregational.

In politics Mr. Gilman takes no active part. His first vote for president was cast for John P. Hale; his last for Abraham Lincoln.

In August, 1858, he married Miss Abbie Williams, of Saginaw, Michigan. They have had five children, only two of whom are living.

Mr. Gilman is a man of indomitable energy, and great force both of character and intellect. He is a solid thinker on practical subjects, a ready writer, a splendid organizer of physical forces, and uses his hands as well as his brains in carrying forward a great enterprise to completion. To just such men the present age owes the glory of its progress.

HON. WESLEY C. HOBBS,

FORT MADISON.

WESLEY C. HOBBS is a native of Des Moines county, Iowa, and was born on the 3d of February, 1842, the son of Warren C. Hobbs and Susanna *née* Johnson.

His forefathers, of English descent, settled in Maryland under Lord Baltimore. Both of his great-grandfathers were active participants in the revolutionary war.

His great-grandfather, Joshua Hobbs, removed from Maryland to Kentucky soon after the close of the war of independence, and in after years was elected to the general assembly of that state. Here the father of our subject was born in 1814. In 1835 he settled at Springfield, Illinois, and began the study of medicine, graduating three years later.

During his residence at Springfield he was intimately acquainted with Lincoln and Douglas, and always held them in high regard.

On the 15th of July, 1839, he was married to Miss Susanna Johnson, a handsome and accomplished lady, and soon afterward settled in Des Moines county, Iowa. In 1849 he removed to New London, in Henry county, and is residing there at the present time, 1877.

Our subject was a regular attendant of the public schools until his sixteenth year. He early disclosed an excessive fondness for study, and at times pursued his task under adverse circumstances, being for a long time severely afflicted with the inflammatory rheumatism.

After closing his studies in the public schools he entered the university at Burlington; there he made rapid progress in his studies, and such was his desire for knowledge that he remained after his means were exhausted, defraying his expenses by acting as janitor for the institution, building fires, etc. Finding, however, that such labor required too much of his time, he returned to New London and engaged in teaching, and continued that vocation until he had accumulated money sufficient to enable him to attend the university another year.

At the opening of the rebellion, in 1861, he left school and enlisted as a private in company K, 6th Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He remained with his regiment about six months, the most of the time in Missouri, where he participated in Fremont's campaign against Price, marching through Missouri and over the Ozark Mountains, driving the rebel forces into Arkansas. Being rendered unfit for service by the return of his old complaint, inflammatory rheumatism, he was discharged in January, 1862, and, returning home, engaged in teaching. Three months later, upon the call of President Lincoln for three hundred thousand men, he discontinued his school and assisted in raising company K, 25th Iowa Infantry, and was elected second lieutenant of the same. He was afterward promoted to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his captain. He commanded his company during the three days' fight in the rear of Vicksburg, under Gen. Sherman, in 1862, and also participated in the battle of Arkansas Post on the 11th of January, 1863. At both of these battles his uniform was pierced with balls, and at the latter his regiment sustained a heavy loss of men. Among the many killed was Mr. George W. Wilson, a brother-in-law of Captain Hobbs.

Resigning his commission soon after this, he returned home and began the study of law, and in November, 1864, was admitted to the bar by the district court of Henry county, then sitting at Mount Pleasant, and of which Hon. Francis Springer was presiding judge.

He soon afterward established himself in practice at Fort Madison, and in 1870 was elected city attorney without opposition. During the succeeding two years he was deputy clerk of the courts.

In 1873 he formed a copartnership with Hon. Judge Casey, with whom he has since continued in practice, building up an extensive and prosperous business. Mr. Hobbs was also, during the last-named year, elected president of the school board, and in the year following was elected county superintendent of public schools. In 1875 he was elected by a very large majority to the general assembly of Iowa, and rendered most valuable and efficient service as a member of that body. In 1876 he was democratic nominee for congress, and, although he made a brilliant canvass and ran ahead of his ticket by nearly two thousand votes, he was defeated. During the campaign, at the urgent request of the national democratic committee, he spent ten days in Indiana advocating the cause of democracy, and, as testified to by the state central committee of Indiana, contributed largely to the triumph of "Blue Jeans Williams" at the October elections. Although Mr. Hobbs is a democrat in sentiment, he never allows party prejudice to bias his better judgment. He has of late been strongly urged to enter the lecture field, but has declined, except to comply with a few special requests, preferring to give his attention to his profession.

He united with the Baptist church at the age of seventeen, and still continues a worthy member of that body.

He is also a member of the Odd-Fellows and Masonic fraternities. In 1876 he was district deputy grand master of the former, and at the present time, 1877, is master of the Masonic lodge at Fort Madison.

Mr. Hobbs was married on the 24th of August, 1862, to Miss Sallie Estella Smith, a lady of fine native abilities and rare accomplishments. Of the children who have been born to them, a daughter of ten and a son of eight years are now living.

As a citizen, Mr. Hobbs is highly esteemed by all who know him, while his personal and social qualities are such as render him a devoted husband, a kind and indulgent father, and a true friend.

HON. NATHANIEL C. DEERING,

OSAGE.

NATHANIEL COBB DEERING, congressman from the fourth Iowa district, was born in Denmark, Oxford county, Maine, on the 2d of September, 1827. His father, James Deering, was born in Saco, Maine, and moved to Denmark with his parents when fourteen years old.

At the age of twenty-seven he married Elizabeth Prentiss, of Gorham, Maine, an own aunt of the famous Mississippi orator, Hon. S. S. Prentiss, and settled on a farm in Denmark, upon which he resided through life, although his death occurred in San Francisco, on the 30th of October, 1862, and his wife's on the 10th of January, 1863, while on a visit to their sons. He amassed a considerable fortune, and often filled important positions of public trust. In 1856 he was elected a representative to the state legislature, and filled the office with credit and honor to himself and district. The Deering family were of Scotch and English descent: the Prentiss family were English

Nathaniel C. was the third in a family of seven sons. He was educated at the common and high schools in Denmark, and at the North Bridgeton Academy, teaching school during the winters from 1845 to 1847. He had a strong desire to procure a liberal education, and to study law, but under an attack of whooping cough and measles his health broke down and his lungs became diseased. Warned by his physician of the danger that would attend the further prosecution of his studies, in the spring of 1847 he went to Hampden, Penobscot county, and accepted a clerkship in a store, serving in that capacity until January, 1850, when he determined to join the gold-seekers. The trip was made by way of Panama, and he arrived at San Francisco on the 14th of the following April. After spending about two years in this "land of gold," he returned to Maine with a considerable fortune, and embarked in the paper manufacturing business, following it until the autumn of 1856, when he lost his entire property by fire. In September of the year before he had been elected a representative to the Maine legislature, and was reëlected in the autumn of 1856, his father being a member of the same body.

On the 14th of September, 1857, he arrived with his family at Osage, his present home, where he engaged in land and lumber operations, with a good degree of success. In July, 1861, he visited Washing-

N C Deering

ton, District of Columbia, and through the influence of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, then vice-president, he was appointed a clerk in the United States senate, by its secretary, John W. Forney. This position he held until the spring of 1865, when he resigned, and was soon after appointed a special agent of the post-office department for Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, resigning the position in the spring of 1869. In July, 1872, he was appointed national bank examiner for the State of Iowa, the duties of which position he continued to discharge until the 3d of March, 1877, when he resigned preparatory to taking the seat in congress, to which he had been elected the previous November.

From childhood Mr. Deering has held in great veneration everything of a religious character, and in the summer of 1875, with his wife and daughter, he became a member of the Congregational church at Osage.

As a citizen, he has always enjoyed the esteem of his fellows. "As a pure christian gentleman, he stands among the first in the land, nowhere more highly appreciated than by those among whom he dwells." So writes an Osage neighbor who has known Mr. Deering from boyhood.

In the spring and summer of 1855 he was active in organizing the republican party in Hampden, Maine, and with his party he has since affiliated with the utmost sincerity and cordiality. His services to the party have been unremitting, appreciated and rewarded.

Mr. Deering has had two wives. The first was Miss Kate D. Bailey, daughter of Charles Bailey, Esq., of Milford, Maine, married on the 31st of July, 1853, with whom he lived till the 11th of April, 1855, when she died of consumption, leaving one daughter, Katie B., who died of the same disease on the 28th of July, 1875. His present wife was Miss Lucretia W. Bailey, sister of his first wife, married on the 30th of April, 1856.

SAMUEL L. HOWE,

MOUNT PLEASANT.

SAMUEL L. HOWE, a native of Vermont, was born in the year 1808. When he was ten years old his parents removed to the then far west, settling at Granville, in Licking county, Ohio. Samuel's early life was characterized by that ambition, determination and courage which marked his entire subsequent life, and he early resolved to gain a liberal education. His parents not having the means to keep him at school, he defrayed the greater part of his expenses through Athens University by cutting wood and doing other work about the institution. He was not ashamed to work, and the discipline and habits of his school days left an impress upon his character which marked all his after life.

After completing his literary studies he turned his attention to the study of law, intending to enter that profession ; soon, however, he abandoned this plan, and began teaching, finding this vocation more in keeping with his tastes. In Ohio he was very successful in his work, and established a worthy reputation as an educator; but wishing for a new field of labor, he, in the autumn of 1841, removed to Iowa, and settled on a farm three miles east from Mount Pleasant. During the following winter he taught school in a log school-house. In 1849 he removed into the village and opened a school in the old log jail, and afterward taught in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church building. He also about this time inaugurated his High School and Female Seminary in a brick building erected for the purpose. Of this school he acted as principal during the remainder of his life, and here, in a great measure, performed his mission to mankind.

A man of noble, generous impulses, he did whatever he undertook with a will, and inspired with zeal and enthusiasm all who came under his influence. He so moulded the habits of his pupils, and transformed the reckless and vicious that they became energetic and sincere in their work, and resolute as their teacher in elevating themselves, and bettering others. So successful was he in stimulating to noble endeavor those under his charge, that parents from far and near brought to him their sons to be reclaimed from evil and dissolute habits, and started in the way of intellectual pursuits.

Feeling the responsibility of his trust, he spared no pains in learning the mental traits and the physical habits, and all the various idiosyncrasies of each member of his school; and with gentle, yet firm, methods of discipline striving to correct what-

ever was wrong in their natures, and to cultivate whatever was promising. He won the hearts of his pupils by making them feel that their interests were dear to him, and that his work was a work of love; and by the might of a strong spirit and an intense magnetic power he easily controlled the wills of all who were under him, and inclined them toward the good, the true and the beautiful.

At the school which he established at Lancaster, Ohio, both General and Senator Sherman were among his pupils; and during his famous March to to the Sea in 1864, in a conversation with General George A. Stone, General Sherman said: "Professor Howe, I consider to be the best teacher in the United States; nay more," he added with peculiar emphasis, "I am more indebted to him for my first start in life than to any other man in America." This is but one of the many encomiums that have been voluntarily given; but recently ex-Governor Saunders, of Nebraska, wrote to Mr. Howe's son: "It is to the kindness of your father that I am indebted for much of my success in life. . . . It was that word on his part, or the success that grew out of it, that laid the foundation of my public life.'

While teaching at Lancaster, Ohio, Mr. Howe published a treatise on grammar, entitled, "Howe's Philotaxian Grammar." This manual was reprinted in Chicago in 1871, and again in Detroit in 1874. Its merits have commended it to educators, and it is now widely adopted in the schools throughout the country.

Mr. Howe was superintendent of the schools of Henry county for several terms, and resigned that office a few weeks prior to his death.

His life, however, was not wholly devoted to educational interests; every worthy cause found in him an ardent support. When the wrongs of the Negro called for redress, his ear heard the cry, and he directed his powers toward the relief of the wronged. In 1849 the first anti-slavery paper in Iowa was established. It was called the "Iowa Freeman," edited by David Kelsey, and published by G. L. Galloway.

Identifying himself with this paper, Mr Howe soon acquired exclusive control of it, and removing the office to his own building, changed the name to "Iowa True Democrat," and for several years issued it as an anti-slavery sheet. The work of publishing the paper combined with his school rendered his duties burdensome, but he had a great capacity for work, and midnight often found him busy at the desk or the case. His pupils, too, assisted him in setting type and in printing off the sheet, so that the paper came out at the appointed time filled with stirring arguments in favor of freedom to the slaves.

His advocacy of so unpopular a cause brought down upon him bitter hatred and persecutions, and at one time he was pursued by an excited mob, who poured upon him the fiercest revilings, and ended up by pelting him with rotten eggs. Reaching a place of shelter, he quietly took off his cap and shook the egg-shells from his hair, with a mute smile of derision at the outrage, which alone gave utterance to the invincible principles that animated him. Threats, opposition, violence, none of these could move him when once he had taken counsel with his conscience and reason, and learned from their dictates the line of duty. He was a moral hero, and no matter how hard to travel, no consideration could tempt him from the path of rectitude.

He was one of the leaders of the free-soil party in Iowa, and made costly sacrifices of health, money and friends in advancing its principles. Yet he rigidly followed out his line of duty, and afterward received his reward in the triumph of the republican party, in the organization of which, in Iowa, he took an active part.

Mr. Howe was an eloquent advocate of woman's suffrage, of temperance and of the abolition of the death penalty, and also fought with all his might the "Land Monopoly." In short, he was an uncompromising opponent of every wrong, and equally a defender of every right.

Before attaining his majority, in 1829, Mr. Howe was married to Miss Charlotte Perrin, and by her had nine children: Oscar P., Elizabeth W., Warrington P., Edward P., Hayward H., Mary Frances, Samuel L., Seward C. and Cora Belle,—all but two of whom still survive to comfort and cheer the declining years of their widowed mother.

Mr. Howe was for many years a consistent member of the Congregational church; his was a living and a liberal religion, entering into the heart and flowing out through every avenue of the soul; and when on the 15th of February, 1877, he laid down the armor in which he had so nobly fought the battles of this life, it could be truly said of him that a victor has passed to his reward. He had led men onward in the path of progress, himself going before and smoothing the way. Such was the force of his life that its impress is stamped upon all his works, while his example and influence will continue to

affect the lives of the many who cherish with fondest remembrance the memory of his deeds.

The school in which Mr. Howe labored he left to the charge of his son, Seward C. Howe, who was trained by his father with special reference to this work, and who is peculiarly fitted for this vocation, having inherited many of his father's best gifts.

Under his able management Howe's High School and Female Seminary will undoubtedly maintain its present high reputation and prosperity.

JOHN HANEY,

LANSING.

THE pioneer settler in Lansing was John Haney, a man of christian worth, who died on the 15th of April, 1875, leaving the impress of his character on the town. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Fayette county, on the 15th of September, 1798. His father was a Methodist clergyman, and early instilled into his mind the loftiest principles of virtue. The whole family moved to Richland county, Ohio, when the son was seventeen years old, and there among the thick forests the young man cleared and opened a farm. He also learned to survey, and during this period laid out a town called Haneyville, now Savannah, Ashland county. In the summer of 1832 he removed to Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois, where he opened another farm.

In July, 1839, Mr. Haney left Illinois, went to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, made a claim in September of the same year, on the Kickapoo river, and subsequently opened a farm there, in what was known as Haney Valley, Crawford county. On account of the isolation of his family from schools, after a few years he moved to Galena, Illinois.

On the 9th of July, 1848, Mr. Haney made a landing at Lansing, directly on the western shore of the Mississippi. He and his eldest son, James, put up a log-house, the first permanent building of the kind in the place. In that humble house John Haney lived for twenty-five years. For a long time it was the home of all who came, and Mr. Haney never made a charge for a night's lodgings in his life. What he had was free to everybody, white man or red. The latter always called him "father," and never left his house hungry.

His son James had just aided in removing the Winnebagoes, and Mr. Haney's was the first white family making a permanent settlement here. He surveyed the land and made a claim of about six hundred acres, which he subsequently purchased at the government price, and which now includes the site of Lansing city. Aided by his son, already mentioned, he laid out the town in the spring of 1851. A few years later Mr. Haney built a saw-mill, and shortly afterward a grist-mill, on Clear creek, one mile from town. There he operated for several years. He was a man diligent in business, and brought up his family to habits of industry. He died in his seventy-seventh year, and the great concourse of people at his funeral testified to the respect in which the father of the town was held.

Mr. Haney joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church nearly forty years before his demise, and lived a blameless and truly exemplary life.

He had two wives. In 1819 he married Miss Elizabeth Allender, of Washington county, Pennsylvania. She had seven children, three only of whom are living, James, John and William.

James Haney, of whom we have already spoken, was the first postmaster at Lansing, and resigned after having held the office several years. He was born on the 28th of December, 1820, and his was the first marriage in Lansing, it occurring on the 4th of February, 1852, his wife being Rachel W. Horton, of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. She came to Lansing on the 15th of July, 1851. She had two children, a son and a daughter, the former dying on the 15th of April, 1860. In 1857 James Haney laid out an addition to Lansing, known as Haney's Addition. He lives three miles west of the town, and is a frugal, hard-working, well-to-do farmer. In April, 1850, when Allamakee county was organized, he was appointed the first clerk, and was afterward elected by the people to the same office, but refused to qualify. At one time he was a trader among the Indians, operating for Ewing and Co., of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Part of the time he was at Fort Atkinson, and part at Bradford. He and his brother John built the first house erected on the present site of Bradford. They could both speak the Winnebago language fluently.

When the Indians were removed northward, John Haney, who came to Lansing in 1852, went with them, and continued the trade until he settled in Lansing. He now lives two miles west of the city, and, like James, is a thrifty farmer. He is married. He and his brother William own a flouring-mill near Lansing. In 1872 John Haney was the republican candidate for state senator, but the county is democratic and he was defeated by a very close vote.

William Haney came to Lansing in June, 1852, and married Miss Jacobine Welty, a native of France. She died on the 29th of October, 1860.

The second wife of John Haney, senior, was Miss Fanny Hemenway, of Rushville, Illinois. She had seven children, and died on the 13th of January, 1872. Only three of her children are living. Richard, one of her sons, is a lawyer, residing in Lansing, and is a young man of more than ordinary promise.

FRANCIS H. GRIGGS,

DAVENPORT.

FRANCIS H. GRIGGS, president of the Citizens' National Bank of Davenport, was born on the 14th of November, 1834, in Brookline, one of the suburbs of the city of Boston, Massachusetts. His parents were Thomas and Harriet (Fuller) Griggs, both natives of the Bay State.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of Brookline. In 1850 he entered Harvard University, taking the full collegiate course and graduating in 1854. In the early part of 1855 he removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he has since resided. Until 1873 Mr. Griggs has been engaged in mercantile pursuits, from 1855 to 1859 in the shoe and leather business, and from 1860 to 1873 in the printing and publishing business. Since 1873, with a brief interval of travel, his duties as president of the Citizens' National Bank have fully occupied his time.

On the 8th of October, 1861, he was married to Miss Candace Watson, daughter of Joseph Watson, of Indianapolis, then deceased. They have two children: Elizabeth H., born on the 22d of April, 1866, and Thomas W., born on the 14th of February, 1875.

By his business qualifications and strict integrity Mr. Griggs has won the confidence of the community in which he has spent his life. He is not a public man, yet he is public-spirited and gives freely of time and money to promote the common good.

Personally, he is sociable and friendly, a good talker when aroused to interest, but usually undemonstrative and retiring.

Politically, a member of the democratic party, he seldom makes a public appearance as such.

In religious sentiment he favors Protestantism, but is a member of no church.

GIDEON GARDNER,

NEW HAMPTON.

DEACON GARDNER, as he is called through Chickasaw county, is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Plainfield, Hampshire county, on the 23d of February, 1807, his parents being Benjamin and Molly Tirrill Gardner. His father, the youngest of seven brothers, carried a musket during the strife for independence. The head of the Gardner family came over in the Mayflower, and Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, was one of his descendants. William Gardner, an uncle of Gideon, was aid-de-camp to General Washington. Benjamin Gardner was a farmer, and Gideon was raised in the calling, remaining in Massachusetts until 1831, working awhile in Pittsfield at the mason's trade. In the year just mentioned he came as far west as Ohio, halting in the town of Chester, Geauga county, working at his trade and teaching music. Three years later he went to Medina county, laid brick in the summer and taught music schools in the winter, carrying on a farm, buying wool and dealing in stock also part of the time. He spent three years as merchant in Chatham, Medina

county, and in 1854 immigrated to Grinnell, Iowa. There he aided in laying out the town, founding the college and organizing the Congregational Church, at which time he was chosen deacon. He remained there two years, tilling land part of the time, and managing a store for another man, and in the autumn of 1856 made a permanent location at New Hampton. He was the original proprietor of most of the present site of this little city, surveyed and platted it, there being less than half a dozen families here then. It is a beautiful spot for a prairie town, and is blooming like a rose as we write this sketch in the summer of 1877.

In July 1861 Mr. Gardner went into the army as captain of company B, 7th Iowa Infantry, and was discharged in September, 1862, on account of age and disability, serving as major when he left the regiment.

While in Medina county, Ohio, he was assessor of the county two years, and during his early residence at New Hampton was justice of the peace for some time; was chairman of the county board of supervisors for a number of years, and has been mayor of the city one term.

Mr. Gardner was originally a whig, then a free-soiler, and latterly has been a republican. He has been a member of the church forty-five years; helped to organize the New Hampton Congregational Church, and was its first deacon. His christian character has never been questioned; his life is a model of the purest religious type, and has been a power in keeping up the moral tone of the place.

In 1827 Miss Naomi Parker, of Plainfield, Massachusetts, became his wife, and she is living still, a moderately healthy old lady, with treasures enough on earth to make her comfortable, and treasures enough in heaven to make her happy. They have had three children, none of whom are now living but one son, Weston D., who is married, his wife being Harriet Lyon, of Medina county, Ohio. They have four children. The son resides in New Hampton; kept the Gardner House several years, and is like his father, a much respected citizen.

Deacon Gardner has entered on his seventy-first year, yet never stood more erect. He is six feet and two inches tall, well-built, and a fine specimen of manhood. He has married grandchildren who venerate his name, as also do the citizens generally, for his unblemished and useful life.

HON. JOHN HILSINGER,

SABULA.

JOHN HILSINGER is a son of Barnabus and Polly Coonrod Hilsinger, and the fifth child in a family of thirteen children, twelve of them now living and having families. Both parents are of Holland descent. Barnabus Hilsinger was a farmer, and John, who was born at Marathon, Cortland county, New York, on the 4th of March, 1835, worked at the same business until about sixteen, attending school each winter. At the age mentioned he commenced learning the carpenter and joiner's trade, and worked at building houses, agricultural implements and saw-mills, at Marathon, until about at his majority, teaching school during the winters. He had a strong love for study, and from boyhood devoted his leisure to books. In 1856, after dipping into law books some in private, he commenced reading with Judge Lewis Kingsley, of Cortland village, finished the next year with Judge Hiram Crandall, of the same place, and was admitted to the bar at Ithaca at the general term of the supreme court in the autumn of 1857. He remained in Cortland until the next March, when he started for Floyd county, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar at Charles city in the May following. In July he settled in Sabula, Jackson county, here teaching the graded school two years, and practicing law during the vacations. Since 1860 he has been in the practice of his profession, and steadily growing in reputation as an attorney, he being a close student and an able counselor. No man at the Jackson-city bar has a better standing.

In 1873 Mr. Hilsinger started a bank in company with Ira B. Overholt, at first as a corporation called the National Savings Bank, which was dissolved in 1875, and he has since conducted it as a private institution, the firm name being Hilsinger and Overholt.

Mr. Hilsinger was elected one of the supervisors of the county in 1860, and held that office nine or ten years; was postmaster at Sabula during part of Mr. Lincoln's first presidential term; and has held the same office during the last four years; was elected

the second mayor of Sabula, and by reëlections held that office three years, and was state senator from 1864 to 1868. In that body he was on the committee on agriculture and commerce, and one or two other committees, and was assiduous in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Hilsinger is attorney for the Sabula, Ackley and Dakota railroad, and active in all enterprises tending to benefit the city, the county or the state.

He cast his first vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, and has always voted the republican ticket. He was a delegate to the national convention which nominated General Grant in 1868.

Mr. Hilsinger is an Odd-Fellow and Freemason; has taken three degrees in Odd-Fellowship, is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar, and has taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish rite.

He is not a member of any church, but he has a partiality for the Methodist Episcopal creed.

In 1867 Miss Mary E. Scarborough, of Sabula, became his wife, and they have had four children, of whom they have lost two.

Mr. Hilsinger has a modest, unassuming appearance, and a stranger would not be likely to estimate him according to his ability and worth. He has been, and is, a very useful citizen of Jackson county, those who know him best having the highest esteem for him.

HON. JONATHAN C. HALL,

BURLINGTON.

JONATHAN CHAPIN HALL was born in Batavia county, New York, on the 27th of February, 1808. He was the third child of Colonel Samuel Hall and Hannah Chapin Hall, who were pioneers of that county, having settled there in 1804.

Judge Hall was eminently a self-made man. His early life was that of a farm boy, his father having at an early day cleared a farm out of the heavy forests. His early culture was obtained at the common schools and Middlebury (now Wyoming) Academy. By his own exertions he received a good English education, having taught school for three years during the winter to defray the expenses of his summer tuition. After leaving school he joined a civil engineering corps, and surveyed into sections Genesee and adjoining counties.

In 1828 he began reading law at Albany, New York, under the instruction of Abram Van Vecten, and continued until 1829, when he entered the law office of Coles and Andrews, in Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until 1830. He removed to Zanesville, Ohio, and completed his legal studies under Judge Keith, of that place. In this year he was admitted to the bar at Columbus, and locating at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, at once commenced the practice of his profession. On the 12th of June, 1832, he was married to Miss Achsah F. Childs, at Bethany, New York. His practice increased and it was not long until he was engaged in nearly all the important litigation in that portion of the state. But in 1839, induced in some degree by the unfortunate results of the financial troubles of 1836–7, but more especially in consequence of the death of a favorite child, whose loss rendered him dissatisfied with his surroundings, he removed to what was then the far west, and temporarily stopped at Burlington, Iowa territory. He concluded to locate at Mount Pleasant, Henry county, to which place he removed in January, 1840. During his first year he succeeded in establishing himself in an extensive practice, attending courts in eleven counties. He witnessed the organization and opening of the first courts in many counties, and for many years in the early history of Iowa was retained in important litigation in all parts of the state and in Illinois. In 1845 he was elected a member of the first constitutional convention, and shortly after the close of the session he removed to Burlington, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1854 he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the state, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. J. F. Kinney. The opinions written by him appear in fourth G. Green's "Reports." In 1855 he was elected president of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, and it was largely owing to his indomitable energy and perseverance that that enterprise was organized upon a successful basis. In the Presidential campaign of 1856 he was again elected member of the constitutional convention that framed the present funda-

mental law, under which the state government is organized. He was an active and influential member of the convention, and to his exertions and influence is greatly due the superior educational system of Iowa. In the discussions to be found in the constitutional debates remains a perpetual monument of his research, broad and liberal views, candor, unselfish and disinterested zeal for the public good. He was elected a member of the ninth general assembly of the state in 1859, and consented to forego his professional duties for that purpose at the solicitations of his professional brethren, who wished his influence and judgment in the preparation of the revision of the laws, which it had been appointed for that assembly to frame and enact. He was a member of every constitutional convention, and was regarded as one of the founders of the state, and did more, perhaps, toward framing the state government than any other single individual, and was always the uncompromising champion of the educational interests; his first act in the young territory being to assist in founding an academy, which has since developed into the Iowa Wesleyan University. The State University found in him a staunch supporter. To his liberal views the beneficent provisions of the homestead and other exemptions are due, while his practical judgment was largely influential in the adoption of a form of procedure which, for its justice and simplicity, its freedom from technicalities and evasions, has probably no superior. He was regarded as one of the prominent lawyers of the northwest, comprehensive in his views, clear and perspicuous in argument, and of great power as an advocate.

In politics, he was an unswerving democrat, a prominent, honored and influential member of that party. During the Buchanan campaign he made one hundred and seventeen speeches, which received the commendation of his friends and the respectful consideration of his political opponents.

Socially, he was a man of great heart; his charity and liberality were scarcely limited by his means. In kindness and tender consideration for all his fellows he was without many equals, and none could say of him that he ever intentionally did any man a wrong. He was an extraordinary man in all the elements of greatness, his presence was commanding, and his supremacy was written in his person and features; his fair fame will ever remain a proud legacy to the state he so greatly honored.

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS,

NEW HAMPTON.

THE oldest journalist in Chickasaw county, Iowa, in age and in occupancy of the editorial chair, is George M. Reynolds, proprietor of the New Hampton "Courier." He left home just as he had entered on his teens; received most of his education at the printer's case, and is to-day one of the best informed men in the county. Mr. Reynolds is the son of a cloth manufacturer, Joseph Reynolds, and was born in Rahway, New Jersey, on the 13th of November, 1814. His grandfather, John Reynolds, was a revolutionary soldier, and a pensioner until his death.

The maiden name of George's mother was Effie Marsh, and her grandfather, Christopher Marsh, was a captain of scouts for General Washington. He was caught by the tories and marched, in his drawers and stocking feet, to Trenton, New Jersey, whence he was subsequently released by General Washington during the battle at that place.

George attended a district school, and worked at home until fourteen years old, and from that age to that of twenty-one, was in a printing office at Montrose, Pennsylvania. He then spent three years in New York city, mostly in the office of the "Courier and Enquirer," published by James Watson Webb; was two years in the office of the Mobile, Alabama, "Advertiser," and the same period in the office of the Montgomery "Journal," edited by Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, then a state senator from Alabama, and afterward member of congress. He then went to Louisiana and published papers six years, and returned to the north in 1848. He established the "National Reformer," at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, and the next year removed the establishment to Carbondale and started the Lackawanna "Journal," which he conducted for nine years, and sold in May, 1858. He came to Dubuque, Iowa, the next month, and worked on the Dubuque "Daily Times," Jesse Clement, editor. In 1859 he removed into the interior of Iowa, and became one of the pub-

lishers of the "Cedar Valley News," of Bradford, Chickasaw county, and in June, 1862, purchased a half interest in the New Hampton "Courier," and settled in this place.

In 1868 Mr. Reynolds became sole proprietor of the "Courier," and still owns and conducts it. It is a quarto six-column sheet, very neatly printed, and edited with much care and ability. Mr. Reynolds is one of the best printers in the Cedar Valley country, and takes great pleasure and, it is not unlikely, some pride, in publishing a model county paper. He has built himself a pleasant home at the county seat, and has probably ended his peregrinations as a newspaper publisher. At the head of the official paper of the county, in comfortable circumstances, and surrounded by many friends who appreciate his journalistic services, he seems to be contented and happy.

Mr. Reynolds is a well-read politician, is a republican, with whig antecedents, and has a good deal of influence in the politics of the county. The same is true of his influence many years ago in Alabama, Louisiana and Pennsylvania. He is a member of the blue lodge in the Masonic fraternity.

Miss Harriet Clark, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, became his wife in September, 1847, and they have one child, Dimock D., a printer in his father's office.

Mr. Reynolds is a man of great industry, good social qualities, and an interesting converser, especially on the political history of the country for the last forty years.

CHARLES B. RICHARDS,

FORT DODGE.

SEVERAL of the early settlers in Fort Dodge, Iowa, have been eminently successful. They were men of intellectual, moral and physical stamina, industrious, energetic and shrewd, and early laid a good foundation, and have built slowly yet safely and surely. Among these men is Charles Benedict Richards, a native of New York. He was born at Warrensburg, Warren county, on the 13th of August, 1833. His father, Pelatiah Richards, was a lumber dealer. His mother belonged to the Benedict family, noted for the great number of its clergymen, college teachers and jurists. The heads of both the Richards and Benedict families emigrated to this country only a few years after the Mayflower arrived, and have furnished their full share of the distinguished scholars, professional men and patriots of the land.

The grandfather of Charles Benedict Richards, and five of that ancestor's brothers, were soldiers in the revolutionary army.

From a very early age the subject of this sketch was kept at school at North Granville, Glen Falls and Kinderhook Academies, and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, graduating from the last-named school in 1854. He studied law with Hon. Joshua A. Spencer, of Utica, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1855. After practicing one year in his native town he immigrated to Iowa, and located at Fort Dodge in March, 1856. The first eight or nine years in this state he devoted almost exclusively to his profession, building up a business of which any young man might be proud. A few years ago he organized the First National Bank of Fort Dodge, and owned nearly half of its stock. Two or three years since he sold out, and went into the coal business, and in partnership with Hon. J. F. Duncombe owns four mines in Webster and Greene counties. He is treasurer of the Greene County Coal Company, which owns the celebrated Snake Creek coal mines. His great energy and business talent, now largely devoted to the development of the coal interest of the Des Moines valley, are reaping rich returns, the usual reward of industry wisely applied.

Mr. Richards has never sought political preferment, and has uniformly given his professional and other business precedence over politics, helping others to offices which he would not take himself. Yet he had not been in Iowa a year before the office of prosecuting attorney was thrust upon him. At that time every county had such an officer, and Webster county was more than three times its present size. It included Humboldt and Hamilton counties. He held the office until January, 1859.

In March, 1857, when forty-nine persons were massacred by the Sioux Indians at Spirit lake, Dickinson county, Mr. Richards raised one of the three companies of volunteers that went out to bury the

Chas. P. B. Richards

dead, and, if need be, protect the living. He was captain of company A, and ex-Governor Carpenter was one of the privates. They had to march through three feet of snow, and for seventeen days Captain Richards did not take off his overcoat. Mr. Burkholder, one of his company, was frozen to death. On his return from the burial of the dead, he was appointed commissary and quartermaster-general of the state, having charge of all the troops which, for two or three years, the state kept on the frontier.

In April, 1861, Mr. Richards was appointed registrar of the United States land office, for the district of lands subject to sale at Fort Dodge, holding that responsible position eight years, and discharging its duties with great executive ability.

He has long been a member of the encampment of Odd-Fellows.

He is a regular attendant on divine worship, but holds membership in no church. He has always been a firm republican.

On the 14th of June, 1857, he was married to Miss Mary J. Olcutt, of Fort Dodge, a refined and intelligent lady, by whom he has two sons.

Mr. Richards and his partner, Mr. Duncombe, have done most of the work on the first fifty-three miles of the Iowa and Pacific railway, eastward of Fort Dodge. They have also built railroads to two coal mines in this county, and are at this time (autumn of 1876) laying the track to a mine in Greene county. The enterprise of Mr. Richards crops out in new undertakings from year to year, and every bold push which he makes tends to improve the country as well as his own fortune. He is one of the nation's wealth-producers.

WILLIAM GARRETT,

BURLINGTON.

WILLIAM GARRETT, cashier of the Iowa State Savings Bank, Burlington, Iowa, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on the 18th of June, 1823. His parents were William and Ann Garrett *née* McConathy, who were married in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1822. His father was born and brought up in Caroline county, Virginia, and died in Louisville, Kentucky, in June 1830. His mother, with four young children, was left in rather destitute circumstances, and removed soon after to Hunter's Bottom, Trimble county, Kentucky, fifty miles above Louisville. His mother was a daughter of Captain Jacob McConathy, who settled at Lexington in 1797, and erected and owned the first steam mill in the place, and supposed to be the first in Kentucky. While living at Hunter's Bottom he attended the common schools of the country four or five years. In 1834 his mother remarried, and in March, 1836, left Kentucky for the far west, and arrived at Flint Hills (now Burlington), then in Michigan Territory, on the 11th of April, 1836, where he has resided since. He attended a grammar and writing school and worked on a farm till October, 1837, when he engaged as a boy in the store of Webber and Remey, who kept a stock of general merchandise, for his board and clothes, remaining for three years, when he engaged as salesman in the store of Shepherd Leffler and Co. for a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum and board (Mr. Leffler was for some years a member of congress, and in 1875 the democrat candidate for governor); here he remained two years, as also one year with another house, and went to Wheeling, West Virginia, during the winter of 1843–44, and was engaged in the house of Lazier and Cox, of that place. On the 1st of March, 1844, he staged it over the mountains to Baltimore, and purchased a stock of goods, with which he returned to Burlington and opened his store on the 1st of April, 1844, before he was twenty-one years of age. He was assisted by Mr. M. B. Cox, who had formerly been a merchant at Burlington. He remained in business till 1853, when he was elected sheriff of the county as the whig candidate; to this office he was reëlected in 1855. In 1857 he was nominated as the republican candidate for county judge, but was defeated, the democrats carrying the county. He then engaged with William H. Postlewait as book-keeper and salesman, remaining two years, when he formed a copartnership with Mr. Postlewait and John W. Rhodes, under the firm name of Garrett, Rhodes and Co., remaining in business until early in 1862, when the firm closed up their business, he retiring after being in merchandising for nearly twenty-one years, having conducted it with much success and accrued a competence. His old friend, Major Remey, was elected

recorder and treasurer of the county, Mr. Garrett going with him as his deputy, remaining till the 1st of January, 1863, when he was elected by the republican party clerk of the district courts, and board of county supervisors in October, 1862, and afterward five times reëlected, serving as clerk until the 1st of September, 1874. Having been elected cashier of the Iowa State Savings Bank by the directors, he resigned as clerk and accepted that of cashier, having served the county eleven years and eight months as clerk.

Mr. Garrett has acquired a good name in the community, and is a public-spirited citizen, active in all progress, enterprising, and greatly esteemed. In October, 1844, he became a member of Washington Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, then the only lodge in the state, and has remained a member until this date, and is now the oldest initiate in the lodge. He became associated with Eureka Encampment No. 2 in May, 1848 (being a charter member), in which he still remains, having passed the chairs in both lodge and encampment. He became a member of the grand lodge of the state in 1849, and in October, 1852, was elected grand secretary; has been reëlected each year since, often by acclamation, and when he serves out his present term will have been in that office twenty-five years, and is now the senior grand secretary of the order. When he was initiated there were but sixteen members in the state, and now there are over eighteen thousand in good standing. He was representative of his encampment in 1852, when the grand encampment was instituted, and was elected grand junior warden, and in 1855 was elected grand scribe, and reëlected each year since by acclamation, and at the same session was elected as grand representative to Grand Lodge of the United States, and served as such six sessions.

His religious views are in accordance with the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he has been a member for over thirty years, being confirmed in 1855; he has served as vestryman and secretary and treasurer, and is treasurer at present time, but his views having gone beyond the old landmarks, he respects the religious convictions of all.

In politics, he has been a whig, and is now a republican, though never an active partisan, and was formerly a great admirer of Henry Clay. He served his ward as alderman two years in the city council, and has been secretary of the Aspen Grove Cemetery Association for over ten years.

He was married on the 9th of May, 1848, to Miss Martha Rorer, eldest daughter of the Hon. David Rorer, of Burlington, and they have had nine children, five sons and four daughters, of which seven are now living, four sons and three daughters. The eldest son is book-keeper in the Merchants National Bank, is married, and resides in the city; the others still remain at home with their parents. His mother resides with him at the advanced age of seventy-two years.

As a business man and financier, he is eminently conservative and safe, and in private life much respected and beloved by his friends and associates. William Garrett has earned a reputation and a name by patient industry and honesty, and he well deserves his place among the self-made men of our country.

HON. JOHN HALL,

ELDORA.

THE first mayor of Eldora was not taken from the older class of residents. Comparatively a new comer was selected, probably because of his eminent practical business abilities, such as a young city requires at the head of its municipal affairs. John Hall, on whom this honor was conferred, is a native of Massachusetts, he having been born in Ashburnham, Worcester county, September 19, 1827. He took the full name of his father. His mother was of the Shepherd family, of Vermont. His grandfather, though a lad when the revolutionary war broke out, served in some capacity.

John Hall, senior, moved with his family to Vermont, when the son was about nine years old, there, as in Massachusetts, cultivating a farm. In 1846 the whole family immigrated to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. While in New England, the son had only the educational privileges afforded by the common school. At twenty years of age he went into a cabinet and chair shop with an older brother, at Sheboygan Falls, and worked at that trade until 1860, most of the time in Waushara county. Four years afterward Mr. Hall went into the Wisconsin pinery, manufacturing lumber for two years. On the

11th of July, 1866, he removed to Eldora, where he has successfully prosecuted the lumber trade. He is one of that class of men who, whatever the traffic in which they engage, oversee all the details of their business, and do not hesitate to put their hands to the work when the occasion demands; hence his prosperity.

In 1860 he was elected treasurer of Waushara county, Wisconsin, and filled the office two years. He was elected county judge two years later, and resigned that office when he went into the pinery. At the same time he vacated the editorial chair of the Waushara county "Argus," which he had filled two years, disposing of the paper to A. P. Lockerby. He was chosen mayor of Eldora in August, 1869, and served one year. In 1875 Mr. Hall was elected to the lower house of the general assembly, and the office of representative he now holds. In the session of 1876 he was on the committees on claims, highways and bridges, fish and game, appropriations and reform school, and did good service on them all. His industrious habits and practical good sense made him a valuable member of that body.

Mr. Hall has been a republican since there was such a party. He is not a member of any church.

He belongs to the Masonic order, and is high priest of Evergreen Chapter, No. 55.

On the 14th of April, 1854, he married Miss Mary E. Maxson, of Waushara county, Wisconsin, and has five children.

CHARLES HENDRIE,

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

THE subject of this sketch was born on the 3d of February, 1814, at Stamford, Fairfield county, Connecticut.

He received a good common-school education, and while yet a boy manifested quite a mechanical genius. He was employed for two years as clerk in the post-office at Stamford, it being the distributing office for the western part of the state, and at the age of fifteen went to Danbury, Connecticut, with a view to learning the trade of pattern making and of becoming a machinist.

In 1837 he removed to Marietta, Ohio, and was there employed in a foundry until 1842, when he settled at Burlington, Iowa. There he built the first foundry that was established in the territory. The capacity of this was afterward largely increased by the extension of the building and the addition of a large amount of machinery.

In 1855 he took a contract for building the Burlington and Missouri railroad from Burlington to the Skunk river, a distance of thirty-four miles, and finished his contract in July, 1857, it being the first section of the road that was completed.

In 1858 and 1859 he erected the custom-house and marine hospital at Galena, Illinois, and during the last-named year removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and built the Council Bluffs Ironworks.

In 1860 he took a contract for building the Council Bluffs and Saint Joseph railroad from Council Bluffs to the state line, about fifty miles. After grading a considerable distance, and supplying a large quantity of ties and other material, the enterprise was abandoned by reason of the civil war, which had already opened, and he sold his interest to the city, which afterward sold the same to a Mr. Phillips, of New York, who completed and extended the road.

In 1862 Mr. Hendrie opened trade between Council Bluffs and the mountain regions of Colorado, by establishing lines of transportation; and during the first year transported to the mines three hundred thousand dollars' worth of mills for crushing quartz, the principal part of which was taken to Central City and the adjacent country. The enterprise was at that time extremely hazardous by reason of the depredations which were constantly occurring at the hands of the Cheyenne, the Sioux and the Arrapahoe Indians, and many thrilling adventures were encountered; a single instance will suffice to indicate something of the dangers. Mr. Hendrie had dispatched a train of seventy wagons with three hundred and fifty mules, and about one hundred men, from Plattsmouth to Denver, Colorado. When the train reached the junction of the Nebraska City and Atchison wagon road the men, hearing of the ravages of the Indians in burning ranches, plundering trains, massacring the teamsters, etc., refused to proceed further. Mr. Hendrie, learning from his wagon-master of the state of affairs, determined to go out to the plains. Arriving at the place of rendezvous, he found besides his own train

another belonging to Mr. John Langley. The men had all refused to advance further; but when Mr. Hendrie decided that he would take the train through, they agreed to accompany him. Starting out, they experienced no difficulty till they reached Julesburg, but there were surrounded by about three thousand Indians, and for three days were obliged to fortify their position, and keep the savages at bay until the arrival of United States troops under Colonel Livingston, of Plattsmouth. In 1862, seeing the need of a foundry and machine shop at Central City, Mr. Hendrie proceeded thither and erected such an establishment, operating it chiefly for repairing machinery which was taken to the mines from Iowa. The business was first conducted under the firm name of Hendrie and Butler; later the name changed to Hendrie and Brother, and at the present time, 1877, is known as Hendrie, Brother and Bolthoff. As indicating something of the extent of his operations in this line, it may be stated that after the establishment of his foundry he took a train with quartz mills from Council Bluffs by the way of Fort Laramie and Fort Phil Kearney, and thence by the way of the Powder River route, by the base of the Big Horn Mountains, and by the Yellowstone and Boseman, down the Gallatin Valley to Virginia City, Montana Territory. He has also transported large quantities of other machinery by the way of Fort Benton, on the Missouri river, and hauled overland thence to Helena, the freight bill amounting to twelve thousand dollars. At one time on his return from Denver to Council Bluffs laden with passengers, men, women and children, his train was snowed in, and he was obliged to pay eighty dollars for firewood to cook breakfast.

In 1874 Mr. Hendrie, together with other citizens, built the Council Bluffs paper-mill. This establishment was soon afterward destroyed by fire, but rebuilt in 1875, and is now in successful operation.

Such is an imperfect outline of the business career of one who in the face of every difficulty has steadily persevered in his work, and by the force of his own native energy, enterprise and ability attained to an honorable position among his fellow-citizens. His course throughout has been marked by fair and generous dealing, and he now enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him.

In political sentiment he was formerly a whig. He afterward took an active part in organizing the republican party in Iowa, and has since been identified with that body. He took an active interest in the Kansas struggle, and contributed toward it a considerable amount of money. He is associated with the Congregational church.

Of his three sons, one of them is engaged in business in Colorado and the two youngest in California. Charles F. is a graduate of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, as is also the second son, William C. · The youngest, Edward B., is a graduate of the Philadelphia Polytechnic College. He also has one daughter, who is a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary.

HARRISON S. HOWELL,

KEOKUK.

HARRISON SCOTT HOWELL was born in Cleves, Ohio, near Cincinnati, on the 30th of April, 1830, and is son of Daniel G. Howell and Jean E. Howell *née* Lyall. His mother was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and a descendant of an old Huguenot family. His father was born in a block-house in North Bend, Ohio, and was the first white male child born between the two Miamis. He died a short time since. His mother is still living, and to her loving counsel and pious life he is much indebted.

His early education was acquired in the common schools of the country, helping on the farm summers, and attending school in the winters till his sixteenth year, when he entered Farmers College, an institution of learning of much prominence at College Hill, Ohio, graduating second in the class, and taking the honors. He then returned to the farm, where he remained about a year, part of which he traveled. But becoming dissatisfied with farming, and having a decided taste for law, he determined to make it his profession. But being without means, and his father having a large family could give him no aid, he resolved, therefore, to maintain himself while engaged in studying. To this end he came to Cincinnati, and entered the office of Pugh and Pendleton, working in the clerk's office day-time and studying nights, but finished his studies with

Adam N. Riddle, being admitted to the bar in 1854. He practiced at the Cincinnati bar for nearly two years, when he removed to Keokuk, Iowa. Of industrious habits, resolute and ambitious in spirit, he was successful from the start, and soon built up a large practice. In 1864, when city and county were repudiating their railroad bonds, he was employed by eastern capitalists, who had their money invested, for their collection, and obtained the first judgments in Iowa, in their interests, in the United States courts of Iowa, and also in the supreme court of the United States. He was attorney and collector of assessment for the Republic Insurance Company of Chicago (for four states, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska), and was particularly successful. Mr. Howell has been very prominent as a temperance man, working in its cause against the liquor traffic.

He is a member and elder in the Presbyterian church, and for over twenty years continuously superintendent of the Sunday-schools.

In politics, before coming to Iowa, he was a strong democrat, but since has voted according to his judgment for the best men on either ticket. His practice is large in United States courts, extending from Chicago, Illinois, to Topeka, Kansas.

He married in 1854 Miss Annie E. Redman, of Cincinnati, who died in 1863. In 1867 he married Miss Lucy S. Taylor, daughter of Colonel William H. H. Taylor, formerly postmaster at Cincinnati, and granddaughter of William Henry Harrison, President of the United States. The faculty of Mr. Howell for making and holding friends is one of his remarkable characteristics. This is shown by the friendship of the people for him, notwithstanding the litigations involving their interests in which he has so long and often engaged.

As a speaker and writer, he is clear and argumentative, arranging his subjects systematically, and clothing his ideas in appropriate words, of which he seems to have a ready command.

ELBRIDGE D. RAND,

BURLINGTON.

ELBRIDGE D. RAND, lumber dealer, Burlington, Iowa, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, on the 22d of July, 1814, and is the eldest son of Samuel and Mary Rand *née* Carter. His father died when he was quite young, leaving him to care for himself, and he worked out for a living till the age of fifteen years, when he went to Providence, Rhode Island, and served an apprenticeship in the soap and candle business. Meanwhile he acquired a little education irregularly at the common schools of the country, working nights and mornings for his board. In 1835 he was employed by J. and N. Fisher to superintend their pork-packing business at Hamilton, Ohio. Here he remained two years, and started west to engage with a brother of the Fishers in the pork-packing business, but was deterred. He then engaged at Quincy, Illinois, in farming, stock raising and pork packing, but finding it a losing operation, removed to what was then called the "New Purchase," in Iowa. Not being contented here, he decided to accept Mr. Fisher's proposition to engage with him in pork packing at Lacon.

He started for that place, but owing to the lameness of one of his horses he was detained for some weeks, and not having the means to go on, nor to meet his expenses should he stay, decided to look for employment, which he found with Bridgeman and Parridge, in their pork-house at Burlington. In the winter, it being very dull in the pork business, he with the help of a friend purchased a dray, and being nearly the only one in town, it was in great demand. He hired a man to run it during the days, when he was otherwise engaged, and drove it nights himself. This gave him a start, as he made money at it, and putting his savings in real estate, it proved a winning speculation. He remained with this firm till 1843, when he went into partnership with Peasley and Brooks in the lumber, provision and packing business, and continued with them three years, when he met with a heavy loss, occasioned by following the advice of the senior partner, which stripped him of everything but his real estate. He then borrowed money and built a packing house of his own, which he conducted with marked success financially, and which was the foundation of his present fortune. He carried on this and the lumber business till 1850, when he went into the lumber business exclusively, and now has the largest trade of the kind in the state. Besides the mammoth yards of E. D. Rand and Co., at

Burlington, they have branches in twelve different places in the west, and handle annually twenty million feet of lumber, besides immense quantities of lath, shingles, etc., and employ an average force of over a hundred persons, at an expense of over a thousand dollars a week. They usually carry ten million feet of lumber in stock, and their shipments reach throughout the entire western country.

He is a director in the First National Bank, and of National State Bank, of which he formerly was president.

He was married on the 6th of April, 1837, to Miss Sarah A. Proud, of Centerville, Ohio, who died in 1850, and he was again married on the 13th of June, 1852, to Mrs. C. A. Roberts, of Burlington.

Mr. Rand is a firm believer in republican principles, though not a politician. In 1856 he was elected to the legislature, and served one term, and also several times as alderman.

He is a member of the Congregational church. It will be seen from this brief record that he has had a remarkable career. Impelled by worthy ambition he has made his way in the world, and achieved, mainly by his own exertions, an enviable position among the self-made and successful business men of the day.

JAMES HAGERMAN,

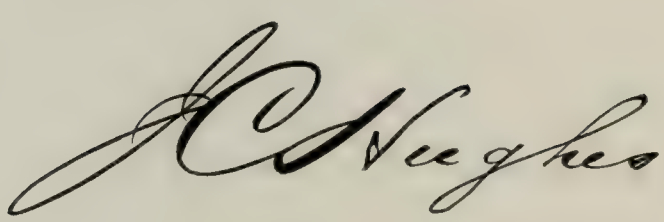
KEOKUK.

JAMES HAGERMAN was born in Clark county, Missouri, on the 26th of November, 1848. His father, B. F. Hagerman, was born in Virginia, and is of German descent, and immigrated to Missouri when a boy. His mother was Ann S. Hagerman *née* Cowgil, of Kentucky. James was educated at the Christian Brothers' College, at St. Louis, Missouri. As a student, he acquired a taste for mathematics and literature, and by close application to his studies he gained the prizes in every department, numbering some fifteen or sixteen, and was the acknowledged leader of all the games and sports of the college. From his earliest youth he took a lively interest in political and legal discussions, and, fostered by his father and mother, who had brothers that were lawyers and politicians, and by meeting with members of the bar, who visited his home on their circuit travels, he imbibed an early taste for law, and took much pleasure in listening to a political speech or learned plea. At college, in the debating societies and at the exercises of the college, he showed an aptitude as a declaimer and debater, as well as a writer. These, taken together with his desire for the legal profession and the wishes of his parents, decided his course. He left college in 1864, and removed with his parents to Keokuk, Iowa, where he began reading law in the office of Rankin and McCrary, and was admitted by Chief Justice Wagner, of the supreme court of Missouri, in December, 1866, to practice law in all the courts of that state. He not being twenty-one years of age, could not be admitted to the courts of Iowa, but, there being no restriction by the laws of Missouri on account of age, he was admitted there. He remained with Rankin and McCrary till 1869, when he removed to Palmyra, Missouri, and formed a partnership with Colonel H. S. Lipscomb, a prominent lawyer of that place. He remained at Palmyra only a year, but while there had a useful experience in witnessing, and to a limited extent taking part in, what is known as a circuit practice, that is, going from county to county and trying cases. Believing that the field was not large enough at Palmyra, he determined to leave it, and being persuaded by friends was prevailed upon to return to Keokuk, which he did in September, 1870, and formed a copartnership with Hon. John N. Irwin, present member of legislature from Lee county, and later formed the law firm of McCrary, Hagerman and McCrary. He has been constantly and actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and especially in the adjoining counties of Missouri, where he had cases involving large amounts. He has shown great aptitude in trial cases, displaying more than ordinary ability.

In religion, he is liberal, the member of no sect, yet having great faith in the vital truth and power of the christian religion.

He was married on the 26th of October, 1871, to Miss Maggie M. Walker, of Palmyra, Missouri, who, on her mother's side, is a direct descendant of the Lees, of Virginia.

He has always taken an active interest in politics, yet has firmly resisted the numerous requests of his



friends to become a candidate. He is a liberal democrat, and, although not of age, stumped part of Missouri in 1868 for Seymour and Blair, and later was an ardent supporter of Greeley and Brown, and during the campaign made a number of speeches.

Mr. Hagerman is one of the most promising young members of the bar in Iowa; he is a gentleman of decided ability, and bids fair in the not far distant future to stand at the head of his profession in the state.

JOSEPH C. HUGHES, M.D.,

KEOKUK.

JOSEPH C. HUGHES, ex-surgeon-general of the State of Iowa, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of April, 1821, and is a son of John and Eliza Hughes. He completed his collegiate course at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, from which institution, after entering his profession, he received the degree of A.M. He was a member of the Franklin Literary Society, and one of her contestants for the honors which he received. Was a graduate in medicine of the University of Maryland at Baltimore in 1845; was the student of Joseph Perkins, M.D., of that city. His tastes and early ambitions were for the profession of medicine and surgery, and to this end he applied himself. In the spring of 1845, after his graduation, he located at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio. Here he remained five years, enjoying a lucrative practice, during which he devoted much of his time to the study of anatomy and surgery, and the preparation of anatomical and surgical appliances. In the fall of 1850 he was invited to the demonstratorship of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, then the medical department of the Iowa State University, which he accepted, moving to the state in 1850, and settling at Keokuk, where he commenced practice, attending also to his duties in the college. The professor of anatomy, N. Hard, M.D., of Aurora, Illinois, having been called home on account of sickness in his family, he delivered nearly half of the course on anatomy during the sessions of 1850–51. In the winter of 1851 he was elected to fill the chair of anatomy, which he occupied for two years. During the winter of 1852 he was elected dean of the faculty, and in the spring of 1853 he was elected to the chair of surgery, which position, with that of dean of the institute, he has held ever since. For three sessions, when the institute was struggling into maturity and prominence, Dr. Hughes performed double duty, lecturing twice and often three times a day, filling the department of anatomy as well as surgery; and to him, more than any other individual, belongs the honor of having built up and maintained one of the most flourishing medical institutes of the west. The college building, which is one of the most substantial edifices in the state, with its valuable museum and appliances for teaching, is owned by him, and his efforts for more than a quarter of a century have been devoted to its success. The College of Physicians and Surgeons occupies a prominent position among the institutions of learning in the west, being patronized by students from all sections of the country. Hughes' Medical and Surgical Infirmary, and Eye and Ear Institute, connected with the college, is an enterprise of his own and under his entire management, and is largely instrumental as one of the elements of success in the growth of the college, offering to the student from its numerous clinics every advantage for observation and the study of his profession.

At the outbreak of the rebellion Dr. Hughes was appointed by Governor Kirkwood surgeon-general of the state, which position he filled during the war. He organized and had professional charge of the army hospitals at Keokuk for several months. These hospitals were among the largest in the west, having as many as two thousand patients within the wards at one time. He was also president of the board of medical examiners of the state during the war. In 1866 he was elected by the American Medical Association as one of her vice-presidents, also a delegate of the association as its representative to the British Association for the Promotion of Science, the Provincial Medical Association of Great Britain, the American Medical Society of Paris, and such other scientific bodies in Europe as may affiliate with said association; and, accompanied by his wife, daughter and eldest son, spent the summer of that year in an extended trip on the

continent of Europe. He has been twice president of the State Medical Society, and for a time editor of the Iowa "Medical Journal," and has written a number of articles upon medical and surgical subjects for publication. He is the author of the new mode of operating upon bones, by which straightness as well as length may be secured. He has operated by the bilateral method forty-six times for lithotomy (stone in the bladder), with but four deaths, and on one patient performed the operation four times successfully, which is the only case on record in this country.

He was married at Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1848, to Miss Amanda T. McGugin, only child of D. L. McGugin, M.D., and Eleanor McGugin. Dr. McGugin was a practitioner of medicine in Mount Vernon, Ohio; was surgeon in the Mexican war, as also surgeon in the late war, and for fifteen years a professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk. He died in June, 1865, aged fifty-eight years.

Dr. Hughes never mingled in politics, although a strong partisan, first a whig and then a republican.

In his religious belief he is a Presbyterian.

His family consists of four children, three sons and a daughter. His eldest son, J. C. Hughes, junior, M.D., was elected professor of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the spring of 1876, and is now in Edinburgh, Scotland, attending the University there, preparing himself for the position to which he was elected. This is his second trip to that country, having made it in 1866, accompanying his father. Dr. Hughes is a delegate from Iowa to the National Medical Congress, which meets in Philadelphia in September of the present year. He is the leading surgeon of the west; has been successful financially, and his position and practice yields him a handsome income.

EDWARD H. HAZEN, M.D.,

DAVENPORT.

EDWARD HAMLIN HAZEN was born at Elyria, Ohio, on the 12th of April, 1834, and is the son of Edward and Minerva C. Hazen *née* Hamlin. His father was the author of "Technology of Professions and Trades," published by Harpers, also of a grammar and a number of school books. He was a native of New York. He died on the 24th of April, 1877, in his eightieth year.

Edward's early boyhood was passed in the eastern states in the quiet attainment of a rudimentary education. Through home discipline he was led in early childhood to form habits of observation, which proved invaluable in later life. Lacking robustness in early manhood, a collegiate course was abandoned, and for several years certain avocations were followed with a view of acquiring physical strength and a knowledge of the world. He commenced the study of medicine in Ohio, and attended his first course of lectures at the Michigan University in Ann Arbor during the winter of 1860–61. At the breaking out of the rebellion he joined the first three-years regiment raised in Michigan, and participated in the Bull Run battles of the 18th and 21st of July. He remained one year in the volunteer service and was honorably discharged, when he entered the regular army as hospital steward, serving three years in the general hospitals of Alexandria under United States surgeons Porter, Summers and Page, receiving his discharge on the 22d of June, 1865. He was much favored by these officers in the practice of medicine and surgery, often supplying the place of contract surgeons in operations and in the wards as physician. During the latter part of his last year of service he was engaged in compiling and arranging the history of cases for the surgeon general's office and army museum, which gave him valuable information. He resumed the study of medicine at the Charity Hospital Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated in 1866. After practicing one year in Buffalo, New York, he concluded to make a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear, and to try his fortune in the west. He came to Davenport in 1867, and opening an office attended to general practice, but gave special attention to these branches. He was for four years lecturer in the State University on ophthalmology and otology, and during that time built up the most successful clinic in the university. He has done everything for the purpose of improvement in his specialty. The best written authorities have had his attention, and he has received instruction from those in our own country who are eminent in

E. A. Hazen

this profession. In 1872 he traveled in Europe and attended the clinics of those highest in reputation in the old world, and frequented the hospitals devoted to these diseases. Increased practice from all parts of the west, demanding that facilities for the accommodation of patients be provided, led him to establish an infirmary. The institution is delightfully situated, modern in its architecture, comfortably fitted up, and the only institution of its kind of any importance in the state. His practice is large and constantly increasing, and much of his success may be attributed to his careful attention to the details of his profession, and his particular adaptation to the branches to which he has devoted himself. He has been president of the Scott County Medical Society, vice-president of the Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical Associations, president of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, a member of the American Medical Association, the International Ophthalmological and the Otological Congresses.

He was an acceptable member of the Congregational church for five years, and withdrew; but still believes in the religion of paying his debts and living agreeably with his neighbors.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, having been a member of that order for twelve years.

He was married, in 1874, to Miss Sallie Feeman, of Lancaster, Ohio.

Dr. Hazen is of fine appearance, about medium height, and of prepossessing manner. He is an earnest worker and deserving of his success.

GEORGE BEED,

HAMPTON.

THOUSANDS of enterprising young Englishmen have heard of the rising west, and, attracted by its promising openings, have sailed for the New World, and proceeded directly to the land of prairies. Here with their business habits, acquired in the old country, they have cast themselves upon their own powers, and by industry and prudent management secured a competency, or become independent in a few years. To this class belongs George Beed, the subject of this sketch. He is the son of Thomas and Anne (George) Beed, and was born at Colyton, in Devonshire, on the 25th of June, 1832.

He attended school most of the time until he was sixteen years of age, and during the next ten years was employed as a clerk in the importing house of Ricketts, Boutcher and Co., in London. Thus thoroughly educated in a business line, and well read in American progress, and full of enthusiasm to visit the young west, and there select a home, he sailed for the United States, and reached Franklin county, Iowa, in the spring of 1856; purchasing a tract of land near the present site of Hampton, the county seat, he spent two years in its improvement. In 1858 and 1859 he was engaged in a steam grist-mill and saw-mill near Hampton, an enterprise which proved very unfortunate, he losing all he had.

The following year Mr. Beed served as deputy treasurer and recorder of the county, and a year later was elected treasurer and recorder. By repeated elections he served eight consecutive years, the last term of two years as treasurer only, the two county offices having been separated.

In 1870 he engaged largely in the real-estate business, to which he had previously given some attention, and became, in a short time, a heavy dealer in landed property. He owns a large quantity of improved lands, and has had over five thousand acres broken during his residence in the county. Indeed, very few-citizens, owners of real estate, have done more than he to develop the agricultural wealth of Franklin county.

In September, 1875, Mr. Beed organized the Citizens' Bank, of Hampton, he being one of the principal stockholders, and the president. It has already become a popular institution, and is doing a thrifty business.

Mr. Beed has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an officer in the same for many years, and is known for his liberal support of the gospel, and of every worthy benevolent enterprise.

In politics, he has always been identified with the republican party.

On the 18th of August, 1857, he was married to Miss Marinda Denman, of Erie county, Ohio, and by her has had five children, four of whom are now

living. Mrs. Beed died on the 2d of August, 1875. On the 12th of April, 1876, he was married a second time, to Miss Amelia Illingworth, of Hampton.

Mr. Beed is a leader in local enterprises. He obtained the subscriptions by which the right of way for the Central Railroad of Iowa was secured, bringing the road to Hampton, the natural line being about three miles east of town. He not only gave much time but much money to accomplish this end, and a failure would have been ruinous to the place.

Mr. Beed has been for several terms one of the school directors of the village, and cheerfully gives more or less time, from year to year, to advance its educational interests, and in many respects is one of the most enterprising and useful citizens of Franklin county.

Mr. Beed has eight brothers, seven of whom live in Franklin county. William, the eldest, is one of the most public-spirited men in his part of the state. All are hard-working men, who by their industry have placed themselves in easy circumstances.

JAMES P. GAGE,

LYONS.

JAMES P. GAGE was born on the 10th of June, 1810, at Stony Creek, Canada, a few miles east of Hamilton. His father, James Gage, was a farmer, and among the very first settlers in that section of country, then a wilderness. His paternal grandfather served as a soldier in the war for independence, and was killed on the Hudson river, some forty miles above New York city. He was a man highly esteemed and respected for his sterling integrity and patriotism. His mother, an estimable and worthy lady, was a native of North Carolina; and his maternal grandfather, sympathizing with the local prejudices of his neighborhood, espoused the cause of the tories during the American revolution. At the close of the war he settled in Canada, regretting sincerely his error of judgment that induced him to commit this political blunder, the great folly of his life. He died at an advanced age. His mother's maiden name was Mary Davis, and the middle letter in the name of the subject of this sketch is derived from the maternal grandmother, whose name was Phillips.

His parents were worthy and prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and being wealthy and liberal, contributed largely to its support and welfare. In his parental home, the early ministry of that denomination always found a hearty welcome and christian hospitality. The children of the family consisted of four sons and six daughters, all of whom arrived to maturity. The subject of this sketch recently assisted in celebrating the "golden wedding" of one of the surviving sisters, Mrs. L. D. Birely, residing in Canada.

In the schools of the neighborhood he received the rudiments of an English education, and was always first in his class among his school-fellows. In these early years he obtained the elements of a sound and practical education.

The children were early taught that industry is essential to success in life, and hence the boys and girls of the family were always engaged in some household duty, or useful employment on the farm. Hunting, trapping and field sports generally have always been very attractive to him. Through life his gun has afforded him the highest enjoyment and greatest amusement.

In a biographical sketch of this nature, the trifling incidents that enter into the life of an individual should be briefly noticed, as essential to the full and faithful delineation of character.

At the age of twenty-two, having been generously endowed by a gift from his father of a deed of seventy acres of good land, together with a horse and fifteen hundred dollars in cash, he left the parental mansion, and, in company with his brother, entered into the mercantile business in Wellington Square, some ten miles distant. The enterprise was conducted with prudence, and proved profitable. The brother having withdrawn, the business was continued by Mr. Gage with ability and success. Making his purchases principally in New York and Montreal, his business increased, and, to a limited extent, became the center of commercial transaction for that locality.

In his various business relations he soon acquired a reputation for financial ability and thoroughness in business, having no recollection of ever contracting an obligation that was not paid at maturity.

He has never sought nor accepted office, and belongs to no society. When a boy he joined the temperance movement, and, during the southern difficulties, the "Union League." His travels have been limited. Some thirty years since, however, he visited England, principally to improve his health. In 1836 he rode from Schenectady to Albany, a distance of sixteen miles, on the only railway at the time in America.

His first visit to Iowa was in 1853, with a view to land investments. Having made a large investment of some twenty-two hundred acres, near London, at one dollar per acre, he returned in the following year and made another large purchase in the same vicinity. He found the country attractive, and in 1855 settled on a farm of half a section (three hundred and twenty acres) in Jackson county. His experience, however, as a farmer, was not gratifying. To use his own expression, "he found the sun very hot, the acres very large, and good help very scarce."

About this time he established a grocery store in the city of Lyons, with Wm. Lyall as manager. He also invested in other property in the same vicinity, and finally, in 1858, moved hither with his family.

This enterprise is still in successful operation, doing business in a commodious edifice erected by himself. Associating himself principally with Messrs. Rands, he entered into the banking business, and early, with few associates, established the first national bank at Lyons, O. McMahon and he being the principal owners. He has been the president of the bank since its organization. In 1873 he erected in Clinton, Iowa, the building known as the Farmers and Citizens' Savings Bank. He is the owner of the building and nearly the entire stock of the institution. It enjoys a fair business, and is increasing in usefulness.

The extent and variety of his business relations, and the admirable manner in which they have been managed, furnish sufficient proof of his comprehensive intellect and thorough business capacity. His reputation for financial ability and integrity is so extensive that he is made the custodian of important trusts, not only in his own, but also in neighboring communities. His financial career has been characterized by remarkable success. He has proved what a man can do who depends upon himself, and is resolved to trust himself to the end. He did not believe that man is the creature, but the lord, of his circumstances. Those who hope for his success must adopt his means.

His religious views are peculiar and somewhat indefinite. He is neither a sceptic nor a sectarian; he believes all religion relates to life, and that the life of religion is to do good.

In politics, Mr. Gage is decidedly an independent thinker and actor, and has no sympathy with the party hacks who make politics a trade. Although not a partisan in politics, yet he is a firm believer in the science of self-government, and entertaining an abiding faith in the *Demos-Krotos* principle.

He was married on the 24th of November, 1836, to Mary Jane Davis, of Wellington Square, Canada. This lady died on the 7th of February, 1857. In 1858 was again united in matrimony, to Helen Julia Buck, of Palermo, Canada West. One son and two daughters are the result of the latter marriage. Mr. Bidwell Gage, the very efficient and gentlemanly cashier of the Farmers and Citizens' Savings Bank, is the only surviving issue of the former marriage.

Mr. Gage is a man of pleasing address; his manners are affable and courteous, yet manly and dignified. He has been highly favored by nature, being endowed with an active and comprehensive mind, singularly keen perceptions, and the most untiring energy. He is one of the most prominent and influential men in that region of Iowa where he resides, and, as a business man, has the confidence of a wide circle of merchants and capitalists, who find in him a prompt and trustworthy associate.

FREDERICK BECKER,

BURLINGTON.

THE subject of this sketch, a native of Westphalia, Prussia, was born on the 16th of December, 1824, the son of Ignatz and Elizabeth Becker. His father was a lawyer of considerable celebrity in his country. Frederick received his education at Coesfeld, Germany; and after completing a thorough classical course and graduating with honor, he, at the age of fourteen years, entered

a large manufacturing establishment for the purpose of learning a trade, and remained until 1846. He was next called to his military duties in the army, but after seven months of service was discharged by reason of ill health. After spending a short time with his brother in the wine business, he, in 1848, immigrated to America, and there found himself in a strange land without a friend. He at the first established a small hotel or boarding house, which he conducted with good success for about eighteen months, and at the expiration of that time removed to Buffalo, New York, and there resumed the same business, and continued it for nearly five years. Selling out his establishment, he next opened a wholesale liquor business, in partnership with his brother-in-law, which was conducted under the firm name of Funck and Becker. In 1857 he removed to the west, and settling at Burlington, at once resumed the liquor business, and by his native business ability, energy, enterprise and fair dealing, has accumulated a handsome fortune. During his early life Mr. Becker traveled extensively throughout Europe, gaining an experience and a knowledge of men and things that have been invaluable to him in all his subsequent business career.

His early religious training was under Catholic influences, but he is now very liberal in his views, belonging to no church organization.

In politics, also, he is very liberal, being bound by no party ties.

Mr. Becker was married on the 20th of June, 1848, to Miss Bettie Altrenter, of Bavaria.

He has rare personal characteristics, a commanding presence, and most excellent social qualities, and enjoys the highest confidence and esteem of all who know him.

HENRY C. HUNTSMAN, M.D.,

OSKALOOSA.

PROBABLY no man in the central part of the state is more thoroughly wedded to his profession than Dr. Huntsman, who has been a physician in Iowa (except when in the army) since 1851. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, on the 16th of September, 1826. His father, Howell Huntsman, a farmer in early life, and subsequently a general business man, was born in 1801, and is yet living at his home in La Porte, Indiana. The grandfather of Dr. Huntsman came over from Prussia, settled in New Jersey, and fought in the war during the administration of James Madison. The wife of Howell Huntsman was Sarah Rogan, whose ancestors were early emigrants from England to New England. When Henry C. was about five years old the family moved to Elkhart, Indiana, and a few years later removed to La Porte county, settling near La Porte city. There the son aided his father in cultivating land, receiving such education as could be obtained at a common school, and a few terms at Franklin College, Indiana, where he paid especial attention to the classics. He studied medicine at La Porte with Professors Meeker and Higday, of the medical college, which was then in its palmiest period; attended two courses of lectures at La Porte, another at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and graduated from the latter place in April, 1851.

Dr. Huntsman then removed to Iowa, and practiced medicine at Lafayette, Polk county,—a town since become extinct—about three years, and at Pella, Marion county, from 1855 until after the civil war had commenced. In the winter of 1861–62 he raised a company of volunteers, intending to enter the service with the 15th Iowa Infantry; but at the solicitation of his family he relinquished the idea of going into the line service, and substituted the medical.

In the spring of 1862 he was appointed first assistant surgeon of the 5th Iowa Infantry, and joined the regiment in front of Corinth in April; in August, 1863, he was appointed by the President, surgeon of United States volunteers, and had charge of general hospitals, and did general staff duty for three years, not being mustered out until the summer of 1866. By special order of the secretary of war he was retained in the service the last year to finish up the work of the field, and take care of the medical supplies of the government. These supplies he sold in Jackson, Mississippi, and upon final settlement with the government was able to account for every cent of the vast amount of public property and funds for which he became responsible, and received a full discharge.

Dr. Huntsman located at Oskaloosa in 1868, and

soon became the leading physician. He has a steady, uniform and successful practice; attends to his professional duties with the utmost attention, and his kindly feelings and gentle and polished manners, coupled with his skill, make him a very welcome visitor in the sick room. He had much experience in surgery during the rebellion, and makes this branch a specialty, though doing general practice. He is surgeon for the Oskaloosa branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company. The confidence of the community in him, both as a citizen and physician, seems to be unlimited.

Dr. Huntsman pays some attention to conchology, and has the finest collection in this branch of the natural sciences in this part of the state. His scientific studies, with this single exception, are given to medicine and surgery. He is a careful economist of time; gives to his medical library and fresh periodicals the hours which can be spared from professional visits, and with his studious habits and excellent means for growth in knowledge, is making fine progress.

In politics, the doctor is a republican.

His religious connection is with the Baptists, he having been a member of the church since twenty years of age. He is quite active in religious matters, and most emphatically a christian gentleman.

His wife was Miss Matilda Fulton, of Ohio; they were joined in wedlock on the 29th of September, 1856, and have five children.

Dr. Huntsman has been president of the Mahaska County Medical Society; was the first president of the Des Moines Valley Medical Association, and is a member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. His standing in the profession is truly enviable. In all respects Dr. Huntsman is a very useful and honored member of society.

ROBERT HOLMES,

CEDAR RAPIDS.

THE oldest journalist in Linn county, Iowa, Robert Holmes, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Shelby county, on the 29th of May, 1819. His father, Andrew Holmes, a farmer and surveyor, died when Robert was two years old. The mother, who was a McCormick, moved to Montgomery county, Indiana, eight years afterward. From ten to fourteen years of age Robert spent his time in school and aiding an elder brother on a farm; he then went to Crawfordsville, the county seat, and acted as clerk for another brother in a drug store until he was about twenty, when he became a partner in the business. In 1841 he moved to Marion, Iowa, and opened a dry-goods store, still in partnership with the brother, who followed him to Iowa a short time afterward. At the end of two years Robert bought out his brother, and continued the mercantile business until 1857, when he took possession of the "Linn County Register," this he published until 1863, when he sold out, and did not engage in business until the autumn of 1865, continuing it until 1867.

Three years ago Mr. Holmes moved to Cedar Rapids, joined the editorial corps of the "Daily Republican," and is now its political editor. He is at his post early and late, applies himself with great diligence to his task, and makes a good local repertory of passing events. He looks well to the interests of Cedar Rapids.

Mr. Holmes served two years as clerk of the board of county commissioners, and one year as school commissioner for the sale of public lands while Iowa was still a territory. In 1854 he was elected to the lower house of the general assembly, serving one term.

In 1864 Mr. Holmes was appointed commissary of subsistence, with rank of captain; was sent to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as post commissary; remained there until May, 1865, when he was sent to Denver, Colorado, to occupy the same official position. Late in the same year, when discharged, he received a commission as brevet major for faithful and meritorious services.

Mr. Holmes is a Mason, having received the blue lodge, chapter and council degrees.

He was a whig until the dissolution of that party, and in 1850 was the whig candidate for treasurer of state. He has been a very active republican since the party was organized, and is an earnest worker in its interests at the present time.

On the 3d of October, 1849, he married Miss Eliza Keys, of Marion. They have had eight chil-

dren, only four of whom are living. The eldest son is a book-keeper in the "Republican" office.

When Mr. Holmes settled in Linn county thirty-five years ago, Marion had about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, Cedar Rapids a single cabin, and the county between three and four hundred voters. He has lived to see the population swell to more than thirty thousand souls, and a city of ten thousand inhabitants surround the site of the single log cabin of 1841.

HON. MATTHIAS J. ROHLFS,

DAVENPORT.

AMONG the men who have taken a high and leading part in the Iowa legislature, none deserves a more honorable mention than Hon. M. J. Rohlfs. He was born at Tondern, Germany, on the 19th of April, 1816, and is son of Augustus and Mary Rohlfs, both natives of the above place. His father was a professor in the University at Tondern, and was much noted for his learning and his excellence as a teacher.

Mr. Rohlfs received his education at the University at Tondern (which institute was devoted to the training and culture of teachers), where he graduated and commenced teaching, following this occupation for several years. In 1847 he immigrated to the United States, and, coming west, located at Davenport, Iowa, which has since been his home. On his arrival he at once rented a farm, and assumed the arduous duties of a farmer's life, until 1866, when he was elected to the state legislature on the republican ticket by a large majority. He was reëlected to this office three times, and during his last session was elected speaker, pro tempore, in which position his impartial rulings were to the satisfaction of both sides of the house. He left the republican party and joined the liberals, and was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention which nominated Greeley for President, and in the following campaign stumped part of the state. In 1872 he received the nomination for state treasurer, but was defeated. In 1873 he was elected treasurer of Scott county, to which position he was reëlected in 1875.

He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows for the past twelve years. His travels have extended over much of northern Europe, and parts of the United States.

He is liberal in his religious opinions, and although educated among very orthodox influences, has changed his views very much. In politics, he is a liberal, and earnestly advocates reform; as a speaker, he is earnest and eloquent.

He was married on the 29th of November, 1840, to Miss Eliza Rode, a lady of high attainments, and distinguished for her womanly virtues.

Mr. Rohlfs stands high in the community as a useful and respected citizen, and fully merits the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

HENRY P. BUTTON, M.D.,

IOWA CITY.

WHILE the lives of self-made men seldom abound in incidents of a sensational character, there is yet an energy, a perseverance and an underflow of character that lends to them a charm,—an attractiveness and worth that merit admiration and careful thought. Henry P. Button began life a poor boy, and by his own efforts has risen to an honorable position, both in his profession and in social life. He was born in Lower Sandusky, Ohio, on the 24th of October, 1835, and is the son of Elijah Button and Mary N. *née* Miner, both of whom were natives of New York and of Scotch-Irish descent. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were participants in the war of 1812. Henry's early life was that of a farmer-boy, and he was early taught those habits of economy and industry which have marked his subsequent life. His early education was gained at the common schools, but later, from 1854 to 1857, he attended an academy at Painesville, Ohio. He early developed a great fondness for the study of medicine, and having decided to enter the

medical profession, to the accomplishment of this end he bent all of his energies. Being dependent upon himself, he went through that course of training so common to young doctors — teaching school,— in the meantime taking up the study of medicine, working on a farm in the summer to pay the expense of his medical schooling. Of such material are our sturdy American reformers made. In 1860 and 1861 he was engaged in hospital practice at Louisville, Kentucky, under the auspices of the sanitary commission; and the experience gained there was of constant service to him. He afterward became the private pupil of Dr. Olmstead at Painesville, Ohio, and finally, in 1871, graduated from Hahnemann College, Chicago. He had, five years prior to this, removed to the west and settled for the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon, Iowa. After a short time of successful practice there, being desirous of a wider field for the employment of his powers, he removed to Iowa City and there made a permanent settlement, and though meeting with great opposition from the old-school physicians, has, step by step, fought his way to a full vindication of the systems of Hahnemann, and to such success in practice as to be the leading physician in his city and county.

His career has been remarkably eventful, and his struggles and success form an interesting chapter of his life history. Perhaps it is due to Dr. Button, more than any other man, that homœopathy was established in the medical department of the Iowa State University. Certain it is that he determined, with the help of friends, to carry the project through, and was eminently successful, and to-day finds an equality of schools in that institution.

In his religious views, he is liberal, and holds the golden rule as his rule of action.

He was raised in the republican school of politics, but has been so occupied in his profession as to have no time to devote to political matters.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and high priest of Iowa City Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2, for past two years.

He was married in September, 1869, to Mrs. Sarah L. Sill, of Mount Vernon, Iowa, an estimable lady, who has indeed proven a helpmeet to him in his great life work, and whose aid and encouragement has smoothed the rough paths he has been forced to tread. From this brief sketch it may be seen that Dr. Button is an enthusiastic devotee of homœopathy, and his success as a physician may be attributed to his earnest and exclusive devotion to his profession, which was always placed above every other consideration, he never allowing politics or speculations to interfere with his duties. He has by his exertions probably contributed as much, or more, to the spread and popularity of homœopathy in the west than any other physician.

He is possessed of refined tastes and feelings, of sterling integrity and fine social qualities, and is highly esteemed, both as a man and physician, by all who know him.

HON. SAMUEL L. ROSE,

ROSE GROVE.

ONE of the men of mark in Hamilton county is Samuel L. Rose, whose beautiful home is at Rose Grove. He was born in Augusta, Oneida county, New York, on the 19th of December, 1818. His father was Dr. Nathaniel Rose, and one of the ancestors of his mother (whose maiden name was Abigail Knowles) came over in the Mayflower. The paternal grandfather of Samuel was a victim of the Indian massacre at Wyoming, Pennsylvania. The early years of young Rose were spent in school, he entering the Augusta Academy at an early age, and remaining in it until he was eighteen, excepting one winter, when, at the age of sixteen, he taught school at Kennett, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Among his pupils that season were Bayard Taylor and Mr. Wickersham, since state superintendent of public instruction in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rose began to study medicine before leaving the academy, but at nineteen abandoned it for the study of the law, reading at first with Judge Beardsley, of Utica, and then with Hon. Timothy Jenkins, of Oneida. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and practiced in his native town until 1850. During the last-named year he moved to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, where he rose to eminence as a lawyer, he giving, meanwhile, part of his time to railroad matters.

In December, 1857, he removed to Milwaukee,

where he engaged more extensively in railroading, and was at one time president of the Milwaukee and Western Railway Company.

In 1862 he crossed the Mississippi, halting one year at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and then locating at Rose Grove, in the adjoining county of Hamilton, fifteen miles from the county seat, where he now has one of the loveliest homes in this part of the state. A farmer's life has long been his choice. He has six hundred acres under improvement, and raises a great deal of fruit.

Mr. Rose was elected judge of Dodge county, Wisconsin, before he was a voter in the state, and served until 1856, when he resigned. He was a member of the Wisconsin legislature four years, two in each house, and was one of the most prominent men in that body.

Mr. Rose was the first postmaster at Rose Grove, and held the office six years. He was judge of the circuit court in the eleventh district of Iowa four years, and made a dignified and impartial judicial officer. He has been chairman of the board of county supervisors six years. While a resident of Wisconsin he was part of the time very active in educational matters. He aided in founding Wayland University, at Beaver Dam, and was the first president of its board of trustees. For six years he was one of the regents of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Rose belongs to the Masonic and Odd-Fellows orders.

He was a democrat of free-soil proclivities until 1856, since which date he has been a republican. He is a Congregationalist in religious sympathy, but a member of no church.

On the 5th of August, 1846, he was married to Miss Mary E. Norris, of Augusta, New York. She had one child, and both mother and child are dead. Mrs. Rose, who died on the 19th of August, 1872, was a woman of great goodness of heart, and a model christian mother:

> "None knew her but to love her;
> None named her but to praise."

Few persons in Hamilton county have died more lamented. The daughter, Mary Emma Rose, leaving her earthly for her heavenly father at twenty-two, was a rare and radiant maiden whose companionship was sought by the angels all too early for the widowered father's comfort. The Rose-Grove homestead, an Eden of rural charms, has lost its two lights, and most emphatically Mr. Rose's house is left unto him desolate. Death loves a shining mark, and sometimes one does not suffice.

REV. WILLIAM EMONDS,

IOWA CITY.

THE career of Father Emonds presents a succession of varied and interesting experiences; in many respects very like others, yet marked by a force of will and character well worthy of mention in the lists of prominent and successful men.

He was born in Bielefeld, Prussia, on the 13th of June, 1830, and is of French ancestry, they having removed to Prussia in the beginning of the nineteenth century. His father was an officer in the Prussian army, and his mother a native of Westphalia. His early education was gained at the gymnasium at Munster, from which he graduated in 1849. From youth he had a desire to study for the church, which was prompted and fostered by the counsels of his mother.

During the year of his graduation he immigrated to America, and settled at Dubuque, Iowa, where he was ordained in 1852 a priest in the Catholic church, and for three years was pastor of the German Catholic congregation. From 1855 until the fall of 1856 he traveled all over Iowa, under the direction of the bishop, in search of Catholics and the establishment of new missions. Near the close of 1856 he settled in Keokuk as pastor of Saint Peter's Church, the then largest church edifice in the city. At the close of the year he had the satisfaction of assisting in its dedication, and its consecration to the devotional and religious exercises peculiar to the Catholic faith. In 1857 he visited Europe and traveled extensively over the continent, gaining much useful information.

Regaining his health, which from excessive study was much impaired, he returned to America in 1858, and settled in Iowa City, where he has since resided. In 1869, through the efforts of Father Emonds, they completed a large and neatly constructed church edifice, being second in size in the state. The interior is magnificently furnished, being superior in

W. Emonds

this respect to any church in Iowa. In 1861, under his administration, the Saint Agatha's Female Seminary was established. This has had a very successful career, and occupies a large three-story building nicely arranged for its present use. He established Saint Joseph's Institute, one of the best institutions of the kind in the west. The chemical laboratory and philosophical apparatus is large and costly, embracing a valuable foreign collection. In an adjoining building there is a parish free school, under the directions of the Sisters of Charity. It was the determination of Father Emonds, and those in charge of these schools, to make them equal to the State University or any other educational institution in the state, in which they have met with pleasing success. In September, 1875, a community of twenty-nine Franciscan sisters exiled by Bismark was received in Iowa City, whose mother's house numbers forty inmates; an orphan asylum under their guidance for the diocese of Dubuque has been established at Mount Saint Mary's, formerly Mr. Gower's place, near the city.

Thus briefly have we written the sketch of a good man. Other lives are more sensational, but a life devoted to his people and the church over which he presides challenges emulation. He is popular with his congregation, possessing their love and esteem, and is respected and honored by the community.

GENERAL CALEB H. BOOTH,

DUBUQUE.

AMONG the names of the early settlers of Dubuque (1836), when upon the site of Iowa's largest city was only a hamlet of a few inhabitants, may be found that of C. H. Booth; and among the affluent citizens of Dubuque of the year 1876 he may still be found enjoying the memories of the past, as well as the substantial results of a successful life. If we shall seek the secret of his success we shall find it in a firm perseverance and patience, united with prudence, good management, quickness of perception and prompt action. Caleb H. Booth was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, Christmas eve, 1814. His early experiences were those of a farmer-boy, and he was early trained to habits of economy and industry, which have had their effect upon all his subsequent life.

At the age of twelve years he was sent to school at a fine classical institution in Burlington, New Jersey, where he studied mathematics, Latin and French, and made a specialty of preparing himself for an engineer. At the age of seventeen he had an offer of a position as engineer on the Camden and Amboy railroad, but, with regret, declined, and, in keeping with his father's wishes, began the study of law. He read in the office of Samuel Edwards, Esq., in Chester, Pennsylvania, and on the 3d of May, 1836, was admitted to the bar. He removed to the west and settled at Dubuque (then in Michigan Territory) on the 3d of July, 1836, one day before the act of congress establishing the new territory of Wisconsin took effect.

In 1838 he engaged in the mercantile business as a member of the firm of Booth, Townsend and Co., and in mining, under the firm name of Booth and Carter.

In 1839 he was elected to the legislature, and served during the first session at Iowa City. In 1841 he was elected first mayor of Dubuque, and has served in the council several times since. In February, 1849, he was appointed by President Polk surveyor-general of the land district embraced in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, having his office at Dubuque, an office for which he was eminently fitted by reason of his early education, and which he filled with honor and to the satisfaction of all concerned. So satisfactory was his administration of his duties, that he remained under President Taylor, his apposite in politics, during his term of office, and was superseded under Fillmore by General George B. Sargeant, of Davenport. In 1851 he engaged with William J. Barney in buying and selling land warrants in various parts of the country, which grew to be an enormous business. In 1853 the firm was merged into Cook, Sargeant, Barney and Co., whose operations were the most extensive in the state until the financial crash of 1857, which ruined their prospects, as it did thousands of others in the west. In 1857 he was elected treasurer and one of the directors of the Dubuque and Pacific railway, in which he owned a large amount of stock; and from that time to this he has been continuously engaged and connected with railroads in various ways. General

Booth has been the pioneer of a number of the industries of Dubuque. He built the first flouring-mill in Dubuque in 1848. For a number of years he gave his personal attention exclusively to mining, and in 1843 struck one of the largest lodes ever opened in Dubuque, from which were taken seven million pounds of lead. In 1856 he was one of the state commissioners to establish the State Bank of Iowa, an institution which owed its origin and establishment to him and his associates.

He is a prominent member of the St. John's Episcopal Church of Dubuque, and senior warden of the same.

Prior to the war of the rebellion General Booth was a democrat in political sentiment, but since that time has been identified with the republican party; and in the fall of 1872 was elected on the republican ticket to the fourteenth general assembly.

In the various changes of an active life General Booth has gained the respect of a large circle of friends, and the confidence of his business connections. He is a man of good sound judgment, of large practical experience, and of genial courtesy.

He was married in 1838 to Miss Henrietta Eyre, a native of the same town where he was born in Pennsylvania; she is a lady of high attainments, and distinguished for a marked excellence of womanly and christian virtues.

ALBERT BOOMER, M.D.,

DELHI.

THE father of Albert Boomer, the subject of this sketch, was Allen Boomer; he was a sailor in his early life, but at the time of Albert's birth, on the 3d of October, 1823, was in the employ of the United States government on the Grenadier Island in the St. Lawrence river, guarding the frontier from smugglers. He was of English descent; his father participated in the revolutionary struggle, and he himself was engaged in the war of 1812. The mother of our subject was Paulina (Snow) Boomer, of German ancestry. Allen Boomer, with his family, left the island, and settled on a farm in Jefferson county, New York, when Albert was five years of age, and about 1839 immigrated to Boone county, Illinois, and settled on Garden Prairie, six miles east of Belvidere. Prior to his nineteenth year Albert received but little schooling, at no period more than four months in a year, at the ordinary common schools. He had, however, a great fondness for study, and finally obtained the consent of his father to attend an academy, if he would support himself. Willing to make almost any sacrifice for the sake of gratifying his thirst for knowledge, in company with another young man of similar tastes and aspirations, he erected on the outskirts of Belvidere a rude hut six by twelve feet, with a fireplace in one end and a bed in the other, and boarded himself there and attended the academy nine months. He received some provisions from home, and with but little outlay, except for tuition and text-books, made very satisfactory progress.

He taught during the next winter, and attended school the summer following; then for about three years he worked on the farm in summer and attended the academy during the winters. While thus engaged he employed some of his spare moments in reading medical books, and, becoming interested in the medical science, about 1849 began to give the subject his chief attention. He read first in the office of Dr. D. H. Whitney, and afterward with Dr. Lake, both of Belvidere.

In the spring of 1853 he graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, and during that same year established himself in practice at Delhi, Delaware county, Iowa. At first, in connection with his professional business, he conducted a drug store; but in about five years traded this for land, a portion of which is now the large and beautiful farm on which he now resides, one and a quarter miles north of Delhi village.

In 1862 Dr. Boomer was appointed assistant surgeon of the 27th regiment Iowa Infantry, under command of Colonel Gilbert, and served in that capacity with great faithfulness until near the close of the war. Part of the time he had the whole charge of the regiment, Surgeon Sanborn having medical charge of a brigade, and from exposure and over-work, became impaired in health, and was compelled to leave the army. He returned to Delhi, as he and his comrades supposed, to die. His greatest trouble was the chronic diarrhœa, which clung to him for four years, and indeed has never fully left him.

Since his return from the army Dr. Boomer has lived on his farm, and latterly has tried by degrees to retire from medical practice, but his old neighbors, whose family physician, in some cases, he has been for more than twenty years, are reluctant to dispense with his valuable services, when he is at home.

Aside from his professional duties, he has been honored with positions of honor and trust. He was for two years a member of the lower house of the state legislature, and for six years a member of the state senate. During his senatorial term in the fourteenth and fifteenth general assemblies he was a prominent member, and took a very decided stand on the temperance question, being a strong prohibitionist.

Dr. Boomer has been a republican since the party was organized, and a member of the Methodist church for more than thirty years.

On the 4th of July, 1846, he was married to Miss Charlotte A. Brownell, of Boone county, Illinois, and by her has had ten children, three of whom are now living, and three having died in infancy and childhood of diphtheria, under peculiarly melancholy circumstances. Dr. Boomer delayed joining his regiment in 1862 to bury two of these children, and the day after he left, obeying peremptory orders from military headquarters, the third, the youngest lamb of the fold, closed its eyes in death. Thrice smitten in three consecutive weeks, the mother went the third time to the cemetery, with no husband present on whom to lean, but with the Divine Spirit to comfort and strengthen her. It was a dark hour, but she bore her burden with heroic firmness and true christian resignation. The eldest living child of the family is the wife of Dr. George H. Fuller, surgeon by governmental appointment at the Indian agency, Ross Fork, Idaho Territory.

Dr. Boomer is a well-read man, of independent thought, and has very strong convictions of his responsibility as a citizen, never wavering in the discharge of his duty in any of the relations of life. He despises a political schemer or a mere policy man of any class.

HON. EZEKIEL CUTLER,

DECORAH.

EZEKIEL CUTLER comes of good New England stock, his parents belonging to the agricultural class, whence four-fifths of our best and most distinguished men have their origin. He was born in Waterford, Vermont, on the 26th of April, 1827, and took the full name of his father. His mother, who was an Atkins, and a woman of solid christian character, died when her son was seventeen years of age. Though working hard on the farm three-fourths of each year, and having only ordinary school privileges, yet, by close application to his books, both in and out of school, at the date of his orphanage he was prepared to teach a district school. This vocation he followed for several winters, at the same time fitting himself for college, by attending a few terms at different academies. In August, 1849, he entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, and graduated in August, 1853. While in college he taught three or four months each year, and kept up with his classes, having, however, to apply himself very closely to his studies.

Shortly after graduating, we find Mr. Cutler in Erie county, New York, at the head of the Springville Academy, thirty miles south of Buffalo. This school he taught only one term, when he went to Buffalo, and entered the law office of Talcott and Thompson, finishing his legal studies with J. D. Husbands, of the same city. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1855, and during the same autumn immigrated westward across the Mississippi. After prospecting in Iowa a few months he settled at Anamosa, Jones county, in May, 1856. He there practiced law, except when absent on civil or military duty, until 1864.

In September, 1866, Mr. Cutler removed to Decorah, and resumed the practice of law. Prior to this, for two years, he had been prostrated with sickness contracted in the army. Latterly, on account of the state of his health, he has not been able to attend to the arduous labors of an attorney, and has given his attention to business of insurance.

In September, 1862, Mr. Cutler was commissioned major of the 31st regiment of Infantry, and served until the following spring, when physical disability compelled him to resign.

Soon after locating in Anamosa he was elected

prosecuting attorney, and served one term. In the autumn after returning from the war he was elected to the state senate, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Captain Carpenter, serving one session, or until he left Jones county.

In the autumn of 1867 Major Cutler was elected judge of Winneshiek county, and at the end of one year was, by law, transferred to the office of auditor, commencing its duties on the 1st of January, 1869. To this office he was twice reëlected, and held it five years. The duties of every position to which he has been assigned he has discharged with fidelity, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

He has always been a firm adherent to republican principles. His religious connection is with the Congregational church, in which he bears office.

On the 30th of July, 1857, he married Miss Sarah E. Brigham, of Keeseville, New York. They have three children.

Major Cutler has not at all times had the physical strength to do as much as he would like to, but what he has done has been done well.

EDWARD P. GREELEY,

NASHUA.

MANY of the men who may well be called the fathers of thriving young cities west of the Mississippi river are still in their prime and enjoying the fruits of their early privation and toil. Twenty or twenty-five years ago, coming from the east and selecting a home in the wilderness, they made the first important improvements and gathered around them other enterprising men, and in a few years found themselves the center of small but lively and constantly growing towns. Of such men is Edward P. Greeley, who for twenty-one years has been a resident of Nashua, Chickasaw county, where he settled in March, 1856, at which time not more than half-a-dozen families resided there. The town was then known as Woodbridge, so called for Enoch D. Woodbridge, who was the pioneer settler. Mr. Greeley changed the name to Nashua, he being a native of Nashua, New Hampshire, where he was born on the 27th of February, 1833. He is a son of Colonel Joseph Greeley, a prominent citizen of that city. The maiden name of his mother was Hannah Thornton, a granddaughter of the signer of the "Declaration of Independence" of that name. His paternal grandfather was among the first to enlist in the war for freedom from the British yoke, and was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill.

The subject of this sketch spent his youth in school and at farming on the old homestead. At sixteen he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and after being nearly six years in the commission house of Parker, Wilder and Co., came to Iowa, as before mentioned. He built the first store in Nashua, and spent one year in trade. He then bought the water-power on the Cedar river at this point, of Woodbridge and Sample, and milling has since been his principal business. In 1862 he put up a merchant mill, with granite foundation and frame above — a substantial structure, with four run of stone and a capacity for two hundred thousand barrels of flour per annum. This marked an epoch in the history of Nashua, making it a rallying point for business, and guaranteeing for the place more than simply "a local habitation and a name." Mr. Greeley early saw that the Cedar valley must, at a not very remote day, have a railroad, so he set a civil engineer to work to survey the route, and a few years afterward, in 1868, he enjoyed the pleasure of hearing the rumbling of cars rushing into town.

With the exception of the work he did in getting a railroad to this point, Mr. Greeley has attended exclusively to his milling business, never holding a political office. He seems to be contented with being a first-class miller and the leading builder of a beautiful little city. While we write he has a brick dwelling-house and two or three stores under way, and nearly every year has witnessed his enterprise in this direction.

Mr. Greeley lives in a Gothic frame house on a rise of land overlooking the city from the west side, with a profusion of shrubbery, shade trees and other attractive surroundings,— the finest residence in this immediate section of the Cedar valley.

In politics, he is an independent or liberal republican, and liberal also in his religious sentiments.

The wife of Mr. Greeley was Miss Mary A. Roby, of Nashua, New Hampshire; married on the 12th of May, 1859; he is the mother of three children,

only two of them living. The varied qualifications of his wife make her an ornament and a general favorite in society.

At the celebration of our national independence, in 1877, at Nashua, Mr. Greeley was president of the day, and in the opening speech indulged in the following reminiscences of the "day of small things" in that now thriving young city:

The multitude here assembled demonstrates your continued appreciation of this great day, the anniversary of our nation's birth. The first celebration of this kind in Nashua happened twenty-one years ago, when the town was without form or even a street, and when there was not a completed frame building to be seen. Two log palaces and a few slab villas constituted the abode of her people. The few settlers up and down the Cedar joined the villagers and marched behind the fife and drum to Highland Grove, situated on the bluff or bank of the river, where a stand and seats were rudely constructed. The late Deacon Woodbridge officiated as president of the day, and the late Elder Babcock as chaplain. Hon. Moses Conger delivered an eloquent oration and I read the Declaration. The office of marshal was filled by Andrew Sample, and it required every other man present to fill the rest of the offices.

HON. ELISHA RANDALL,

MASON CITY.

ONE of the earliest settlers in Cerro Gordo county, and one of the most noteworthy men, is Judge Randall, who was one of the thirty-four voters that organized the county in the summer of 1855. Elisha Randall took the full name of his father, who was one of the judges of the court of Madison county, New York, for many years. The son was born at Brookfield, in that county, on the 22d of September, 1818. His mother, Betsy Brown Randall, was a daughter of one of the first settlers in Madison county.

Judge Randall, senior, owned a clothing-mill, a saw-mill and an oil-mill, and until he was twenty-two years of age the son worked with his father, attending a common school during part of his boyhood. In 1844 the son moved to Edmeston, Otsego county, where he remained six years operating a grist-mill and manufacturing hardware. He then removed to Belmont, Allegany county, and spent nearly four years in manufacturing lumber.

In the autumn of 1854 Mr. Randall immigrated to Iowa, halting a short time at Waterloo, and the next June took up his permanent residence in Cerro Gordo county, one mile north of Mason City post-office. On locating here he built a saw-mill on Lime creek, in connection with Samuel Douglas, of Benton county, and a grist-mill two years later, running both for several years.

In 1870 Mr. Randall built a lime-kiln, in connection with other parties, and operated it a short time. He made the business a study, and in July, 1872, received a patent for the "Randall Perpetual Lime-kiln." Two years ago he sold his interest in this patent in Cerro Gordo county, and recently his mill property, moving on a farm two miles from town.

Judge Randall, as his neighbors love to call him, was the first supervisor of Mason township; was justice of the peace for several years after the county was organized; was county judge two years, and while holding this office was elected recorder of the county, serving one term.

He aided in getting the three railroads to Mason City, and at one time was a director of the Central Railroad of Iowa. He has done much to build up Cerro Gordo county.

Judge Randall belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since he was seventeen years old, and has lived a consistent christian life, leaving in this respect a precious legacy to his family.

In politics, he was first a whig and then a republican, and adheres to the latter party.

On the 31st of October, 1838, he was married to Miss Lucy M. York, of Brookfield, New York. They have had twelve children, eight of whom are living. Five of them, one son and four daughters, are married.

When the rebellion broke out, Judge Randall had no sons old enough to enlist, but sent three sons-in-law; one of them, Charles H. Huntley, adjutant of the 32d Iowa Infantry, was killed at the battle of Pleasant Hill. Another was a Virginian, Henry Keerl, who promptly enlisted in the Union army, while four brothers at the south fought in the rebel army. He was a lieutenant in the 32d regiment, and for his bravery at the battle of Pleasant Hill was offered the captaincy of the company, but he refused to accept because of an impediment in his speech. At that battle he received a ball in his canteen. The other son-in-law fought on the Indian

frontier. His name was George W. Henderson. He returned after serving three years and three months in the 7th United States Cavalry. One of his daughters, the widow of Charles H. Huntley, is now the wife of L. L. Huntley, formerly United States revenue assessor at Dubuque, and now of the White Lime and Stone Company, Mason City.

Judge Randall is a modest, social and very pleasant man, always hard-working, yet well preserved and likely to live to enjoy a serene old age.

MARCUS C. WOODRUFF,

DUBUQUE.

JOURNALISM, long followed, is a liberal education. The biographical history of this country abounds in instances of men who, educated at the printer's case, or editor's desk, or both, have thus found the stepping-stones to eminence. A list of the names only of this class would make a portly volume. Among the rising men of Iowa, in middle life, largely self-taught, and owing much in this respect to journalistic pursuits, is Marcus C. Woodruff, whose modesty shrank from appearing in a work like this, but whose habits of industry, great improvement in writing, and noble bearing, at the head of one of the leading daily journals of Iowa, embody a lesson worth perpetuating.

Mr. Woodruff was born at Aurora, Erie county, New York, on the 21st of March, 1831. He received the rudiments of education at the common school of his native village, and for a short time he attended the Aurora Academy, a respectable institution of its class thirty years ago. At the age of eighteen he taught school one season in his native town, and then went to Buffalo and spent three or four years in book-keeping in a wholesale house. He then listened to the advice of an older journalist, Horace Greeley, and came west, halting in Boone county, Illinois, and teaching school three years. Not having a thorough relish for this profession, in 1855 he came farther west, locating in Hardin county, Iowa, selecting the picturesque little village of Iowa Falls for his home. Here he pursued the business of land agent for several years. In February, 1856, he issued the first call for a republican convention in that county, and in compliance with the call a meeting was held, and the party was formally organized on the 22d of that month.

In 1863 Mr. Woodruff purchased the "Sentinel" newspaper establishment at Eldora, the county seat, and managed it there for two years, when he moved it to Iowa Falls, enlarged the paper, and conducted it with increased and marked ability. In May, 1870, he disposed of the "Sentinel," and, in partnership with Charles Aldrich, purchased the Waterloo "Courier," of which he was the sole editor most of the time for nearly four years. In February, 1874, he disposed of his property in Waterloo, purchased one-half interest in the Dubuque "Times," and has been its chief editor to this time. Though an ardent republican, he is courteous to contemporary journalists of the opposite party; is dignified in the tone of his leaders; is a clear thinker and an able writer.

Mr. Woodruff was chief clerk of the Iowa house of representatives of the twelfth general assembly in 1868, and postmaster at Iowa Falls when he left Hardin for Black Hawk county.

On the 7th of April, 1861, he was married to Miss Eliza E. Weller, of Norwich, New York.

JOHN FOLEY,

NEW HAMPTON.

IF there is a self-made man in Chickasaw county, Iowa, that man is John Foley. He came to this state a poor boy twenty years ago; worked hard on a farm, and educated himself largely by studying during the evenings, fitting himself for a teacher and for general business.

Mr. Foley is a native of Ireland, and was born in the county of Galway on the 14th of August, 1840. His parents were Thomas and Catherine (Lyden) Foley, who immigrated to this country when John was a child. His father died in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1852, and his mother in Iowa in the spring

of 1877. John came with her to this state in June, 1857, and settled on a farm in Jacksonville township, ten miles from New Hampton. There he worked until 1871, being very industrious in his manual labor, and commencing to teach during the winters as soon as he could fit himself. This he did by giving to study hours which many young men give wholly to amusements, and some to dissipation.

Six years ago he was nominated for the office of treasurer of the county, and elected by a fair majority. So well did he discharge his duties that he has been three times reëlected, each time by a vote which showed that the people had an increasing knowledge of his eminent fitness for the office. After he had served the county nearly two years, the New Hampton "Courier" of the 4th of October, 1873, thus spoke of his official work:

Attentive to the duties of this office, cordial in his intercourse with the taxpayers, and correct in his business, he has made scores of friends, and not a single enemy. It is infinitely to his credit that, without fear, without favor, and without prejudice, he has sought to perform the duties of the place rather than to build up a clique who should conspire to keep him in office. A man of the people, he has faithfully performed the people's work, with an eye single to their interest.

He found the finances of the county embarrassed, its credit depressed, and distrust of its financial condition and management universal. When he took possession of the treasurer's office county warrants had not been redeemed over its counter for years, but had been hawked about the streets, and peddled from hand to hand till they finally found their way into the hands of the money brokers at a discount, to the people, of from ten to thirty per cent.

His advent in the treasurer's office changed all this in a single day. Public confidence rose as by magic. The ability of the county to meet its obligations promptly was no longer doubted. County warrants commanded their face in greenbacks on the street and in the treasurer's office. They have continued to do so up to this hour.

The people of Chickasaw county owe Mr. Foley a debt of gratitude. He has done their work ably, faithfully, and for the compensation fixed by law. In his official capacity he has known no friends, and no enemies. He has favored no organized rings, and sought to build up no special interests; but with rigid impartiality has dealt honorably with all. More than this, at the time of his election he was perhaps the only man in the county upon whom all the elements of opposition to treasury misrule could have been concentrated. He accepted the office of treasurer at a positive sacrifice of his private business interests.

Prior to holding the office of treasurer Mr. Foley had been a member of the board of supervisors for one term, and was for nine years connected with the school board of his town. He is an ardent friend of education, and labors assiduously for its advancement.

Mr. Foley was reared in the Catholic faith, and steadfastly adheres to the religious teaching of his ancestors.

HON. JOHN D. HUNTER,

WEBSTER CITY.

AMONG the self-made men of Iowa, whose education was acquired largely at the printer's case, and who have risen to considerable prominence in the state, is John D. Hunter, of Hamilton county. He was born at Knoxville, Jefferson county, Ohio, his father being a farmer, and now residing in Mahaska county, Iowa. His mother, before her marriage, was Nancy Day. The son spent his early youth on a farm, devoting but a few months yearly to attendance at school. At fifteen he became a printer's apprentice in Ashland, Ohio, completing his education in the "art preservative" at Bryan, in the same state. On the day he was twenty years of age he started a paper, in partnership with another man, at Angola, Indiana. That town was then small; the paper was not well patronized, and at the end of one year, without having essentially replenished his exchequer, he returned to Bryan.

In the autumn of 1856, Mr. Hunter came to Iowa, halting a few weeks at Marion, Linn county, and settling at Eldora, Hardin county, in December of that year. For a short time he worked as a journeyman printer on the "Sentinel," then the only paper in the county. He soon after purchased a half interest in the office, and in about two years owned the establishment. He conducted the paper until the 1st of January, 1864, when he sold out to M. C. Woodruff, now of the Dubuque "Times."

In 1865, in connection with other parties, he opened a store in Iowa Falls. Eighteen months later, in December, 1866, he removed to Webster City and purchased the Hamilton "Freeman," a paper which, with the exception of one year, he has continued to publish, and which he has made the leading journal in the Boone valley.

Mr. Hunter was chosen treasurer and recorder of Hardin county in 1863, and, after serving eight months, resigned to enter the military service. He

was in the commissary department of the seventeenth army corps, and served until the war closed.

In the autumn of 1867 Mr. Hunter was elected to the lower house of the general assembly, and was reëlected two years later. During the four years he was in that body he served on his full share of committees, and shirked responsibilities in none. During his second term he was chairman of the committee on compensation of public officers. Mr. Hunter originated the bill authorizing the governor to appoint a special committee to visit the charitable and other state institutions; though the bill, introduced very late in the session, did not pass that year.

He has been postmaster since February, 1873. He was appointed to the same office at Eldora in 1861, and resigned through inability to attend to its duties while editing the paper.

He is not a member of any church, though he attends the Congregational.

Mr. Hunter has always been a republican.

On the 23d of December, 1852, he married Miss Sarah A. Gates, of Mansfield, Ohio. They have had four children, three of whom are living.

During the ten years that Mr. Hunter has been editor of the "Freeman," he has made it a powerful agent in advancing the interests of Webster City and Hamilton county, and it is gratifying to him to know that the citizens of both fully appreciate his valuable services. The political party, also, to which he belongs is partially indebted to him for its local strength.

ROBERT N. MATHEWS,

ROCKFORD.

ROBERT NELSON MATHEWS was a native of New York, and was born in Clinton county, on the 5th of May, 1809. He was the son of John Mathews, a farmer and mechanic, who came from England, and settled near the line of New York and Canada.

Mr. Mathews spent his youth and early manhood at the east; married Miss Caroline A. Horr in 1834, and in that year settled in Kane county, Illinois, building the first frame house on the site of Aurora. He opened a farm, and continued in agricultural pursuits until 1846, when, having read law at Aurora, he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Little Rock, Kendall county, continuing in his profession there for eight or nine years. His practice was extensive and profitable. During four years of his residence in Kendall county he served as county judge, an office for which his sound judgment and administrative talents admirably qualified him. In 1853 he was elected to the legislature, and was associated in that body with such men as John M. Palmer, S. M. Cullom and John A. Logan. Mr. Mathews introduced the first bill for the protection of wild game. About this time he became interested in government lands west of the Mississippi, particularly in Iowa and Nebraska, where he prospected considerably, making entries, and finally selecting his home at Rockford, on the beautiful Shellrock, where he settled on the 1st of January, 1857. Here for twenty years he toiled hard to build up a town, leading off in every enterprise which tended in that direction, up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 31st of May, 1877. Judge W. B. Fairfield, of Charles City, long an intimate friend, pronounced his funeral oration, and thus spoke of Mr. Mathews as a lawyer:

> As a lawyer, Mr. Mathews was well read, thoroughly versed in its principles, clear in his perception as to fact and law and the relation of one to the other, lucid in statement, logical in reasoning. Although he rarely in his later years conducted the trial of a cause in court, he frequently brought cases to the bar whose trial was intrusted to younger members of the profession. In all these cases, however, there was this that was noticeable — they were prepared. Not only was the law clearly defined and the authorities digested, but the preparation of the testimony in significance and sequence was masterly. The introduction of witnesses and testimony was so arrayed that as fact after fact and incident after incident was developed they constituted, in the simple order of array, an argument at once clear and logical. No man at the bar in this district understood better the value and the weight of testimony.

The last eight or nine years of his life he was a banker, and was successful in this, as in every other enterprise in which he engaged. He left a large property in the village of Rockford, a farm of eleven hundred acres two miles south of town, another farm sixteen miles away in the edge of Franklin county, and other property scattered here and there.

Mr. Mathews was elected one of the supervisors of Floyd county, when the law establishing such an office first went into operation, and while in that

R. N. Mathews

office was instrumental in freeing the county of very heavy obligations in the form of railroad bonds. He took pride in the accomplishment of this work, and the taxpayers felt that they owed him a heavy debt of gratitude.

In his oration already referred to, Judge Fairfield thus spoke of the character of Mr. Mathews:

> As a man, he was of large brain, large heart and generous impulses. He had a will that would have been imperious if there had not lain back of it a rare kindliness and a quick sympathy. Little children liked him, and dumb animals never feared him; both certain indices of a kindly and sympathetic nature. He was a man given to hospitality in its broadest sense, and while he was not munificent in his giving, he was, according to his convictions of right, very generous. No person ever went hungering from his door, and the waif and the wanderer found at his table food and under his roof shelter cheerfully and unquestioningly given. To the poor, and those who by force of untoward circumstances or the chariness of nature had been placed in positions inferior to him, he was kind and gentle; to his equals, courteous, though sometimes brusque; to his friend he was sincere, reliable, unswerving; toward those who disliked him he was independent and oftentimes defiant; as a neighbor, kind and obliging; as a creditor, lenient and forbearing, and as a counselor, shrewd and safe.

Mr. Mathews was in feeble health for two or three years before he died, and for five or six weeks took not enough food in the aggregate for an ordinary meal. How he could live as long as he did is a mystery even to the medical scientists. He was a member of the Masonic order, and was buried according to their ritual. The number of people in attendance was so large that no church in town could hold one-third of them, and the services were held in the open air. Between one hundred and fifty and two hundred members of the Masonic fraternity were in attendance. It was by Mr. Mathews' request that Judge Fairfield officiated.

The wife of Mr. Mathews died on the 29th of August, 1853. She was the mother of three children, only one of them now living. A daughter, Anna R., died in infancy, and Oscar, when about ten years old. Ralph C., the only surviving member of the family, was born on the 13th of December, 1836, at Aurora, Illinois, and is consequently forty-one years old. He was trained to business in his father's office at an early day; was in the mercantile trade several years, commencing in 1860. For the last seven years he has been a banker, all but the first few months in company with his father. He has a wife and one child. His wife was Jennie E. Lumley, daughter of Edward Lumley, of Michigan. Their child, Oscar L., is fourteen years old.

Mr. Mathews is now of the firm of Mathews and Lyon, his partner being O. H. Lyon, many years a merchant in Rockford, and now a member of the legislature. Floyd county has very few better business men than Mr. Mathews, who inherits from his father the elements of success, namely, honest, energetic industry.

STEPHEN B. OLNEY, M.D.,

FORT DODGE.

AMONG the medical pioneers of Webster county, Iowa, is Stephen Berry Olney, of Fort Dodge. He has been in this city more than twenty years, steadily attending to his professional duties, except when in his country's service, and has a reputation as a physician second to none in the upper Des Moines valley.

Dr. Olney is a New Yorker by birth, and was born in Moreau, Saratoga county, on the 13th of October, 1821. His father, Benjamin Olney, was a farmer, and moved to Ohio when Stephen was about thirteen years old. His mother was Mary Elizabeth Olney *née* Berry. His grandfather, Stephen Olney, was a revolutionary soldier. The grandson worked on his father's farm from twelve to eighteen years of age, attending a district school during the winters; he then spent one year or more at the Maumee City, Ohio, Academy, and at twenty began to study medicine with Dr. Burritt, of Gilead, now Grand Rapids, Ohio. He attended lectures in Cleveland, and graduated in 1847. He practiced the allopathic system until 1865, since then the homœpathic.

Dr. Olney practiced medicine four or five years at Damascus, Henry county, and Waterville, Lucas county, Ohio, and in 1855 located in the Des Moines valley, on the spot where his old sign, "S. B. Olney, M.D.," hangs to-day. During the last twenty-one years the doctor has traveled many thousand miles up and down this valley, and over the bluffs on either side, giving relief to the distressed, prolonging many lives, and affording comfort in many ways. The first time the author of this brief memoir met Dr. Olney was in January, 1859, when he had just

performed an operation on a man, now a lawyer at Cedar Falls, by amputating the whole of one and the half of another frozen foot.

While in the practice at Fort Dodge, Dr. Olney acted a short time as first county superintendent of schools, coroner of Webster county, a member of the city school board, and is now chairman of the state visiting committee for the insane hospitals.

In September, 1862, he was commissioned surgeon of the 32d regiment of Iowa Infantry, and served until January, 1865, when sickness compelled him to resign. While in the field he was faithful and untiring in the discharge of his duties, and overwork, no doubt, contributed largely to his illness. As a relic of war times, Dr. Olney retains the white horse which he purchased in Dubuque in 1862, and which he rode during all the time he was at the south, a horse now twenty years old and in good order.

Dr. Olney is a member of the Masonic order, in the blue lodge, chapter and commandery. He has been a republican since there was such a party, before that time was a whig. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church, and, morally, a very exemplary man.

On the 9th of November, 1849, Dr. Olney married Miss Stella Badger, of Wood county, Ohio. They have five children. The eldest child, Floyd B. Olney, a printer by trade, is studying medicine with his father.

Dr. Olney is much respected, alike for his skill as a practitioner and his excellent qualities as a citizen. His reputation as a surgeon extends far beyond Webster county.

SAMUEL W. COLE,

FORT DODGE.

A CHRISTIAN landlord is neither an anomaly nor a novelty. A landlord leading in christian enterprises is certainly a rarity, yet there is no reason why it should be so. An inn-keeper, if so disposed, can conduct his business to the glory of God, as well as a person in any other respectable calling. A bar is not a necessary adjunct to a hotel, and every detail of business in a public house is susceptible of being so conducted as to develop more and more the qualities of the christian gentleman. The subject of this sketch, for more than fourteen years a hotel-keeper, finds nothing in his business to conflict with his religious profession, and is known for hundreds of miles around as a model landlord and an earnest christian.

Samuel W. Cole was born on the 25th of September, 1822, in Panton, Vermont. His father, Samuel Cole, a soldier in the war of 1812, was suddenly killed by falling under the wheel of an ox-cart, when the son was only six years old, and at that early age the child was sent to live with an uncle in Westport, New York. He remained there until he was nineteen years old, making the best use each winter of the little time which he had for attending school. He was studious, and became master of all the branches ordinarily taught in a district school thirty or forty years ago.

Commencing at the age of nineteen, for twelve winters he taught in different parts of Vermont and New York, meanwhile spending the summers on his uncle's farm, of which, in 1846, he came into full possession. Prior to owning this property he spent four years on Lake Champlain and the Hudson river, serving the first season as waiter on a steamboat, working his way slowly upward, and in every position promptly and faithfully performing his duties.

In 1855 Mr. Cole immigrated to Iowa, purchased a hotel at West Union, Fayette county, and was its proprietor for ten years. He then engaged in the book and drug business, changing from it, two or three years later, to the hardware trade, and having afterward the misfortune to lose heavily by fire.

In January, 1868, he was appointed superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Cedar Falls, and the following year removed to Tama City, where he was in the hardware business for five years. Again we find him in hotels at Vinton and Ackley, and he is now the proprietor of the Duncombe House, Fort Dodge, to which city he removed in October, 1875.

Mr. Cole was the first superintendent of public schools in Fayette county, holding the office seven years, and performing its labors with great zeal. He held the office of postmaster two or three years in West Union; was a regent of the State University for four years, and assisted in organizing the Iowa State Sunday School Association, being its president for two years.

He is a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and has held all the offices in the lodge. He is an ardent, untiring worker in the temperance cause, and has for years been engaged in organizing "Bands of Hope" among the children.

In political principles, Mr. Cole is an unwavering republican.

In religious belief he is a Baptist, and has been an active member of the church since he was fourteen years old.

On the 30th of March, 1847, he married Miss Maria H. Lewis, of Lewis, Essex county, New York, and has three children. Carroll, the only son, is with his father in the hotel; Clara, the eldest daughter, is the wife of A. H. Lawrence, an attorney and land agent at Lemars, Iowa; the youngest daughter is eight years old.

Although in his fifty-fifth year, Mr. Cole has been so temperate, so regular and so careful in all his habits, that he looks like a much younger man. He has a spontaneity of cordiality which is truly refreshing, and his social qualities give him preëminent fitness to preside over a public house, or to mingle with the young to do them good.

WILLIAM W. WALKER,

CEDAR RAPIDS.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS WALKER, son of William Ames Walker and Sarah Williams Ingalls Walker, is of strictly New England pedigree. His paternal grandparents were natives of Vermont, his maternal, of Connecticut. He was born in Middlefield, Otsego county, New York, on the 8th of August, 1834, and reared on a farm until he was fourteen years old. He then gave eight years exclusively to study: three years at Cortland Academy, Homer, New York; one year at Cherry Valley Academy, New York; part of a year at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and three years at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. He graduated from the last named school in 1856, when he was the valedictorian of his class, and received the degree of C.E. He had this pursuit in view during his educational course, and hence his studies were mainly in the physical sciences and mathematics. His history will show that he has proved a thorough adept in this calling.

Immediately after graduating Mr. Walker started for the west, with Wisconsin in his eye, but on reaching Chicago changed his plans, and went to Clinton, Iowa. He there obtained a situation as rodman in a construction party on the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska, now Chicago and Northwestern, railway. He worked in that position, at a salary of one dollar and fifty cents a day, about one year, until the grading of his division of the road was completed, his headquarters being at Lisbon and Mount Vernon, in Linn county. The financial crash early in the autumn of 1857 suspended nearly all public works; engineers had but little to do, and in September of that year Mr. Walker accepted the editorship of the Cedar Valley "Times," and removed to Cedar Rapids. He made the paper a powerful agent in furthering public enterprises.

In May, 1859, Mr. Walker and three or four other enterprising men formed a plan for extending the railway west of Cedar Rapids, which point the road, approaching from the east, reached one month later. The plan was to secure for the line west of Cedar Rapids a land grant of about one million acres, then claimed by the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company, which had failed to comply with the conditions of the grant. Mr. Walker started westward with fifteen dollars in his pocket, all he could raise, to hold meetings, present this project to the people, and secure the appointment of delegates to a convention, which was held in Cedar Rapids the following July. At that time the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railway Company was organized, and Mr. Walker was appointed its secretary. In December of that year he went to Des Moines to aid in securing the necessary legislation for the transfer of the land grant. The contest was severe, and is memorable in the history of Iowa legislation in behalf of railroads. Mr. Walker went to the seat of war, expecting to be absent about three weeks; he was gone just three months. His company won, and in May, 1860, he was appointed its chief engineer. That position he held until the road, two hundred and seventy-one miles long, was completed to Council Bluffs, in February, 1867. The last one hundred and fifty miles were built in about ten months, in order to give the Union Pacific rail-

way an eastern connection. During the year 1866 Mr. Walker had more than six thousand men sent to the work from Chicago alone. The road was a splendid piece of engineering in a double sense. For a number of years, up to 1871, he was vice-president, chief engineer, secretary and assistant treasurer and land commissioner of that company at the same time. During the years 1867 to 1869 he aided in building the Sioux City and Pacific railway from Sioux City to Fremont, Nebraska, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, and was chief engineer, vice-president, general superintendent, secretary and assistant treasurer for about five years. From 1869 to 1871 he was chief engineer of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railway Company, and built that line between those points, a distance of one hundred and eighty-four miles. The road is now a part of the Iowa line of the Illinois Central road. During the same time Mr. Walker also built the Fremont and Elkhorn Valley railway, fifty miles long, in Nebraska, he acting as chief engineer of the company.

In 1872 he dissolved his connection with these several corporations, and spent most of his time for eighteen or twenty months in Brooklyn, New York. where his children were attending school. During the year 1874 and part of 1875 he was chief engineer and general superintendent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company.

Though long and largely identified with railroads, Mr. Walker has devoted some time to other important enterprises. In 1864 he was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Cedar Rapids, and was its president for seven years. He is now president of the Cedar Rapids Water Company, and of the Cedar Rapids Building and Loan Association. His heart is thoroughly enlisted in every enterprise which will advance the interests of Cedar Rapids or the great northwest.

Mr. Walker was educated a Presbyterian, and sees no reason why he should change his religious sentiments.

He is a strong republican, and has gone two hundred and fifty miles simply to vote, returning by the next train.

On the 15th of October, 1857, he married Miss Mary A. Hitchcock, of Homer, New York. She had three children, and two are living; she died in April, 1862. On the 7th of September, 1864, he married Miss Laura Weare, daughter of John Weare, of Cedar Rapids.

Although in making his frontier surveys years ago Mr. Walker had much experience in roughing it, he has retained all his early polish both of manners and mind, and his fine culture and good conversational powers make him a very agreeable member of society. His mind is fertile in projects, always feasible for the good of the public.

JOHN G. HOUSE, M.D.,

INDEPENDENCE.

THE subject of this brief memoir is of New-England ancestry, both parents being natives of Connecticut. He inherited the best traits of the New-England character, and early laid the foundation of an eminently useful life on the solid virtues, industry, integrity and perseverance, in an upward course.

John Gates House was born at Cazenovia, New York, on the 25th of April, 1816. His father was John House; his mother, Sally Fuller House. The former died near Independence two years ago, in his ninety-first year, always having lived a temperate and for many of his later years a strictly christian life. In 1824 he moved with his family to a farm near Springville, Erie county, New York, and the son remained at home until he was sixteen, attending school part of the time each year, but having in those early days only very ordinary school advantages. About 1833 he entered Springville Academy, an excellent institution, which elevated the moral as well as literary tone of Springville society. Spending nearly four years at that academy, Dr. House gratified, to a liberal extent, his strong love of study.

At the age of twenty-one years he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Carlos Emmons, of Springville, and spent one year in his office. He then studied two years with Dr. Austin Flint, the eminent medical author, then residing in Buffalo. He attended one course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and another at Columbian College, Washington, District of Columbia,

whence he graduated in 1841. He practiced medicine about eighteen years in Clarence, Springville and Buffalo, all in Erie county. Directly after leaving Springville, and before going to Buffalo, he passed eighteen months in St. Louis, Missouri, for the benefit of his family, not intending to settle there.

On the 1st of May, 1861, Dr. House removed to Independence, Iowa, where he has followed his profession with great diligence, building up in northern Iowa, as in western New York, an enviable reputation as a medical practitioner and an honorable citizen. Some men excel in the practice of medicine, others in surgery; Dr. House excels in both. His rides are very extensive,—too extensive for a man who has seen his sixtieth winter,—but the people of Buchanan county are reluctant to relinquish his valuable services.

Dr. House is a member of the Iowa Medical Society, and presided at its meeting in 1875. He was offered the presidency of the society for the next year, but declined to accept it. He has been a trustee of the Hospital for the Insane at Independence, and secretary of the board since 1872, and at times has rendered valuable services in this connection as medical adviser. He has been examining surgeon for pensions since 1863.

Dr. House has been a member of the Baptist church nearly forty years.

On the 6th of July, 1841, he was married to Miss Julia A. Pratt, of Buffalo, New York, a daughter of Pascal Pratt, an early settler in that city; she died in 1863, leaving four children, two of them now living. In November, 1864, he married Miss Rachel C. Freeman, of Independence; has one child by her.

JOHN F. ELY, M.D.,

CEDAR RAPIDS.

AMONG a number of citizens of Cedar Rapids, whose efforts in the interest of the city have left a deep impress, is Dr. John Fellows Ely. He has been a resident of the place nearly thirty years, and during that time no plan for its improvement has failed to enlist his warm support.

Dr. Ely was born in Rochester, New York, on the 25th of June, 1821, his parents being Elisha and Hannah Dickinson Ely. His grandfather and other ancestral relatives shared in the perils of the first war with England. The mother of young Ely died of cholera in 1832, and he was sent to a relative at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. He had been kept at school from an early age, and having been fitted for college, though only eleven years of age, he never entered. After residing in Massachusetts three years, he accompanied his father to Allegan, Michigan, spending four or five years there in study and manual labor.

In 1841 he returned to Rochester, and devoted two years or more to studies under Professor Dewey, mainly the physical sciences. Returning to Michigan he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. L. B. Coates, of Allegan; went to New York city, and continued his studies for three years with Dr. Willard Parker; attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and graduated in the spring of 1848.

In October of the same year we find Dr. Ely at Cedar Rapids, where his brother, A. L. Ely, had recently died. The young town was full of promise because of its excellent water privileges, and was gradually being reinforced with men of unusual enterprise. Dr. Ely opened a medical office, but from the start paid some attention to milling, real estate and the development of the water-power. He continued the general practice of medicine for five or six years, and after that period did little more than consultation practice.

The real-estate business he made a specialty for several years, being successful in his operations, and continuing them until the south rebelled against the Union.

In 1862 Dr. Ely was appointed surgeon of the 24th regiment Iowa Infantry; served until June, 1863, and then resigned on account of disability. Much of the time while in the service he was medical director of the divisions under Generals C. B. Fisk and A. P. Hovey, and his excellent medical skill, his cool judgment and great executive abilities were called into requisition, and with deep regret General Hovey signed his papers of discharge.

Dr. Ely has never fully recovered from the effects of his military service. Of late years he has spent more or less time in travels. When at home he

gives his time largely to the furtherance of local enterprises. His magnetic influence has been felt by every railroad which has found its way into Cedar Rapids. Religious and educational interests have always found in him a true friend. He has freely given time and money to aid in founding and building up literary institutions.

Dr. Ely is a Presbyterian, and has been an elder in the first church of the city for many years. He is a liberal contributor, not only to religious enterprises, but to many other benevolent and charitable objects.

Dr. Ely was a warm friend and ardent admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, and a democrat until 1861, since then he has voted with the republican party.

In January, 1853, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary A. Ely, of Cedar Rapids. They have had three children; two are living. Mrs. Ely is a woman of noble impulses, an inspiration to her husband in every line of duty.

S. P. POND,

KEOKUK.

S. P. POND was born at Wrentham, Massachusetts, on the 16th of March, 1830, his parents being A. A. and Henrietta (Cobb) Pond. His father was a farmer, and the son's opportunities for education were limited to the common schools of the state, which he attended only during the winters, his summers being devoted to assisting his father on the farm. At the age of twenty years he removed to Troy, New York, where he engaged in the grocery business, which he continued very successfully for about three years, when he sold out his stock and went to Detroit, Michigan. Here he opened a hotel known as the Garrison House, which at that time was one of the best and most popular houses in the place. He remained in the business in Detroit until 1857, when he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, and again engaged in the grocery trade, but only conducted it for one year, when he commenced the business in which he now remains, and in which he has met with such marked success. Few people are aware that Keokuk is one of the largest depots for the shipment of eggs in the United States, and that its preëminence in this respect has been gained almost entirely through the business sagacity and untiring energy of Mr. Pond. When he commenced this business in 1858 he did all his own packing and shipping; now he employs fifty men in his establishment in Keokuk; has branch houses at both Burlington, Iowa, and Quincy, Illinois, and eggs packed in his establishments always bring from one to two cents per dozen more than other brands. His present yearly shipments are about six hundred car loads, each car load being ten thousand dozens, in all about six million dozens per year.

Mr. Pond is an active member of the Baptist church, having been connected with it for a number of years.

He is a republican in politics, and has served as alderman for four years. He is also a director in the Keokuk National Bank.

He was married on the 22d of October, 1853, to Miss Lydia A. Rickards, of Troy, New York.

HON. LEWIS B. DUNHAM,

MAQUOKETA.

AMONG the best business men and successful bankers of eastern Iowa is Lewis Brigham Dunham, a native of Connecticut. He was born on the 6th of October, 1812, his parents being Lewis Dunham, merchant, and Mary Brigham. His maternal grandfather was in the revolutionary army. The Dunhams were from England, and the Brighams from Massachusetts. Lewis spent his earlier years in procuring an education, preparing for college at Monson, Massachusetts, under the instruction of Rev. Simeon Colton; was graduated from Union College in 1829. He read law at Utica, New York, with Judge Beardsley; traveled through most of the states of the Union and Canada, and was admitted to the bar in Brookfield, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, in 1836.

Mr. Dunham practiced at Brookfield, the county seat, twelve years, and during four years of that time, when David R. Porter was in the gubernatorial chair, was deputy state's attorney. In 1845 he came as far west as Rock Island, Illinois, and spent two years in prospecting. Returning to Pennsylvania, he practiced in Jefferson county until the spring of 1856, when he returned to the west, this time crossing the Mississippi river and settling at Maquoketa, Iowa. Here, in company with O. Von Schrader, he started a private bank, which was subsequently merged into the State Bank of Iowa, and still later into the First National Bank of Maquoketa.

In 1872 Mr. Dunham sold his interest in this institution, and started a bank of his own, the Exchange Bank of Maquoketa, of which he is vice-president, D. M. Hubbell president, and his son, L. H. Dunham, cashier. It is a prosperous institution.

While a resident of Pennsylvania in 1842 and 1843 Mr. Dunham was a member of the state legislature, representing Jefferson, Warren and McKean counties. He was in the senate of Iowa in the sessions of 1868 and 1870, he being on the committees on banking and constitutional amendments. He is a thoroughly practical business man, and his mature judgment and solid common sense made him a highly serviceable member of the Iowa general assembly.

Mr. Dunham was reared in the Jeffersonian school of politics; was a Jackson boy and a Van Buren man, casting his first presidential vote in 1836, and never voting any but the democratic ticket.

He has a third wife: was first married in 1831 to Miss Mary Stewart, of Hartford, Connecticut, she dying in 1842. His second wife was Miss Techla Von Schrader, of Clearfield, Pennsylvania; married in 1844, and died in 1846. His present wife was Miss Mary B. Sloane, of Wooster, Ohio; they were married in 1856. Mr. Dunham has two sons now living, both by his first wife, both married and both first-class business men. Frederic Stewart, the elder, is a merchant in Monticello, Iowa, and Lewis Hamilton, as has already been intimated, is a banker.

Mr. Dunham has been a generous encourager of the railroads which connect Maquoketa with the metropolitan cities of the northwest; lends a prompt and liberal hand in local enterprises generally, and takes great pride in the growth and prosperity of his adopted home.

GENERAL JAMES C. PARROTT,

KEOKUK.

JAMES C. PARROTT, a native of Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, was born on the 21st of May, 1811, and is the fifth child of Thomas Parrott and Elizabeth *née* Corner. His father was a commissioned officer under General Perry Benson during the war of 1812.

James attended the public schools of his native place till he was twelve years of age, and then pursued a course of study in Easton Academy. His fondness for study developed at an early age, and he always took the highest stand in his classes. He left school in his fourteenth year, and served an apprenticeship, learning the mercantile business, and at its expiration accepted a clerkship in the well-known shipping and commission house of James Corner and Sons, of Baltimore, where he remained till he attained his twentieth year. Having resolved to remove to the west, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, in the fall of 1831, but finding navigation closed, returned to Wheeling, Virginia, and spent a short time with an uncle. Soon after he enlisted as a private in the 1st regiment of United States Dragoons; was afterward made first sergeant, and in this capacity served during three years, declining several offers of commissions. His time of service was spent mostly on the frontier under Colonel Dodge and Stephen W. Keaney, afterward governor of Wisconsin. At the close of his term of enlistment, in the spring of 1837, he formed a partnership with Captain Jessie B. Brown, and engaged in the mercantile trade at Fort Madison, Iowa, then a promising town of one hundred and fifty inhabitants. He conducted a successful business there for sixteen years, and during that time served as county treasurer, and also as mayor of the city. In 1853 he removed to Keokuk, and engaged in business with the large firm of Wolcott and Co., and after two years formed a partnership with Arthur Wolcott, under the firm name of J. C. Parrott and Co. The financial crisis that swept over the country in 1857 caused them to suspend payment, but having native energy and a determination to succeed, Mr. Parrott

bravely met his misfortune, and in 1859 was again doing a successful dry-goods business. At the opening of the war, under a commission from Governor Kirkwood, he raised a company of volunteers for the 7th regiment Iowa Infantry, and entered the service. In November of that year he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. At the battle of Belmont he was severely wounded, and while in the hospital at Cairo received the following special order:

HEADQUARTERS DIST. S. E. MO.
CAIRO, November 9, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. — : Leave of absence is hereby granted Capt. J. C. Parrott, 7th Iowa Volunteers, to repair to his home until he has recovered from severe wounds received whilst gallantly leading his company in the engagement of the 7th at Belmont, Mo.

U. S. GRANT, Brig.-Gen. Com.

He recovered to participate in all of the noted battles of the army of the Tennessee, including Fort Henry, Fort Donelson; Resaca, Shiloh and Corinth; and although again severely wounded, he joined in General Sherman's "March to the Sea," and only after the grand review of the troops in Washington, at the close of the war, returning to his home rejoiced, in the face of all his hardships and trials, that it had been his lot to engage in the struggle for freedom and equal rights. In honor of his gallant service, by a special act of congress Colonel Parrott was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general.

In early life he was a whig in his political views, but has been identified with the republican party since its organization.

Aside from his active business relations, General Parrott has been honored with many positions of public trust. In 1867 he was appointed postmaster by President Johnson, a position which he still (1876) holds. He was also at one time division commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

He was married on the 4th of September, 1838, to Miss Henrietta Buchhalter, of Fort Madison, to whom much of his success is due, she being a lady of fine native endowments, a devoted wife and fond mother. They have three sons and two daughters, the eldest son being now a successful business man of Varner, Ark.

During his entire career General Parrott has been marked as a man of broad views, firm adherence to avowed principles, quick perception and sound judgment, which combined with his excellent business tact has given to him an influence and success well worthy of emulation. Generous and genial, prompt and energetic, possessed of a commanding presence and dignified bearing, he has endeared himself to a host of warm friends.

SMITH G. BLYTHE, M.D.,

NORA SPRINGS.

SMITH GREEN BLYTHE, son of Rev. Joseph W. and Ellen H. (Green) Blythe, was born in Middlesex county, New Jersey, on the 6th of November, 1841. His father was a Presbyterian minister, and was a chaplain in the general hospitals at Jeffersonville and Madison, Indiana, during the late civil war. His mother was a sister of ex-Chancellor Green, of New Jersey, whose grandfather served in the revolutionary army. His paternal grandfather, like his father, was a Presbyterian clergyman, and one of the pioneer ministers in Kentucky.

The subject of this sketch was educated at Lafayette College, Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1860. He read medicine in New Jersey, and attended a course of lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia; he was intending to pursue his medical studies without intermission, but, the civil war breaking out, he threw aside his medical books and enlisted as a private in the 1st New Jersey regiment of Volunteers. He was appointed commissary sergeant before the regiment left the state, and in 1862 he was promoted to second lieutenant, then to first lieutenant in November of that year, and to captain during the same month. His regiment was in the army of the Potomac, and Captain Blythe was with the army from the first Bull Run battle to the battle of the Wilderness, in which he received a severe wound in the thigh, his fourth wound in the service. On the 23d of June, 1864, he was mustered out on account of disability from this wound; went to Hopewell, Indiana, to which state his father had moved, and there taught a classical school, resuming his medical studies at the same time. He attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in the winter of 1866–67. In

Eng. by R. Dietensing N.Y.

S. G. Blythe

March, 1867, he settled in Vinton, Benton county, Iowa.

Dr. Blythe practiced in Vinton until December, 1869, when he removed to Rudd, in Floyd county, a new town on the Iowa and Dakota branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. On the 1st of January, 1873, he settled in Nora Springs, where he has built up a large practice.

Dr. Blythe has four hundred acres of excellent land near the village of Nora Springs, and is introducing fine grades of cattle and hogs, and making of it a first-class stock farm. He simply oversees it, letting nothing interfere with his growing medical practice. He is one of the school directors in his district, and his fine culture and literary tastes make his services in this direction of great value. He is polished in his manners, as well as mind, and has a refining influence in more than one sense.

He is a Presbyterian in religious sentiment, though not, we believe, a member of the church.

In politics, he is republican, and strongly believes in the equality of all men before the law. He evidently inherits his love of justice, for his father was a strong abolitionist, and for many years a conductor on the underground railway.

Dr. Blythe is a member of the grand lodge of Odd-Fellows, and of the subordinate encampment.

His wife was Miss Emily Gill Sharpe, daughter of Judge William R. Sharpe of Warren county, New Jersey, and they were married on the 8th of July, 1863. They have three daughters and one son living, and have buried three children.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS AND SONS,

MUSCATINE.

PROBABLY no life in this county had more of its country's history interwoven in its experiences than that of him whose name heads this sketch. It saw its dawn in North Carolina in the infancy of the nation. It was a part of Kentucky when that state won the reputation of "the dark and bloody ground." As a part of its web and woof there were the light and the dark threads—some stained scarlet, no doubt, of the war of 1812. There were twenty-two years of border life in Indiana, each year full of history, and then there was nearly half a century in Muscatine, Iowa, where he reared his log cabin in the solitudes of the unbroken prairies. He was one of nature's kings. The look of his eye betokened the master of nature and of men. And there is a well imprinted history to be read of this man's character in the struggles, the indomitable energy, perseverance and success which crowned his efforts, by those who live to perpetuate his name and his virtues. And when the history of the city of his adoption, and to whose prosperity the best years of his life were devoted, shall be written, no name will stand higher on the roll of honor than that of William Chambers, a brief sketch of whose biography succeeds.

He was descended of Scottish ancestors, dating far back in the colonial history of our country, and was born in North Carolina on the 5th of June, 1793. Two years later he was removed to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood, married Sarah Anderson, and resided until 1814, when he immigrated to Washington county, Indiana, where he made his home for twenty-two years, and where all his children were born. He was the first to move in the organization of public schools in that section of Indiana, and encountered the strenuous opposition of his neighbors, who all inherited the bitter prejudices of the south against popular education. For several years after the organization of the schools in this county not more than half the children of the districts would attend them, and those who did were the objects of scorn and persecution; meantime the non-attendants were paying school taxes of which they received no benefit. In course of time, however, one after another began to cut their "eye teeth," and to see things in a different light, though many years elapsed before popular education became popularized.

In 1835 Mr. Chambers made a prospecting visit to Iowa, and on the 11th of May, 1836, he removed to the territory, having been preceded a few weeks by his eldest son Vincent. He bought a large tract of land some nine miles east of where the city of Muscatine now stands, on which he settled, and where he remained till 1866, when he removed to the city of Muscatine, where he resided until his death, which occurred the 26th of December, 1874, in the eighty-second year of his age.

He had been a soldier of the war of 1812, remark-

able for his fine physical framework, and for his vigor of intellect even to old age; up to the time of his last illness he had enjoyed remarkable immunity from sickness. A citizen of Muscatine for almost forty years, his cheery disposition and hearty greeting rendered him as popular as his person was well known. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church; beloved as a father, venerated as a patriarch, and esteemed as a citizen and neighbor.

His estimable wife, who preceded him to the hither shore some eleven months, was born on the 3d of May, 1795, in Madison county, Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish parents, and was a near relative of Colonel Anderson, of Washington's staff, and of General Anderson, of Fort Sumter celebrity. She was married on the 7th of February, 1814, and was the mother of five sons and three daughters. In early life she gave her heart to God, and was baptized into the communion of the Baptist church, and her whole after life was a beautiful illustration of the faith which she professed. She was a "mother in Israel" in the fullest sense of the term, universally esteemed, and the friend of all who knew her. She died on the 4th of January, 1874. Four generations, numbering over fifty relatives, comprising all of her descendants save five grandchildren, were present at her funeral. How much they owe to God for such a mother! Faithful and true in every relation of life, her holy example is a legacy of priceless value to them.

CHAMBERS BROTHERS.

Having devoted so much space to the parents, we will now take up the history of the sons, "The Chambers Brothers," as they are popularly termed, who have perhaps contributed more to the material prosperity of Muscatine than any other family associated with its history.

VINCENT CHAMBERS, the eldest of the brothers, was born in Washington county, Indiana, on the 30th of November, 1816. His schooling was bounded by the log school-house which was built through his father's influence, and which he attended a few winters previous to the age of twenty, when he removed to Muscatine, Iowa, in company with his father, but soon after returned to Indiana, where he pursued the business of a carpenter and joiner for twenty years. On the 28th of November, 1854, he came a second time to Muscatine, and joined his father on the old homestead, where he remained till 1864, when he became associated with his brothers, W. and A. Chambers, in business, where he continued till the spring of 1877, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he is now engaged in operating a stone saw-mill.

WILLIAM, the second of the brothers, was born on the 26th of November, 1818, in Washington county, Indiana; enjoyed the same school facilities as his brother; came to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1836; farmed till 1849, when he formed a copartnership with his brothers, Anderson and Isaac Chambers, for the manufacture of lumber, which continues till this day.

ANDERSON, the third of the brothers, named after his mother's family, was born in Indiana on the 26th of November, 1820; received less than one year's log schooling all told; came to Muscatine at the age of sixteen, on the 11th of May, 1836; farmed on the homestead for about ten years, and in 1847 united with his brothers, William and Isaac, in the lumber manufacturing trade. This was the first establishment of the kind in Muscatine, and its early history is well worth recording.

In the autumn of 1846 the brothers, accompanied by six men, ten yoke of cattle, six horses, provisions for six months, and a general outfit for logging, started from Muscatine for Black river, Wisconsin, and on arriving at their destination built a log cabin, organized a camp, made sleds, and provided all the appliances necessary for the forest campaign. They spent the winter in cutting down the timber and hauling it into the river, intending in the spring to drive the logs down stream and into the Mississippi river at La Crosse. But an unusual phenomenon occurred at this period, which not only carried the logs down stream, but came near extinguishing the entire winter's work. A huge waterspout fell at the head of Black river, which occasioned a rise in that stream of twenty-five feet in less than twenty-four hours, and carried everything before it. The brothers perceiving the danger which threatened them, mounted their horses and galloped at full speed in advance of the roaring torrent, threw a boom across the river at White Oak Springs, at the head of Black river lake, which was secured before the flood and the logs arrived. Had it not been for this timely and energetic measure their whole winter's work would have been carried into the Mississippi river, scattered and lost. The river abated gradually until the 19th of July, when the expedition left for

Muscatine with the first two rafts of logs ever taken from the Black river country. The rafts, which contained nine hundred thousand feet, arrived at Muscatine on the 15th of August, 1849, the first ever brought to Muscatine or to the State of Iowa. The brothers rented two saw-mills which had been previously erected by John G. Deshler and Messrs. Cadle and Reiley, which they operated for several years; but in 1852 the business had so prospered and increased that they were compelled to build a mill of their own. In this year the firm was reorganized, Messrs. Cornelius Cadle and D. Dunsmore being admitted as partners, the name of the firm being changed to that of Dunsmore and Chambers, under which title it carried on an extensive and prosperous trade till 1862, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. In 1852 the brothers connected with their extensive lumber business a general mercantile house, which was also conducted with success till 1862, when it was discontinued.

In 1862 the business was again reorganized, Mr. Vincent Chambers being admitted, and a large pork and grain establishment added, which increased with such rapidity as to render the building of an extensive packing house and grain elevator necessary. The former was completed in 1864, and the latter in 1866. In the last named year they also built an additional saw-mill on an improved plan. The grain elevator, with a capacity of one hundred thousand bushels, was the finest in the state, and among the most complete to be found in the country, while the pork house had a capacity for the handling of five hundred hogs per day, and during the winter of 1864–5 disposed of twenty-seven thousand three hundred head; but the sudden termination of the war in the latter year so reduced prices as to entail a loss on the firm of one hundred thousand dollars. In 1868 the elevator became a total loss by fire, involving a net loss of twelve thousand dollars. These reverses so discouraged the firm that it was not deemed advisable to rebuild.

In 1870 Mr. John Servis, of La Crosse, was admitted to the firm, and the name varied to that of Chambers Brothers and Co. The pork business was discontinued in 1874, the saw-mill and pork house having burned, causing a loss of seventy-two thousand dollars. In 1875 Mr. Servis withdrew his interest, and the firm is now known by the title of Chambers Brothers.

But in the spring of 1876 a new and distinguishing branch was added to the business of this eminent and enterprising firm, destined to overshadow their other enterprises, and to prove the most valuable and important "innovation" of the age — a stone-sawing mill, the chief feature of which is a circular saw, some sixty-six inches in diameter, having some eighty-four diamonds inserted in its periphery, and not inappropriately named "The Stone Monarch," which rips up the hardest marble with as much ease and speed as the ordinary circular saw will intersect an oak log. It is capable of cutting at the rate of fifteen hundred feet per day, or, to compare, it can do as much work at the same expense in three hours as the old hoop-iron and sand saw can do in thirty-six hours; and this being the first saw of the kind ever invented, and the principle still in its infancy, if it shall turn out to be capable of the same improvements which have been made in the rotary lumber saw, there is no estimating the value it will be to mankind, or the revolution it is destined to accomplish in mechanics. The facility which it affords for work enables the proprietors to receive a bill of stone sufficient for the water-tables, window-sills, caps, corbels, keys and corner blocks of an ordinary house, and return the same ready for setting on the following morning. During the short time in which the "Monarch" has been in operation it has sawed stones from the quarries of eight different states of the northwest, besides large quantities of marble from Vermont and Italy. This most wonderful invention is the work of Mr. J. W. Branch, of St. Louis, an English gentleman, and like all really valuable inventions and discoveries of the century, it had to encounter at the outset not only indifference and apathy, but actual opposition and hostility. It was laughed to scorn by the stone men of St. Louis, Chicago and other adjacent cities, not one of whom would even afford it a trial. At last, knowing something of the character of the Chambers Brothers, of Muscatine, Iowa, for enterprise and intelligence, the inventor applied to them to put its merits to the test, and although they were not in the stone business, and totally inexperienced in that line of industry, yet, becoming strongly impressed with the feasibility of the idea, they at once put the machine in operation, with the results above stated. An improved saw of the same pattern has since been put in operation by Mr. Vincent Chambers at Indianapolis, Indiana, with still greater results, every improvement seeming to add to the speed and economy of the opera-

tion. John Chambers, the fifth of the brothers, born in 1829, is also a member of the firm.

Vincent Chambers was married on the 5th of November, 1840, to Miss Nancy Peck, of Leesville, Indiana, who died in 1853, leaving two children, a son and a daughter, both since deceased. He was married again in 1854, to Miss Margaret K. Neely, by whom he has eight children, all living.

William Chambers was married in 1840 to Miss Cynthia Long, a native of Muscatine county, Iowa, by whom he has had thirteen children, only six of whom are now living.

Anderson Chambers was married in 1841 to Miss Susan Pace, also of Muscatine county, a Virginian by birth, by whom he has had seven children, all living; she died on the 27th of February, 1874, and on the 28th of June, 1875, he was married to Miss Mary Prosser, of Muscatine.

John Chambers was married in 1854 to Miss Mary Lakin, also of Muscatine, by whom he has had three children, two sons and one daughter, all living; she died on the 26th of December, 1874.

Of the sisters, two are still living; the third died at the age of sixteen by a fall from a horse.

Amanda, the eldest, is the wife of Mr. M. P. Pace, a farmer residing nine miles east of Muscatine.

Nancy Jane is the wife of Mr. Wm. Bagley, a farmer residing near Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa.

The brothers all belong to the Masonic fraternity. Anderson is a Knight Templar, William a Royal Arch Mason, and the others Master Masons.

William and Anderson are members of the Baptist church, Vincent of the Methodist, while John, though a regular attendant, is not united to any denomination.

All were raised in the democratic faith, to which they have adhered through life.

We shall close the sketch of this remarkable family with a few words of more general import.

In every enterprise that has had a tendency to promote the interests of Muscatine they have always been foremost. Their energy and activity have passed into a proverb with their fellow-townsmen. Possessed as they all are of tempers under perfect control, no disaster or reverse has ever dismayed or dispirited them; but always looking forward with a hopeful eye on the future, they have never let their industry or zeal flag for a moment. Their spirit of public enterprise is only equaled by their quiet and unobtrusive private benevolence; their charities are innumerable; neither want nor distress has ever appealed to them in vain, and it is a matter of some notoriety that they have frequently kept in their employment, at their usual wages, men with families, for whom they had no work, rather than see their children suffer for want of bread.

Dickens presents us with the picture of a happy household in the "Cheeryble Brothers." He could have found in the Chambers Brothers living illustrations of the virtues which his fertile pen has given to us in the pages of fiction. Wealthy, as the term is now understood, they are not, for wealth cannot remain with men of such broad and generous natures as the Chambers Brothers.

GEORGE D. WOODIN,

SIGOURNEY.

GEORGE D. WOODIN, attorney and counselor-at-law, was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, on the 27th of February, 1827, and is the eldest of a family of seven children of David Woodin and Parthenia *née* Cobb, natives of Monroe county, New York.

The Woodin family in America are descended from Puritan stock, the original ancestor having come over with the Massachusetts Bay Company in 1628. The family does not seem to have been prolific, nor to have produced many distinguished men. They have been mainly tillers of the soil, of quiet, practical habits, virtuous and law-abiding citizens. The mother of our subject was of Irish ancestry; a smart, intellectual woman, of great energy and force of character, and from whom our subject inherits some of the most valuable traits of his character.

George D. worked on his father's farm, attending the district school in winter, until the autumn of 1844, when he attended one term at the Waterford, Pennsylvania, Academy, and the next winter taught a district school. The next two summers were spent at Jamestown Academy, New York, and the winters were spent in teaching. In 1847 he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, with one

term of studies in the preparatory course yet to complete; that institution very benevolently regulating its curriculum of studies for the convenience of those who had to support themselves by teaching in the winter. The full course of one term in the preparatory department and four years in college was completed in four years, while at the same time he taught school for three months each winter, and made one year in law studies with A. B. Richmond, Esq., of Meadville, Pennsylvania. He was graduated with honors, at the head of his class, in 1851, having defrayed the entire expense of his education by teaching, except ten dollars given him by his mother.

After leaving college he taught in the academy at Warren, Pennsylvania, for one year, reading law at the same time in the office of L. D. Wetmore. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and for one year thereafter practiced his profession with his preceptor, developing at the same time rare powers and genius as a practitioner.

In 1853 he resolved to cast his lot with the young State of Iowa, then coming prominently into notice, and offering great inducement as a home to young men of energy and enterprise in every capacity, and after due inquiry he selected the then incipient town of Iowa City as his future home. His entire stock in trade consisted, on arrival, of a few books, a suit of clothes, and four dollars in money. He soon fell into practice, however, and was not long in establishing a reputation. At that time the bar at Iowa City was one of the ablest in the state, with Gilman, Folsom and W. Penn Clark at its head, the supreme court then holding its entire session at that place. Besides questions at issue incident to a new state, there were many preëmption cases tried, the United States land office then being located at Iowa City.

In 1854 he became prosecuting attorney of Johnson county, and in 1855 was elected mayor of Iowa City, and during the period of his mayoralty issued fifty thousand dollars' worth of railroad bonds, levied by an almost unanimous vote of the electors of the city, to aid in constructing the Mississippi and Missouri railroad, now the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

It is worthy of note that at that time Mr. Woodin had serious doubts as to the validity of the security, and was strongly inclined to refuse to issue the bonds. His views in this regard, however, were shared by but one man in the community, James H. Gower, so merging his own opinions in the all but universal sentiment of the community, he issued the bonds. These were of the same class of securities out of which grew the celebrated conflict between the state and federal courts, the former holding them to be illegally issued, and the latter to be valid. The case was finally decided by the federal courts in favor of the bonds.

In 1856 he was elected to the legislature from Johnson county, and served one term, with distinction. In 1857 he moved to Sigourney, Keokuk county, which has since been his home, and in 1858 was elected district attorney for the old sixth judicial district, and served four years, during which period he earned for himself the reputation of being one of the most skillful, accomplished and successful criminal lawyers of the state. Since his removal to Sigourney he has been engaged on one side or other of almost every case tried in the circuit or district courts of the county; and during a period of over twenty years he has not been absent from the court-house one full hour at any one time during a session of court,—a fact well worthy of record, as indicating his habits of industry and close attention to business.

Mr. Woodin has had great success as an attorney. He throws his whole soul and being, so to speak, into his cases, and stands for the time being in the shoes of his client. His addresses to the jury are quick, pungent and exceedingly earnest, and he rarely fails of success with either judge or jury. He is a man of great penetration, forecasting things almost by intuition, and seeming to know a client's case before it is half stated. As a practitioner, he has long since attained to the highest rank at the bar of his county and district.

In politics, he has always been a republican, and had he consented to serve, would have been in congress years since; but refusing all offices, save those named above (which were mainly in the line of his profession), he has sedulously devoted himself to the duties of his profession, and may be emphatically termed a man of one work.

As a citizen, his word is a synonym of certainty, and he commands the respect of all classes of men with whom he comes in contact. He is somewhat cautious in avoiding misplaced benevolence, but has a most generous heart when the subject is known to be deserving. With strangers he is taciturn at first, and does not open himself freely to new acquaintances until he first discovers either moral worth or mental wealth in them; but when once secured as a

jority. His opponent on the second race was his whilom law-partner, Hon. Ben. M. Samuels, the leading democrat of Iowa. The whole northern half of the state was still in the second district, and the canvass was very extensive, very laborious, and very brilliant. The overwhelming majority of votes which Gen. Vandever received was an indication of his strength in debate.

Immediately on the breaking out of the war he abandoned his seat in congress, at the commencement of his second term, and in a short time entered the army in command of the 9th Iowa Infantry, a regiment recruited in his own district, and largely by his own exertions. By his valor at the battle of Pea Ridge, Missouri, and on other bloody fields, he was, in 1862, made a brigadier-general, and toward the close of the war was breveted a major-general of volunteers. He served in the field until the close of the war, and participated in many important engagements. At its close he returned to private life. He performed important and very valuable services in the organizing of the companies which subsequently built the line of railroad from Clinton to Dubuque, and effected the first negotiation that secured the funds for the construction of the whole road from Clinton to La Crescent. He then projected the Iowa Pacific railroad, and was one of the chief promoters of that enterprise. In 1873 President Grant tendered him the appointment of Indian inspector, and that position he still holds. His recent reports have thrown valuable light on the Indian question.

HON. JEROME S. WOODWARD,

INDEPENDENCE.

ONE of the surest roads to success is industry in a single direction. The man whose energies are thus put forth, who loves his calling or profession, and gives it his best days, rarely fails, unless overtaken by misfortunes, or his health early breaks down. The life of Hon. J. S. Woodward beautifully illustrates what industry and integrity, aiming at a single point, can accomplish in a few years. When admitted to the bar he determined to know less of everything else than of the law, and to know law as perfectly as the closest application would enable him to do it. Consequently, in his profession he has achieved eminent success, and his life has its lesson too valuable to be lost.

Jerome Southwick Woodward was born at Middlebury, Scoharie county, New York, on the 5th of February, 1830. His father, Stephen Woodward, was teaching there temporarily, his home being in Hanover, New Hampshire. The mother's name was Ethelinda Ely Woodward. The father of Jerome, who was a farmer, but accustomed to teach school in the winters, moved to Tunbridge, Orange county, Vermont, when the son was seven years old. The lad worked on the farm and attended school until he was fifteen, when he fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, but never entered.

Mr. Woodward came to the west in 1850, and taught school and read law in Janesville, Wisconsin, for three years. He was admitted to the bar in Rock county in 1853, and removed to Independence, Buchanan county, Iowa, in September of the same year, his entire capital consisting of six law books and twelve and a half cents. To-day he is perfectly independent. He has practiced law, most of the time alone, for twenty-three years, rarely turning aside from legal pursuits, even for a few months. The very few offices he has held he was strongly urged to accept. When he settled in Iowa there was a prosecuting attorney in every county, instead of one, as now, for each judicial district, and Mr. Woodward held that office for Buchanan county the second year that he was in the state. In the autumn of 1857 he was elected to the lower house of the general assembly, and took a prominent part in its discussions and more solid work. He was a delegate to the national convention which renominated Mr. Lincoln in 1864. He has been solicited to accept the nomination for different offices, but has firmly withheld his consent. His tastes are for the legal profession, and in that he is second to no man in the district.

Mr. Woodward is an Odd-Fellow, but has never aspired to position in the order.

He is a member of no church, but has a preference for the Universalist doctrine.

He was a whig, then a republican, to which party he still adheres.

On the 6th of December, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline A. Morse, of Independence, a woman held in high esteem by her neighbors. They have had five children, two of whom are dead.

Mr. Woodward is of medium height and good proportions, has a dark complexion, black eyes, a kindly expression, and a pleasant smile for all. His disposition is social, and he is a man in whom society finds a rich entertainer. He has one of the best houses in the interior of Iowa, with delightful surroundings, and with his little family has an Eden of comfort.

JOSHUA M. RICE,

LYONS.

JOSHUA MOODY RICE, son of Elijah and Mary (Prescott) Rice, was born in New Hampshire on the 12th of July, 1807. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were of English origin, and were among the earliest settlers of New Hampshire. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and served under Washington during the whole of that protracted struggle. When our subject was nine years of age the family removed from New Hampshire to Manlius, New York. The son having acquired at the common school a rudimentary English education, was at an early age apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade; he also learned the cabinetmaker's trade, at which he worked during the winter, when, owing to the inclemency of the weather, out-door work was impossible. He continued laboring with his father until 1829, when he was married to Sarah Ann, only daughter of Eleazer Gudney, and early in the same year located at Phœnix, Oswego county, New York, in the building up and improvement of which village he took an active part. Having met with an accident which incapacitated him from physical labor, he, some three or four years later, entered into the mercantile business, in which he was constantly engaged for the following sixteen years, and was not only burdened with the duties of his own extensive affairs, but at the same time held several public offices of trust and responsibility.

About this time, his brother having become somewhat involved pecuniarily, Mr. Rice purchased all his interests and started him in business in Lyons, Iowa, which business during the following year he took in his own hands, employing his brother as a clerk.

In 1856, having established himself permanently in Lyons, Iowa, he closed up his mercantile business in his former residence, and soon after entered upon several enterprises in different localities. He established one mercantile house in Fulton, another in Rochelle, Illinois, and still a third one in Thompson, Iowa. In all these various and extensive business enterprises he was remarkably successful, and the extent and variety of his transactions, and the admirable manner in which they were managed, furnish sufficient proof of his comprehensive intellect and thorough business capacity.

During the rebellion his business was greatly enlarged and extended, and he was enabled to reap immense benefits from his mercantile and also from other investments. Through the financial crisis of 1857, his sterling integrity, and indomitable energy and industry, carried him successfully and triumphantly, with his financial reputation unimpaired, and his business operations uninterrupted.

In 1861 he disposed of his several interests in the adjacent localities, and purchased the block where his store is now located. Here he continued doing business until his death, which event occurred on the 6th of September, 1874, at the age of sixty-seven years.

His widow, who has been an active and silent partner in most of his business career, survives him; and to her may be ascribed his first achievement in life. It was his wife's patrimony, and his own limited accumulations, that enabled him at the beginning to embark in mercantile pursuits.

Mr. Rice was emphatically a self-made man. He relied upon his own energy and industry for success; and in his life, as well as in his business career, he has verified the maxim that honesty is not only the best policy, but the only policy. Especially to the young men in his employ he has ever been a true friend and benefactor, and they remember him with affection and veneration.

He was a man universally esteemed and respected by all who knew him. In business transactions his

J. M. Rice.

advice was sought by his neighbors, and his loss is painfully felt in the entire community in which he resided. He was a public-spirited citizen, taking an active interest in every improvement calculated to benefit society. Kind, sympathetic and benevolent, he labored not only for himself, but equally for the benefit of others, as many a young man can testify who has been the recipient of his benefactions.

In religious matters, he was a liberal supporter of church organizations, although not a member of any denomination. He was an active and esteemed member of the fraternity of Odd-Fellows.

In politics, he was a decided republican, although not a partisan; he believed and had faith in republican institutions, and entertained principles in harmony with that party.

He possessed a delicate physique, the result of years of physical suffering. Yet, with all his lameness and other ailments, he endured labor, and rarely, if ever, failed to be attentive to the business duties of his vocation.

His remains are interred in the family burying-ground, in the cemetery at Lyons, Iowa, and his grave is marked by an imposing monument, erected to his memory by his disconsolate widow.

CYRUS HAWLEY,

MUSCATINE.

CYRUS HAWLEY was born at Norfolk, Connecticut, on the 16th of October, 1808, and is the son of E. P. Hawley and Irene *née* Frisbie. His father was a farmer, a man of plain manners, virtuous and industrious habits, a strict member of the Congregational church, a good citizen, and a civil, obliging neighbor. He lived respected and died at a good old age, leaving the legacy of a good name and a good example to his children, and which was nearly all he had to bequeath.

Mr. Hawley is descended from English ancestors, who settled in Farmington, Connecticut, about two hundred years ago, and where a colony of the descendants still reside, though large numbers of them have immigrated to all parts of the Union. Many have become distinguished in the different professions, while a still greater number have successfully followed commercial pursuits.

The Frisbie family are also of English origin, and settled in Norwich, Connecticut, about the same time. They were generally men of education and distinction. The Rev. Levi Frisbie, a grand-uncle of our subject, was a Congregational clergyman of considerable note during the latter part of the last century, and an elder brother of his was a successful surgeon, and served in the army during the revolutionary war. Both the Hawleys and the Frisbies were largely represented in the colonial army during that memorable struggle.

Cyrus Hawley spent his youth after the manner of most New England boys, working on the farm in summer and attending the snow-drifted country school-house in winter. The common school education of the New England system in practice fifty years ago, added to the liberal and polished course pursued in the academy, so admirably fitted hundreds of New England boys for the duties and higher work which they have so signally performed, and the rank they have sustained in every profession and branch of industry in every state of the Union, during the last half century, that it may well be questioned whether the popular collegiate course of to-day, with its larger expense and necessarily prolonged seclusion from the active affairs of life, has proved a wise substitute. Suffice it to say that in the common schools, and at one of the best of Litchfield county academies, a county celebrated for its educational facilities, Mr. Hawley received his training for the business of life. For several winters previous to the age of nineteen he taught a district school, but in 1827 he entered the employment of the celebrated Collins (axe) Manufacturing Co. of Hartford, and traveled for that firm over six years, and at the age of twenty-three he had by economy and prudent management saved the large sum of fifteen hundred dollars out of his salary. Out of this sum, with a liberality that became a life characteristic, he contributed twelve hundred dollars toward the education of his sisters, an investment which he has been heard to describe as the most satisfactory of his whole life. It served immediately and indirectly to qualify them for distinguished places as teachers, fitted them for the higher walks of life, as the wives of men of educa-

tion and influence; and as accomplished christian women they still wield a powerful influence for good in the respective circles in which they move.

During his connection with this firm Mr. Hawley traveled over twelve thousand miles in the southwest for his employers, mostly in stages and canal boats.

In 1834 he began business on his own account as a book merchant in Louisville, Kentucky, but in 1837 the wave of financial embarrassment, which traveled in that era of canal boats and stage coaches at the rate of one hundred miles a day, approached Louisville, and precipitated all business into a general ruin. It required until 1840 to close up his business, when he joined his brother-in-law, Dr. William Wilson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in investments at Muscatine, Iowa. This speculation, involving three thousand dollars, proved disastrous, and left him to the resources of manual labor. Pluckily he faced the situation. We find it recorded in his diary that for five years he worked sixteen hours a day, fighting the vulture at every turn of the wheel. In 1850, having accumulated a few hundred dollars, he engaged in the manufacture of brick, which he continued until 1863, when he established in Muscatine his justly celebrated and successful fire and life insurance agency, which is continued till this day. In this business he has had associated with him Messrs. J. P. Dawson, Henry Hoover and M. W. Griffin; the two last named gentlemen, together with our subject, constituting the present firm of Hawley, Hoover and Co. This agency, under its able management, has grown to be one of the largest and most popular in the country, its transactions covering a wider territory and greater values than that of any similar concern in the same region.

In September, 1835, Mr. Hawley was married at Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss Martha J. Wilson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who died in September, 1850. Of this marriage there were issue seven children, five girls and two boys. Four of the daughters survive, and are now the wives of the following named gentlemen: Ellen M. is the wife of Franklin E. Humphrys, Esq.; Theodosia I. is the wife of Frank L. Woodward, Esq.; Louisa Blanch is the wife of Captain W. E. Clarke, and Martha Jeffrey is the wife of Edward E. Homes, Esq. One of the sons died at the age of thirteen, and the other, William, entered the Union army at the outbreak of the late rebellion, and was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain on the 4th of July, 1864, at the age of seventeen years. He fills the grave of one of the youngest and noblest martyrs to the cause of freedom who fell during that sanguinary struggle.

In March, 1852, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Meteer, of Bluegrass, Scott county, Iowa, by whom he has had five children, two only of whom survive, Frances E. and Cyrus W.

Although brought up according to the strictest tenets of New England Congregationalism, and under the most pious and zealous teachers, yet it was not until 1851 that he made a profession of religion, and then he united with the Congregational church at Muscatine, not because he found in its creed a response to all his religious longings, but its high standards pleased him, and he had come to think more of the spirit of a religious profession than of its letter.

In politics, he delighted in the name of a Henry Clay whig, and cast his vote for that gentleman when a candidate for President. He subsequently voted for Taylor, Fremont, Lincoln, Grant, Greeley and Tilden. He now indorses the policy of President Hayes. We do not know that he ever held an office. It is his distinction that he has remained in the ranks, satisfied with the editorials of the New York "Tribune," and the speeches of Henry Clay, and proud to be of the constituency of Sumner. It will be a grand day for the American republic when her people shall, in military parlance, "dress" to the personal honor and christian patriotism of Cyrus Hawley.

Physically he is a man of slender and wiry framework, rather above middle height, of fair complexion, bright eye and pleasant expression; benevolence and honesty beaming from every angle of his countenance. He has been a man of great endurance under many forms of exposure. His temperament was elastic, his will firm and persevering. Despising all hardships and dangers, he was willing to make any personal sacrifice to make an honest and an honorable record for himself and family.

In the foregoing brief outline we have done but little toward sketching a portrait of Cyrus Hawley, or measuring his influence upon his day and generation. He died on the 23d of October, 1877, in the seventieth year of his age. Through life he was a close student of men and things, and in whatever circle he moved the influence of a liberal culture and of a cosmopolitan experience has been felt.

His opinions have been sought after and received as the convictions of a catholic nature, thoroughly in sympathy with the best thoughts and the most desirable works of his time.

And who that has passed an hour in his presence, so gentle and refined, will question his claim to the grand old title of gentleman, while they mourn the loss of an upright man?

WASHINGTON F. PECK, M.D.,

DAVENPORT.

WASHINGTON FREEMAN PECK, professor of surgery and clinical surgery in the medical department Iowa State University, and a practitioner of much prominence in the state, was born in the town of Galen, Wayne county, New York, on the 22d of January, 1841, and is the son of William H. and Alida (Hawes) Peck, natives of the same place; the former of Scotch descent, some three generations previously, while the latter is of Dutch lineage, the Hawes family having emigrated from Amsterdam to New York city previous to the revolution, where the maternal grandfather of our subject, Simon Hawes, served as a captain in the revolutionary army.

His father was a farmer in easy circumstances, and our subject received a good common-school education. He had from an early age manifested a decided taste and aptitude for that particular branch of learning which relates to the healing art, which determined him in the choice of a profession, and accordingly in 1859 he commenced the study of medicine and surgery, entering the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he graduated in the session of 1862–3 with the highest honors, and was the first student who matriculated in the first medical school in this country which successfully achieved the experiment of combining intimately clinical with didactic teaching. His aptness as a student and his especial talents for the profession which he had chosen may be inferred from the fact that after attending one course of lectures he was received as a cadidate by the board of examiners for the position of house surgeon in Bellevue and Blackwell's Island hospitals; and notwithstanding the fact that the rules had hitherto restricted applications for this honorable and important place to such candidates as had already obtained the degree of M.D., yet after a searching competitive examination, in which a large number of much older men participated, Washington F. Peck, the first undergraduate, was awarded the position. In this capacity he served with unflagging diligence and marked success for two years without compensation, except in the wealth of experience and the incalculably valuable discipline which the position afforded him — undoubtedly the most useful and practical lessons of his life, largely influencing him in selecting that branch of the profession in which he has become especially proficient. After leaving Bellevue Hospital he served as surgeon in the United States army for a period of eighteen months, principally at Lincoln General Hospital, District of Columbia, where he was a prominent and very successful operator.

In 1864 he removed to the west, and located at Davenport, Iowa, where he immediately entered upon a large and lucrative practice, his talents and attainments naturally placing him in the front ranks of the profession. In 1868 he was elected professor of surgery and clinical surgery in the medical department of the Iowa State University, which position he has since filled with the highest satisfaction and benefit to the institution, also filling the position of dean of the faculty during the same period. Has been visiting surgeon to the Mercy Hospital, Davenport, since its organization, consulting surgeon of the Mercy Hospital, Iowa City, and for eight years surgeon of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home. On the 1st of January, 1875, he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, in which capacity he has rendered excellent service. During the year 1874 he was president of the Scott County Medical Society, and is now (1876) president of the Iowa State Medical Society. He delivered the centennial address to the last-named organization at its annual meeting held at Des Moines on the 26th of January, 1876. The records of that society bear evidence of yearly papers from him connected with the art of surgery.

He has passed through the various orders of Masonry, and is a distinguished craftsman of that order.

He is not an active politician, but is known to be in sympathy with the principles of the republican party.

On the 18th of September, 1865, he married Miss Maria Purdy, daughter of the late Merritt Purdy, of West Butler, Wayne county, New York, a most estimable and gifted lady. They have three children, Jessie Allen, Mary Alida, and Robertson Irish.

Dr. Peck is of Scotch ancestry on the male side, and in his qualities shows perhaps as noble a type of the Scottish ideal as has ever been seen. He brings to his profession a very high order of talents, giving him an almost intuitive correctness in diagnosis, and a large fund of resource in treatment of diseases, and in many instances a rare originality, which would challenge a wide admiration did he possess leisure and disposition to write his views and experience in such cases. He is likewise characterized by rare enthusiasm, wielding immense power over the minds and wills of others, while his singular personal magnetism attracts to him friends of the most diverse character. He has an indomitable will, and an energy that never tires. In his vocabulary there is no such word as "fail." To all of which may be added a large fund of ready wit and native shrewdness, which makes him an apt judge of human character. As a friend, he is staunch and unflinching, and as an opponent, uncompromising and inexorable. With him there is no neutral ground in any of the relations of life. His literary and professional works, when he does find time to appear in print, are of the very highest order, always original and eminently practical. His address above alluded to was a complete résumé of the march of progress of the profession during the century just closed, and as a history of the various discoveries and triumphs of science for the benefit of the race, and its enumeration of the stale and mouldy theories that have been distanced and dropped altogether from the practice during the lifetime of the republic, it deserves to take a very high rank, and might be profitably read by every medical student and intelligent citizen in the land.

It is seldom that a man so young in the profession attains to the same distinction. He has performed successfully some of the greatest operations in surgery hundreds of times; his reputation in this respect extending far beyond the limits of the commonwealth, and being justly high among his professional brethren.

Socially, there are few more generous, warmhearted and faithful friends than Dr. W. F. Peck.

SUEL FOSTER,

MUSCATINE.

SUEL FOSTER, horticulturist, was born in the town of Hillsboro, New Hampshire, on the 26th of August, 1811, being the eighth child of Aaron Foster and Mehetable *née* Nichols. The family is of English origin, the great-grandfather of our subject, with two brothers, having emigrated to Massachusetts previous to the revolution, where a large colony of the descendants still remain. Several of them fought in the war for independence, and were subsequently conspicuous in the councils of the state and nation.

The mother of our subject was descended on the female side from Bancroft stock, and was a full cousin to the distinguished American historian and diplomatist, George Bancroft. His father was a farmer, and had eight sons and two daughters, all of whom were brought up in habits of industry and morality. Like many New England farmers, with large families, his means were limited, and the education of his children was confined mainly to the public schools, at that time greatly inferior to what they now are; yet notwithstanding the difficulties alluded to, three of the sons succeeded in obtaining educations qualifying them for professions, one being a clergyman of the Congregational church, another a physician, and the third a West Point cadet.

When a boy Suel used to rejoice in a rainy day, in which he and his brothers were wont to go fishing for pike, trout, pickerel, horn-pout, and other members of the finny tribe, with which the mountain streams abounded, or go a bathing in the pure, limpid streams, or boating or rafting on the bosom of the crystal lake; or, during the long winter evenings, when the ground was covered with snow, to participate in the sport of sliding down hill, or skating on the ponds, or competing for the prize in the village "spelling bee," or the "speaking" of pieces, etc. These are the days and the scenes

which memory holds dear, and which our subject loves to talk about.

When Suel was ten years of age his father exchanged his farm for one located some twenty-seven miles farther west, in the town of Unity, Sullivan county, New Hampshire. This was a sad and sorrowful period in his history. The scenes and playmates of his youth were unspeakably dear to him, and bitterly did he weep at parting with them; so deep was the impression made upon his youthful mind by this sad change, that he has since his maturity often counseled parents of families to fix upon a home for life in the outset if possible, and not part with their homestead on any consideration, but encourage in their children a love of home, with all the happy feelings and moral associations that belong to that blessed place.

At the age of twenty years he bid farewell to the parental roof and removed to Rochester, New York, where he worked one year as a farm-hand at a salary of eleven dollars per month. At the end of the year he took his surplus earnings and bought a small stock of goods, and peddled them in the several towns and counties west and south of Rochester, the country known as the "Genesee Valley." He followed this business for three years with remarkable success, nor was any period of his life more pleasantly and profitably spent; for, although he did not accumulate money very fast, as the phrase is now understood, yet he was daily receiving a practical and useful education, learning how people lived and how they ought to live. The people of the Genesee country, although humble, were nevertheless intelligent, faithful and well-to-do farmers. Many of the pioneers of that forest country were still dwelling in their log-cabins, but most of them had built good farm-houses and barns. With unflagging interest he heard the oft-repeated tale of the pioneer settler. Here he imbibed a love of agricultural pursuits, and conceived the idea of immigrating to the west, and of making a new farm in the "Valley of the Mississippi." Accordingly, as a preparatory step, he resolved to spend a few months at the Middlebury Academy, that he might acquire a knowledge of bookkeeping and surveying, etc. His older brother, Dr. John H. Foster, had been a few years in Illinois previous to this period, and had returned to the east on business in 1836, and on his return to his western home was accompanied by our subject, the journey being made in the early spring of that year, via New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, the Ohio river and St. Louis, where the brothers parted, the doctor going to Chicago and our subject to Rock Island. In August of the same year the doctor made a visit to Rock Island, and the brothers proceeded down the river to Bloomington, now Muscatine, Iowa, where they jointly purchased an undivided one-sixth of the town site, as it then laid off, from Captain Benjamin Clark, of "Clark's Ferry," for which they paid the sum of five hundred dollars. This included a tract of land half a mile square. The town had been surveyed but a few weeks previously, and at that time consisted of but two log-cabins, though farmers were in that year making rapid settlements in the adjacent country. In February, 1837, he removed to Bloomington (Muscatine), where, in 1842, he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business in partnership with Mr. J. W. Richman, since deceased, which continued until 1846.

On the 8th of October, 1847, he married Miss Sarah J., daughter of Robert Collins Hastings, of St. Lawrence county, New York, and sister of Hon. S. C. Hastings, elsewhere sketched in this volume, and continued his residence in Muscatine. Early in 1849, soon after the discovery of gold in California, Judge Hastings made the overland trip to the Pacific coast; and in the winter following, at his request, our subject accompanied the wife and three children of the judge, by way of the Isthmus, to the city of San Francisco, arriving there in April, 1850, after an arduous journey of three months.

Mr. Foster spent the summer of 1850 as clerk in the Sacramento post-office, and in the autumn of that year was appointed to take the census of the east half of Butte county, California, embracing all the mountainous country of Feather river to the top of the Sierra Nevada mountains. He numbered some twenty-five hundred men engaged in "digging" for gold, all operating upon the surface and in the bed of the streams, no blasting of quartz rocks then being done. He found some of the miners realizing from twenty dollars to one hundred dollars per day, but the average of their earnings did not exceed one dollar and a half, and the cost of living was about one dollar per day, so that the labor of mining gold in California at that time did not pay as well as the same amount of labor in the farms of Iowa, nor did he consider the condition of the people of California, or other prospects, as equal to those of the people of Iowa, and accordingly returned to the

Valley of the Mississippi in the winter of 1850–1. The journey to and from and his seven months' stay in California was one of the most interesting periods of his life. The sea-voyage from New Orleans to Chagres, on the steamer Georgia, commanded by Commodore D. D. Porter; the horseback ride across the isthmus with the women and children; the four weeks' stay at Panama awaiting the steamer to come around the "Horn," and his experience with the miners on Feather river, were all thrilling and very instructive experiences.

On rejoining his family in the spring of 1851 he settled down to the business of farming, and soon drifted into the nursery business, horticulture and fruit raising, in which he has been engaged successfully for the past twenty-five years. He has accomplished much good by the promotion of tree-planting, both shade and ornamental, orchards and small fruits of all kinds, and has been instrumental in introducing and disseminating many new and improved varieties of fruit trees. He is a member of the state and county horticultural societies, also of the Illinois Horticultural Society, and a frequent and very valuable contributor to the various publications and periodicals of the country printed in the interest of horticulture and agriculture. He was the first in Iowa to move in the matter of establishing and endowing an agricultural college for the state, and for a number of years fought the battle single-handed. In 1847 he became acquainted with some intelligent Germans, who had been educated at agricultural schools in their own country, and who were much surprised to learn that there were no similar institutions in America. He became favorably impressed with their account of these institutions in Germany and other European countries, and immediately commenced agitating the question of establishing an agricultural college for the State of Iowa, by articles in the public papers. He made it the subject of public addresses at agricultural meetings, and, in short, made it a hobby for years. At the outset he met with but little encouragement; on the contrary, his views were generally opposed as Utopian. About the year 1852, however, some western writers, among whom were Professor J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, Illinois, and Hon. Adna Williams, of Michigan, began to adopt similar views, and Judge Buel, editor of the Albany, New York, "Cultivator," had long been a strong advocate of agricultural education. In this way a gradual change of sentiment was wrought, and in 1856 he found friends enough in the legislature to introduce a bill providing for the establishment of an agricultural college for the State of Iowa, to be endowed and supported as other state institutions; but there was not strength enough in that session to enact it. Early in the succeeding session of 1858, however, it became a law, Iowa being the second state in the Union to provide an institution of this kind, Michigan being about a year in advance of her. The main feature of the discipline of the institution contended for by Mr. Foster was a more thorough education in the sciences pertaining to agriculture, requirement of a certain amount of daily labor on the part of the students. The reasons urged being labor for health, for economy, for practical illustration of the studies, and for the great moral principle of the dignity of labor. After seeing the successful realization of the travail of his soul for many years, he had the further satisfaction of serving as a director of the institution for six years, five of which he was president of the board. The United States land grant for the support of the institution was an after consideration, earnestly advocated and promoted by our subject.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Foster has been a large benefactor to his race, and when it is considered that he has no children to reap the benefit of his efforts in the matter of education, he must stand prominently forward in the character of a philanthropist. He is a plodding and industrious man, but enthusiastic in his business, in which he has acquired large practical knowledge, being recognized as an authority on subjects coming within the scope of his observation. He is a voluminous writer for agricultural and horticultural periodicals. He is also much interested in weather statistics, and makes regular records of the atmosphere and its various phenomena. He is very tenacious of his views and opinions, and pursues a matter to the end, regardless of the consequences to friend or foe, although he is by no means vindictive. He is also something of a reformer, and considering it his duty, some few years since, to endeavor to bring about a reform in the practice of the courts, he wrote several articles for the daily papers, showing that cases should be disposed of in some plain, simple manner without the aid of "lawyers' papers," as he called them; and once he appeared in court and read a petition to the judge urging more promptitude and less delay in the disposition of cases, for all of which he was ridiculed by others, precisely as

when he commenced agitating the agricultural college innovation; but, in nowise disconcerted, he continues to advocate what he terms "law reform," and in consequence "lawyers' papers" have come to be a byword in Muscatine. We could fill pages with interesting reminiscences and anecdotes of the life and manners of our subject, but shall close our notice of him by copying the following maxims which his own career has aptly illustrated: "Let it not be said of us that the world is none the better for our having lived in it"; "All essential labor is equally honorable"; "To know how and where we obtain the necessaries of life is more important than all other earthly knowledge"; "There is nothing worth our attention which does not tend to improve our own condition, or that of others, in this life or the life to come."

His marriage with Miss Hastings was blessed with an increase of two children; the eldest, Charles, died in infancy, and the youngest, Miss Adele, a most amiable and accomplished young lady, died in her seventeenth year, in December, 1870. The following lines, written by D. C. Richman, Esq., are a slight tribute to her worth and memory:

"Tenderly, lovingly lay her away,
Beneath the cold earth, with the dead;
Trustfully, prayerfully leave there the clay
From which the sweet spirit hath fled.

Ye loved her, and fondly ye cherished the gift,
The dearest that heaven bestows,
To gladden and cheer the brief hour of life,
Whate'er be its griefs and its woes.

Too frail was the bud to blossom and flower
In earth's uncongenial clime;
But transplanted in heaven 'twill sweetly expand
And bloom with a splendor sublime.

Removed from the evil and care of the world,
Unfettered by weakness or pain,
The soul with its Savior, Redeemer and Guide,
Will never know sorrow again!

Then tenderly, tearfully, lay her away
In quiet beneath the cold sod;
Hopefully, prayerfully leave there the clay,
And trust the sweet spirit with God!"

LUCIUS FRENCH, M.D.,

DAVENPORT.

AMONG the many self-educated professional men of Iowa none has made a more honorable record, or in a short space of time attained to greater eminence in his profession than the subject of this sketch; born at Chenango, Broome county, New York, on the 2d of February, 1832, his parents being Ebenezer S. and Anna (Seward) French, natives of New England, but among the earliest settlers in that section of New York. He is of English extraction (both parents being of that stock), and descended from some of the early colonists of Massachusetts. His mother was a connection of the Sewards of Auburn, New York, the late Hon. William H. Seward being related to her. His father was a farmer in moderate, but easy, circumstances, who gave his children the benefit of the best schools which the country at that early day afforded.

Our subject was educated at the Binghamton Academy, a literary and scientific institution located at the county seat of Broome county, New York. From his earliest recollections he desired to be a physician. This was the one and only aim of his life, and toward this end his reading and studies were all directed. His father, however, was strongly opposed to his plans, and desired him to follow the business of agriculture, refusing to furnish him the means to obtain a professional education, and he was consequently thrown upon his own resources at the age of fifteen years, at which period he left the parental roof and launched out in support of himself. For several years his experience was varied, and sometimes rough. He worked as a hand in a saw-mill, as an agricultural laborer, learned the art of daguerreotyping, which he carried on for two or three years, and which afforded him not only leisure for study, but means to defray his expenses. He read the usual medical works, and studied the science of healing under the direction of his uncle, S. H. French, M.D., who was then and is still a distinguished practitioner in the town of Lisle, Broome county, New York. In 1853 he entered the Berkshire (Massachusetts) Medical College, from which he graduated with honors the same year, after which he located in Hyde Park, Pennsylvania, where for five years he pursued the practice of his profession with very satisfactory results. At the end of this period his uncle, whose practice had grown to be

quite large, offered him an equal partnership, which he accepted, and accordingly returned to the town of Lisle, where he had pursued his medical studies, and continued there in active and successful practice for three years. In the autumn of 1860 he was induced to remove to the west, and located at the town of Anamosa, then a rising village, in Jones county, Iowa, where he soon built up a large and lucrative practice, and took high rank as a skillful and reliable physician. Soon after the outbreak of the late rebellion he joined the army as surgeon in the 31st Iowa Volunteers, in which he served with fidelity and great usefulness, part of the time on the operating staff of the division, till the 20th of June, 1863, when a serious attack of illness brought on by the incessant drudgery of his position, obliged him to resign his commission, nor did he recover sufficiently to reënter the service during the remainder of the war. In 1863 he was appointed, by the President, examining surgeon for pensions for the district in which he then lived. In 1865 he removed to the larger and more desirable city of Davenport, which has since been his home, and where his merits as a practitioner have brought him ample recompense. After the organization of the board of medical examiners for applicants for pensions in Davenport, he was elected president of that organization, a position which he still fills with ability and credit. The doctor has never given himself to specialties, or taken up any particular branch of the profession, but is a physician in the broadest acceptation of the term, treating successfully the various ailments and accidents to which fallen humanity is heir. He is, moreover, a gentleman of great amiability of character and urbanity of manners; prompt in responding to the calls of duty, irrespective of the social position of the patient, his first and main concern being the relief of suffering. He loves the profession for its own sake, and the opportunity for doing good to his fellow-men which it affords. He is a gentleman of high social position, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

He was brought up under Methodist influence, but of late years has been an attendant upon the services of the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics, he has always been a republican. He joined the Masonic order in 1856, and continues his membership, having passed through the master's degree.

In 1854 he was made a member of the Broome County Medical Society, New York, and in 1865 became a member of the Scott county, Iowa, Medical Society, of which he was president during the years 1868–9. He is also a permanent member of the State Medical Society.

On the 15th of April, 1868, he married Miss Agnes Norval, of Iowa. He has one child, a daughter, the result of a former union.

JOSEPH L. REED,

WILTON.

JOSEPH LAUGHREY REED, for many years the first business man of Wilton, was born at Blairsville, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of December, 1831, and was the son of James Reed and Hannah *née* Pomeroy, both natives of Pennsylvania, the latter of German origin. His parents removed to Wayne county, Ohio, in November, 1832, and soon after to Holmes county in the same state, where the father died in 1841 and the mother in 1843, leaving Joseph L. an orphan at the tender age of ten years. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of the north of Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, and emigrated in early life to Pennsylvania, where he married and pursued the business of farming until his death. A few of his descendants still reside in the Keystone State, where they are mostly tillers of the soil. They are a superior race of men, of strong religious convictions,—generally attached to the Presbyterian faith—highly moral and industrious.

After the death of his parents our subject was taken charge of by an elder brother, George, under whose care he remained until the age of sixteen years, when he placed him in a store in Nashville, Ohio. Meantime he had received a common-school education, and was a bright and promising boy. After remaining a short time in Nashville he removed to Dalton, in Wayne county, Ohio, where he learned the saddler's trade, at which he worked in Coshocton and various other places until 1854, when he went into partnership with his brother George in the stock business for about a year.

On the 2d of January, 1855, he arrived in the

J L Reed

State of Iowa, first stopping with his sister, Mrs. McKinley, in Cedar county. From thence he removed to Iowa City, and worked at his trade in the shop of Mr. J. B. Daniels, of that place, for about eighteen months. In the spring of 1857 he removed to the town of Wilton, then an incipient village of but a few houses, and commenced the harness business for himself, with a very small capital, in a little frame shanty; but in a short time he accumulated sufficient means to purchase a lot and build a more commodious shop for himself. In the new quarters he remained about seven years, prospering and accumulating. Meantime he branched out into other departments of trade, bought and shipped large quantities of grain, provisions, cattle and hogs to Chicago; dealt in stocks and United States securities, and was for a number of years one of the heaviest operators on the stock exchange of that city; all his transactions eventuating successfully. In 1866 he built a large grain elevator on the railroad at Wilton, and in 1867 he erected a large brick building on Cedar street, in which he organized a bank,—the first in the place,—which was set in operation on the 20th of July of that year, and continued with great success for about nine years. Subsequently he added two additional stores, which, with the bank, were burned to the ground on the 20th of August, 1874. This great disaster, which piled in ruins the business center of the town, and paralyzed for a time its commercial activity, produced but little effect upon Mr. Reed. The next day his banking business was transferred to a grocery store, and he received grain at the railroad warehouses; and while the embers were still glowing, his plans were matured for rebuilding on a larger and greatly improved scale, and to-day the beautiful brick block on Cedar street, the pride of Wilton, remains as a monument of his indomitable perseverance and liberal enterprise. During a period of eighteen years his success as a business man was uninterrupted; every enterprise which he undertook brought a large return, and he amassed a fortune estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

On the 28th of May, 1860, he married Miss Maria Herr, daughter of Christian and Susan (Stiver) Herr, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, her father being of Swiss origin some four generations since, and her mother of English ancestry. Mrs. Reed is a lady of culture and refinement, a member of the Presbyterian church, and a leader in every good and noble work inaugurated in the community.

They have two sons, Charley L., born on the 11th of April, 1861, and Harry J., born on the 21st of March, 1863; both young men of bright intellects and large promise. The former is being trained for the pursuit of business, and the latter for the medical profession.

Mr. Reed was accidentally thrown from his buggy on the 4th of November, 1875, and received injuries from which he died on the morning of the 5th, universally regretted. His death cast a gloom over the entire community, and his funeral was attended by an immense concourse of citizens, the procession reaching all the way from the house of deceased to the cemetery, a distance of a mile. He had been a member of the Odd-Fellows society, which was largely represented at his funeral.

In politics, he had been a Jefferson democrat through life, but had never sought or held office, except that of city treasurer of Wilton, of which he was the incumbent at the time of his death.

He had never connected himself with any corporations other than his bank, but had become the owner of two large stock farms in Muscatine county, numbering about six hundred acres, and also large tracts of land in Nebraska, which remain in possession of the family.

Mr. Reed possessed rare business talents, was gifted with a shrewd and far-seeing mind, which seemed able to forecast the future with remarkable accuracy, so that he rarely made a mistake in trade, added to which was a character of unswerving integrity. He was never known to break his word or violate a trust. He kept but few accounts, and was wont to make all his calculations mentally, rarely employing a pencil, and generally more accurately and expeditiously than the most experienced accountant. But while careful in business, and scrupulously exact in all his transactions, he was a man of the greatest benevolence and generosity. His gifts to the cause of religion and charity were noble, while he was continually relieving the wants of the poor and unfortunate, and so unostentatiously were his benefits bestowed that sometimes years elapsed before the donor became known. He was piously educated, and continued through life to entertain the highest respect for the cause of religion, his preference being for the church of his fathers, the Presbyterian. He was a very liberal supporter of the Wilton church and Sabbath school of that denomination, giving in a way characteristic of his generous nature, without parade or display. He

generally contributed one-half to the current expenses of the church, and time and again has doubled his contributions to the Sabbath school, for libraries, periodicals, etc.; and mainly through his instrumentality was the beautiful and commodious parsonage of the Presbyterian church built. Nor were his liberal gifts confined to the church of his choice, the other evangelical churches of the place were likewise liberally aided by him. New facts every day coming to light show the greatness of his generosity and the multiplicity of his acts of benevolence. His loss was regarded as a public calamity. While reticent to the outside world, yet to his intimate friends he revealed a depth of religious feeling that was but rarely suspected. His deeds of benevolence were wrought not for show, but for the love of doing good, not letting his left hand know his right hand's doings. His acts of kindness will be lastingly remembered by the citizens of Wilton, while his loss to the community seems irreparable.

THOMAS C. HOLYOKE, M.D.,

GRINNELL.

THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN HOLYOKE, a pioneer settler and physician in Poweshiek county, Iowa, was born and reared in the town of Brewer, opposite Bangor, Maine, dating his birth on the 16th of March, 1818. He was educated at the Bangor Seminary; read medicine and attended lectures in the medical department of Harvard University, there graduating in 1847; practiced two years at Surry and five at Searsport, Maine, and in March, 1854, found his way to the wild prairie on which the city of Grinnell now stands. At that date there was no shanty, not even a wigwam, on the site of the place. He came in company with Hon. J. B. Grinnell, late member of congress, H. M. Hamilton and three or four others, to found a Congregational town, the parties purchasing next month several thousand acres, including all the business part of the present city.

There was a small grove west of town, and Dr. Holyoke felled the first tree for a rude cabin, which was erected in great haste as a shelter from the March winds, so searching in a prairie country. He was soon made county surveyor, and laid out the town and fixed the boundaries of the farms. His hand was in every important work until the population had so largely increased as to demand his whole time in his profession. Up to the day of his death, which occurred on the 10th of February, 1877, he was very busy in his regular calling. His rides were often long and tedious, the families in the country, having been accustomed to test his skill, being unwilling to exchange for a younger man their old family physician. He found comfort in obliging them, though the exposure to which he was sometimes subjected was not unlikely deleterious to his health. He was stricken with paralysis of the left side just after rising one morning, and died before midnight. Physicians attributed the immediate cause of his death to cerebral hemorrhage.

The usefulness of Dr. Holyoke, as a citizen as well as physician, and his solid character and influence, can be best told in the language of parties who knew him best, and whose sad duty it was to pay the last rites to his mortal remains. Mr. Grinnell paid a touching tribute to his memory at the funeral, and from his remarks we make the following extracts:

> Who so near to a community as he who administers medicine to body and soul, faithful to allay the burning fever, or, when the grim messenger has claimed his victim, closing the eyes of our beloved in death, and commending the bereaved to the God of the widow and fatherless? Such were the ministries of our friend, who for twenty years met the blinding snow-storms and drenching rains far out in the country, attending the poor who had no reward to bestow but the "God bless you!" and at last worn out by attendance and anxiety at the bedside of your friends so justly confiding in his fidelity and professional skill. We mourn for an eminent professional career closed, unclouded by one suspicion, and there is the fit acclaim, "Well and faithfully done." . . . For the young, he was a Sabbath-school superintendent, an instructor and leader of the church choir. Education had no warmer or more intelligent friend than he. He was for years president of the board of the literary fund of Grinnell University; a trustee since the removal of Iowa College to Grinnell; for years at the head of the executive committee, and an able lecturer on physiology and health before the students. . . . His opportunities were numerous and well improved. With a naturally conservative mind he was abreast with every improvement, and a full sharer in the labors of moulding a community. The county had his service as an officer, the State Agricultural College as a trustee, and honorable service was performed in the state legislature.
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> He donated the right of way for a railroad from the east through his homestead, and gave his thousands, the largest subscription, to build the Central railroad of Iowa. In tree planting and fruit growing, making long, weary journeys for the rarest standards, he was the pioneer, and an example

in home decoration, as evinced by his tasteful residence and grounds, where for him there shall never be again the early bloom of flowers and the sweet spring carol of birds, their owner and protector having gone to walk in the Paradise gardens above.

He was an humble man, often tremulous in speech, and with a subdued utterance which we shall no more hear, but may gratefully remember the spirit and words of him whose life was a gospel, and whose voice is now hushed in death.

On the same occasion President Magoun, of Iowa College, thus spoke of his connection with that institution:

He had been a trustee for more than sixteen years, having been elected the year after it was resolved to remove the college, in view of commencing the college work here. He had also been all that time a member of the executive committee. They had asked him to share their trust not merely because he was prominent and held in high esteem in the town which he had aided to plant and to build, but because of his excellent professional education and acquirements, his interest in general education, his superior intelligence, his unquestionable integrity, and because he was thoroughly a christian man. They found him in this duty and trust what he had always been in other things, a man who never came forward unless called forward, a man of few words, but possessed of great soundness of judgment, sagacity, plain sense, honesty, conscientiousness and fidelity. He was ordinarily in the board retired, quiet and silent; but its records and those of the executive committee show how largely he was called to act in the transaction of business, and the confidence reposed in his intentions and his wisdom. He was a man to be intrusted with difficult business, a man to be trusted, utterly. He was untiring in respect to the interests of the college, vigilant against cost, loss and mistakes, patient and attentive to minute affairs, thoroughly faithful to this trust as to others. He was the only trustee who had been at the same time an instructor, giving gratuitously lectures to successive classes on the application of physiology to the care of health.

On the 2d of October, 1849, Miss Nancy C. Clark, of Searsport, Maine, became the wife of Dr. Holyoke, and they had four children, all sons, three surviving him. Frederic S. died in early infancy; William Pond, the eldest son, is a medical student; Edgar Loomis is in the sophomore class of Iowa College, and Robert Ames is in the preparatory department of the same institution.

CHARLES E. WITHAM, M.D.,

WILTON.

CHARLES EMERSON WITHAM, eldest son of Ebenezer Witham and Susannah *née* Hopkinson, was born at New Sharon, Franklin county, Maine, on the 21st of October, 1830.

The name is of English origin: the family tradition is that three brothers of that cognomen came from England about the beginning of the seventeenth century and settled in Massachusetts. From one of these brothers our subject claims descent. The towns of Withamsville, in Massachusetts, and in Clermont county, Ohio, derive their names from members of this lineage, by whom they were founded. Colonies of Withams are still in New England, while detachments of them have found their way into Ohio and other western states. The great-grandfather of our subject was a soldier of the revolutionary war, was wounded at Bunker Hill, and died a prisoner of war at Halifax, Nova Scotia, while his grandfather served through the war of 1812. The mother of Dr. Witham was a sister to the late Hon. Thomas Hopkinson, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and a descendant of Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the declaration of independence. Thomas Hopkinson was a graduate of Harvard University, in the same class with Charles Sumner, and subsequently an eminent lawyer of Boston, and at one time president of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company. Mrs. Witham was a lady of high literary attainments, having been in early life a teacher; she was, moreover, a devout member of the Baptist church, in which faith she educated her children, impressing upon them all a deep reverence for the bible and the institutions of Christianity, and to her influence is mainly due whatever of success in life may have been achieved by her children, all of whom have the liveliest memories of her motherly care and holy influence. She died at Mainville, Ohio, in 1867, at the age of sixty-two.

The father of our subject, Ebenezer Witham, was a natural-born mechanic, with a special talent for mill machinery, the details of which he seemed to acquire by intuition. He removed to Farmington, Maine, when our subject was but four years old, where he erected a flour-mill for himself on an improved plan of his own devising. He afterward erected other mills in different parts of the state, in several of which he retained an interest, and was supposed to be among the wealthy men of his day. He was a man of great physical strength, large framework and iron constitution. Had never been known to complain of ill-health during his lifetime until he was smitten down with typhoid fever, of

which he died in 1840, at the early age of thirty-two years. Like many men of genius, his financial affairs were loosely conducted, and for much of his property held in copartnership he had no writings, and when his estate was settled up, instead of being amply provided for it was found that his widow and eight children were virtually penniless, and thrown entirely upon their own resources.

Charles E. Witham received his juvenile education partly in the public schools, but chiefly at the knee of his excellent mother, and although he was not in early age a bright scholar, yet he possessed an intense desire for an education. His days were usually spent at such manual labor as he could procure, and the proceeds were sacredly devoted to the maintenance of the family, of which he was for many years the chief support, while his nights were devoted to reading. His early years were thus fraught with toil and privation, and void of most of the enjoyments which generally render the season of youth the most happy period of life. Notwithstanding these hardships and difficulties he had attained his maturity at the age of sixteen years, when he not only passed for a man, but received the wages of a man, and often extra wages for extra work. Like his father, too, he possessed a peculiar mechanical genius, which also brought its reward. He spent the years between sixteen and eighteen in the starch factory of Abiel Abbott, Esq., of Farmington, and was soon made foreman of the works. In 1848 he sold out the little property which the family still owned, and with his mother and seven younger children immigrated to Mainville, Warren county, Ohio, where the mother had some relations. On arriving at their destination their entire capital amounted to two hundred dollars, most of which they invested in a cabin and patch of ground, while Charles E. entered a manufacturing establishment, where he earned fair wages, and by his heroic exertions not only kept the family in food, but comfortably clothed.

About the year 1853 certain circumstances tended to bring the lightning-rod industry into great demand. Our subject was employed as agent by a firm who had entered largely into the manufacture of those articles, to make contracts with householders and superintend the erection of those protectors on their houses. The enterprise proved profitable, and young Witham soon accumulated capital enough to embark in the business on his own responsibility; success followed, he became all intent on money-making, which was then the one aim of his life: a few years and he should be rich and able to devote his time to the acquisition of knowledge. In the midst of these pleasing reveries he was smitten down with Asiatic cholera, and for days his life hung by a thread. Then he remembered that there was something else to live for besides riches; that his Creator and his fellow-men had some claims on him. He learned to sympathize with suffering, to feel another's woe, and during convalescence he resolved to educate himself for a physician and devote the remainder of his life to the alleviation of human suffering. But on his recovery he was destitute of means, and the way seemed dark and hedged up. He had, however, established a reputation for wisdom and integrity which now stood him in the stead of capital. He resolved to make a trip, on his own account, to the southern states, with his enterprise, and in this way endeavor to obtain means to prepare for the profession to which he had resolved to devote his life. Kind friends indorsed him, and his guardian-angel mother encouraged him. He left Ohio in the fall of 1853, traveled over the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, South and North Carolinas, and returned in the spring of 1854, having netted by the trip the handsome sum of two thousand dollars. This loosened his hands. He attended three courses of lectures in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and pursued his studies in the office of Dr. C. H. Cleveland, one of the professors of the institution, and was graduated with honors in the spring of 1856. He subsequently attended another course of lectures at the College of Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati. He located at Mainville, Ohio, his old home, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. He was skillful, enthusiastic, and of course successful.

Soon after the outbreak of the late war Camp Denison was established some twelve miles from his residence. Squadrons of troops had been sent there in advance of surgeons or regimental organizations. Disease broke out in the camp. The doctor volunteered his services, and for weeks, without fee or reward other than the prayers and thanks of sick men, and the sweet pleasure derived from benevolence, he doctored, nursed and attended the sick night and day, until he was himself smitten down with a contagious disease under which he lingered for months, and in the summer of 1861 was obliged to make a trip to the eastern seaboard and spend the season in recruiting his own health. But his

constitution had received a shock past perfect restoration.

In the summer of 1862 Dr. Witham was one of the volunteer surgeons, without pay, on the hospital boat Glendale, which was sent out by the State of Ohio to bring home such of the sick and disabled soldiers of the state as could be reached by water. The vessel, after visiting various cities along the Mississippi and its tributaries, ascended the Tennessee as far as Pittsburgh Landing, and brought away from the battlefield at that point some three hundred wounded men, who were tenderly cared for, the doctor serving with great zeal and success in the surgical ward of the boat.

In October, 1862, he volunteered his services to the war department, and was immediately employed as acting assistant surgeon in the United States army, and ordered by General Grant to report at Jackson, Tennessee. From this he was ordered by special telegram to repair to Lebanon, Kentucky, where he was placed on duty at "Hospital No. 2," which had been filled with mangled human beings from the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and was without a surgeon. Here he found ample employment not only for his professional powers, but also for his executive abilities. He organized the institution, and worked with such zeal for seven months as gained for him the highest commendation of the medical director of the post. Here he saved the life of many a poor soldier-boy who but for his skill and indomitable energy would inevitably have died. Having brought the hospital out of chaos and placed it under excellent discipline, in the spring of 1863 he was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained two years (acting as executive officer when not in charge of hospitals). Here there were no less than twenty-one general hospitals. The doctor was first placed in charge of "No. 9," but was soon after transferred to the "Clay General Hospital," with five branches, located in as many college and public-school buildings of the city, one of which was an officers' hospital, elegantly fitted up in one of the mansions on Broadway, taken for the purpose. He was instructed to make branch "C" of this institution the model hospital, and to say that he carried out these instructions to the letter would not do him full justice. All his talents were placed under contribution, executive, mechanical and surgical, and every department went like clockwork. More thorough discipline had not been previously seen in any hospital. The wards had the air and comfort of a palace. He had the esteem and unqualified confidence of all his subordinates. During a whole year of this period he was not out of sight of this institution. Such arduous and incessant labor would have broken down a man of iron, much more one of flesh and bone. At last the doctor was obliged to succumb, and in the spring of 1865 requested a leave of absence, which was granted. Meantime the surrender of Lee brought the war to a close. The doctor closed his contract with the government, and resumed his practice at Mainville.

We have space for but a single one of the many flattering testimonials and souvenirs of which he was the recipient during and after his connection with the last-named hospital. It speaks for itself:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 22, 1864.

DOCTOR WITHAM,—The attendants and patients of branch "C," Clay General Hospital, in admiration of the unswerving fidelity and patriotism shown in the execution of the duties assigned you by the government, in appreciation of the marked ability and sound judgment which has crowned your professional labors with noted success, and especially for the constant care, kindness and benevolence you have exhibited toward us, herewith present you, as an expression of our unqualified esteem and devotion, the case of surgical instruments on which your respected name is inscribed. Your sincere friends,

DANIEL WEBSTER,
WILLIAM CHAPLIN,

and one hundred others.

Besides his incessant labors as surgeon, he was also called upon to serve on boards of examination for discharging and furloughing soldiers, and to discharge other functions connected with the service which occupied much time.

After his return from the army he remained two years in his old home at Mainville, where his practice soon became burdensome, his health being still delicate. In order to gain some needed relaxation and change of air, and with a view to retiring from the practice, he removed to Wilton, Iowa, in the autumn of 1867. The intermission, however, was but short.

He soon took a leading position in Wilton, not only as a physician but as a citizen.

He has always been a staunch advocate of free schools and popular education, and was in 1870 elected a member of the school board of Wilton, upon which he served with zeal and effect for seven years. In 1875 he was one of the leading advocates of the erection of the high school building of the town, which was made an issue before the electors, and was hotly contested at the polls, the measure being strenuously opposed by the only class of the community who could possibly derive benefit from

it,— those who had large families of children to educate, and yet were not liable to taxation for school purposes,— while it was favored and carried by men who, like Dr. Witham, had no children to educate, and yet were liable for the full burden of taxation. Here we have the anomaly of one class of men voting taxes on themselves for the education of their neighbors' children, while with a bitter and unanimous emphasis the other class vote against receiving the bounty, in favor of ignorance and against education. After the measure had been carried by a small majority at the polls, Dr. Witham took the corporation bonds, and advanced the money — thirteen thousand dollars — to build the school-house; the securities were soon after, however, taken off his hands by an eastern capitalist. He was one of the original incorporators of the Farmers and Citizens' Bank of Wilton in 1874, and has since remained a director.

The doctor was brought up under Baptist influence, but was too large-hearted and liberal to remain a member of a denomination which would exclude from the Lord's table a brother believer simply because he had been baptized by another form, and consequently has been for some years a member of the Congregational church, of which he is one of the trustees, and one of the largest contributors. His private charities are also munificent.

He was an abolitionist at the age of ten years, and has fought it out on that line ever since.

In 1872 Dr. Witham formed a partnership with Dr. A. A. Cooling, a graduate of Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, a most excellent and highly-esteemed physician, which partnership still exists. The doctor had about three years' experience in the army hospitals of Nashville during the war.

In the same year incessant professional labor had so impaired the health of Dr. Witham as to render a season of rest and recreation imperative. Accordingly he spent the summer of that year in a tour through Mexico, United States of Columbia, — by way of the Isthmus of Panama — California and the Rocky Mountains. Passed through the old gold mines, the groves of mammoth trees in Calaveras county, and the picturesque and indescribable Yosemite Valley. With the matchless beauty of the last-mentioned region he was charmed and spell-bound. After his return home he put the results of his observations and impressions into a series of five lectures, which in the winter of 1874–5 he delivered in behalf of the grasshopper sufferers of Kansas. It is hoped that he will give the whole to the public in book form at an early day. It would prove a highly important addition to the standard literature of the country, and would doubtless tend in some measure to divert the tide of summer travel from countries beyond the ocean, at least on the part of those who have never seen the wondrous beauties and awful grandeur of their own land.

He has a taste for public speaking, and displays considerable talent as an elocutionist.

During the centennial year of the republic he visited the great exposition at Philadelphia, and made its wondrous collection of the arts and industries of the world the subject of a series of highly valuable letters to the western press, which demonstrated a grasp of thought and an acuteness of judgment of rare occurrence.

He has been an earnest temperance advocate all his lifetime, and has recently delivered a scientific lecture on "The Action and Power of Alcohol on the Human System," showing its baneful influence on future generations. The lecture bristled with figures and statistics showing the appetite to be transmissible, and the most fruitful cause of idiocy and insanity in the world.

The doctor is a man of massive framework, over six feet high in stature, and weighing about two hundred pounds; has an intellectual brow and pleasing countenance; graceful and dignified manners; is an earnest student of nature, feeling his way up from nature to nature's God. He is modest and reticent except to his most intimate friends, to whom he reveals a depth of feeling and an intensity of thought seldom suspected by the outside world. He seems to grapple with the infinite; and the scintillations of light which sometimes flash upon his inner being, revealing to him glimpses of the transcendental, are but dimly shadowed by the half-spoken sentences in which he sometimes essays to express the unutterable thoughts that well up in his soul.

The doctor will probably retire from the practice in a short time and devote the balance of his days to study and travel.

On the 10th of September, 1855, he married Miss Martha, daughter of Moorman Butterworth, of Mainville, Ohio, of Quaker stock, noted for integrity of character and strong abolition principles. Mrs. Witham is a lady of high literary and social attainments; is also a great student of nature and art, and is noted as a mathematician. In early life she studied the sciences of medicine and botany, and still de-

votes some time to, and derives much pleasure from, investigations in both sciences. During the winter of 1862–3 she volunteered her services as nurse at "Hospital No. 2," Lebanon, Kentucky, and for five months superintended the cooking and nursing in that institution, doing most effective service, which was both appreciated and complimented by the medical authorities.

ALEXANDER B. IRELAND, M.D.,

CAMANCHE.

ALEXANDER BAIRD IRELAND, for twenty-five years a practicing physician in Camanche, is a native of Tennessee, and was born at Sevierville, Sevier county, on the 12th of March, 1818. His parents were Thomas L. and Hannah Wood Ireland. The Irelands were from Maryland. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. Richard Wood, a Baptist clergyman prominent in Tennessee forty or fifty years ago. In 1836 Thomas L. Ireland moved with his family to Schuyler county, Illinois, and two years later to Tazewell county. He was a farmer, and his son followed that business until eighteen years of age, when he commenced teaching, following that profession five years. During this time he studied medicine more or less; finished these studies at Jacksonville, Illinois, and there graduated from Illinois College in 1846.

Dr. Ireland settled in Andrew, Jackson county, Iowa, and with the exception of one year (1850) spent in California, practiced there until June, 1852, when he settled in Camanche. Here he has attended very closely to his profession, in which he has a high standing in the vicinity. He is a member of the Clinton County Medical Society, the Iowa State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and is one of the reading, thinking, progressive men in medical knowledge.

In 1857, when Camanche became a city, Dr. Ireland was elected mayor, and again in 1859. He was a member of the county board of supervisors one year, and of the upper house of the general assembly from 1870 to 1874. While a state senator he was chairman of the committee on state universities and normal schools, and was on the committees on charitable institutions, congressional districts, and one or two others. He made a judicious legislator.

Dr. Ireland is a Royal Arch Mason, and belongs to the encampment of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.

In politics, he was a democrat until 1861, since which time he has been a firm republican.

He is a member of the Baptist church.

On the 8th of July, 1854, he married Miss Mary E. Cady, of New Berlin, New York. They have had five children, and have lost one of them. She died on the 9th of May, 1873. She was a devoted christian woman and a true mother.

The eldest child living, Jennie, is the wife of Le Roy Heilman, of Camanche. The other three children, Fannie A., Mary Antonette and Lewis A., are living at home. Dr. Ireland is looking well to the education of his children. He has an excellent mind, and is also very much polished in manners.

HON. JOHN L. DAVIES,

DAVENPORT.

THE life of Hon. John Lodwick Davies (deceased) presents one of those numerous examples to be found in the United States of rapid personal progress from humble beginnings to a substantial and honored position. He was born in the parish of Llangeithoe, Cardigan county, Wales, on the 22d of August, 1813. He received his education at the parish school of Tiefilan, in his native county; his early training developing an obedient, studious boyhood, on which the life of a useful man and honored citizen was reared.

He learned a trade in Bath, England, and became a skillful workman in the weaving of gold and silver lace for coach trimmings. This he left before coming to his majority, owing to his having early imbibed a constantly-strengthening radicalism which

rebelled against "making gewgaws for the pampered aristocracy." He devoted his attention to a more sturdy industry and became a skillful carpenter and joiner, and as such emigrated to the United States, settling at Cincinnati, Ohio. From that city, down the Ohio and on to Louisiana, a winter's work on a plantation sufficed to settle deep in his breast that uncompromising hatred of human slavery that made him thenceforward one of the most consistent and zealous among the early abolitionists.

Returning to Cincinnati, he there married, in 1840, Miss Margaret Jones, who still lives, honored by fidelity as a wife, her devotion as a mother, and her charities as a true christian woman.

They at once set out for a home in Iowa, but reaching Keokuk were driven back by the ice, and wintered in St. Louis, terminating their journey to Davenport in March, 1841. Here he worked at his trade for ten years, and in 1851, in connection with B. F. Cotes, completed and put in operation the first wood-working machinery in Davenport. In August, 1859, with Hon. G. H. French, he purchased the large saw-mill owned by himself and son, L. S. Davies, Esq., at the time of his death. Besides this mill he had two mills in Wisconsin, one at Wausau and one at Pine River, Marathon county.

Mr. Davies filled many positions of honor and trust, though always unsought by him: alderman of the ward in which he lived, director and vice-president of the school board, member of the Scott county board of supervisors, and for two terms mayor of the city; formerly a director of the First National Bank, and at his death director in the Davenport National Bank, as also director of the Davenport and St. Paul Railroad Company, of which he was one of the originators, and also one of its unfaltering supporters until it was successfully established. His counsels, financial ability and recognized worth contributed largely to the establishment of the First National at a time when such support was necessary to the success of institutions of that character. In 1868 he was made trustee at large of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, was president of the board, and served as a member of the executive committee until his death. He died on the 28th of March, 1872, surrounded by an unusually large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Davies was a warm admirer of republican institutions, a temperance man, and a christian, having been a member of the Sons of Temperance and of the Congregational church. He won honor by resolute fidelity to principle, and patriotism and benevolence were his distinguishing characteristics.

REV. JOEL S. BINGHAM, D.D.,

DUBUQUE.

JOEL SMITH BINGHAM was born at Cornwall, Vermont, on the 16th of October, 1815, and is eldest son of Deacon Asahal Bingham and Laura *née* Smith, of English origin. His father, a prominent man in his community, served several years in the Vermont legislature as representative, and was also colonel of militia. He was a strong abolitionist, and advocated that doctrine when to do so was considered almost a crime. A man of great generosity and benevolence, he was called the poor man's friend. His mother was an earnest christian woman, and from her Joel very early received religious impressions, and to the influence of her teachings and example is largely due the steadfastness of his religious convictions, one of his strongest characteristics. The habits of economy and industry acquired in his early life have proved invaluable to him in all his subsequent life.

He received his primary education in the common school, making diligent use of his time. At the age of seventeen he was converted, and united with the church, and at that time determined to devote his life to the gospel ministry. In the following year he left home inspired with an ambition for a career of usefulness, entirely dependent for support upon his own resources. He began a preparatory course of study at Marietta, Ohio, under the instruction of Dr. Henry Smith, now president of Lane Seminary, and at the expiration of two years, in the fall of 1835, entered college. In the spring of 1836, leaving this school, he entered Middlebury College, where he remained until in his junior year, when, by reason of ill health, he was forced to abandon his studies. For seven years thereafter he was engaged as preceptor in an academy, and employed his leisure hours in the study of theology,

J. S. Bingham

and also at times supplied feeble churches with sermons, lectures, etc. In 1846, in response to an earnest call from Charlotte Church, he took charge of their religious service as a layman, and in May of the same year was licensed to preach by the North-Western Association of Vermont, and was ordained and installed on the 20th of the following October. He had charge of two or three churches prior to 1863, and at that time accepted a call to the Maverick Church, Boston, Massachusetts, where he labored until 1870. Finding the climate incompatible with his health, and wishing for a change, he accepted a call from the Congregational Church of Dubuque, Iowa, where he still continues. Here Dr. Bingham has been eminently successful; under his leadership the church has been greatly revived, and become the largest and wealthiest Protestant church in the city.

He was married on the 22d of August, 1838, to Miss Jane Robbins, daughter of Rev. S. B. Robbins, of Marietta, Ohio, and a direct descendant of Chandler Robbins, one of the first ministers of Plymouth Church. Mrs. Bingham is a lady of high attainments, and distinguished for her womanly and christian virtues.

Dr. Bingham has pursued his chosen course with untiring zeal, and with a success which has earned for him no inferior rank among the distinguished preachers of the land. He is a man of strong, sharp intellect, untiring ambition, and as a pulpit orator has few equals. If his chief characteristic as a preacher and pulpit orator were to be expressed in one word, that word would be *momentum*. The growing prosperity of the church over which he presides, and the prominence into which it has sprung while yet young, is a monument which might satisfy any ordinary ambition.

COLONEL JOHN H. KEATLEY,

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

JOHN HENRY KEATLEY was born at Boalsburg, Center county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of December, 1838. His parents' names were James Gregg and Emily Keatley. His grandfather, Christopher Keatley, emigrated from Antrim county, Ireland, on account of political troubles in which he took part, and in which Roland Curtin, the father of ex-Governor A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, also participated. The paternal grandmother of our subject was a Gregg, and a cousin of Andrew Gregg, who was United States senator from Pennsylvania shortly after the organization of the federal government, and who was the maternal grandfather of ex-Governor Curtin. The ancestry of Mr. Keatley on his father's side is Scotch-Irish. His maternal ancestors settled in Berks county about the middle of the eighteenth century, having emigrated from Saxony in Germany. His maternal great-grandfather moved west of the Susquehanna when only a lad, and took an active part in repelling the attacks made on the settlements by Logan, the celebrated Mingo chief, and was also a soldier in the Pennsylvania line during the war for independence.

The religious faith of the paternal ancestry of Mr. Keatley was the Presbyterian, while his mother's family were believers in the Lutheran form of worship. His parents were from his earliest recollection in humble circumstances, his father having been a sober and industrious millwright, wholly dependent upon his daily exertions for the support of his little family, and consequently having little means to devote to their education, the facilities for which were confined to the traditional log school-house with rough benches, in charge of persons wholly incompetent for the profession. At the age of eight years our subject could read, cipher and write a little, but owing to lack of opportunity his early education was sadly neglected. The circumstances of his parents were such that at ten years of age he was obliged to commence earning his own living by such work among neighboring farmers as he was able to do, his school-days ending at this period. An occasional newspaper which fell in his way early excited an interest in political subjects, which has never left him, and he has taken a warm interest in all the great political events of the last thirty years. About this time he became possessed of a torn copy of Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of my Landlord," and this fascinating book aroused in him an ambition to become acquainted with English literature. Odd volumes of Hume's "History of England" falling in his way only served to increase his appetite for knowledge, and while working hard all day as a farm hand, a large part of the night was spent in study. He felt

that if he could fit himself for a teacher the avenue to knowledge would become more open to him, and with that view alone he undertook the task, and in 1856 received the coveted certificate permitting him to become an instructor. He then resolved to graduate at some college, and taking a college catalogue for his guide, and with no other helps than those furnished by text-books, with some occasional assistance from D. C. Boal, a classical scholar, he entered upon a preparatory course. In this way he acquired some knowledge of the Latin and Greek classics, the higher mathematics, and moral and intellectual philosophy. During this time he worked as an ordinary farm laborer in the summer, teaching in the winter, and having only odd moments and evenings to devote to study. In 1858 he was advised by Hon. A. G. Curtin to study law, but his earnings being necessary for his own and his parents' support he was unable to enter the office of Mr. Curtin, but was obliged to pursue his legal studies only in leisure moments during winters of teaching and summers of farm labor. In August, 1860, he was examined for admission to the bar at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and duly admitted to practice.

During the following winter, which was spent in teaching, he was married to Margaret J. Fleck, of Sinking Valley, Blair county, Pennsylvania, and in April, 1861, they removed to Hollidaysburg, the county seat of Blair county, reaching there on the same day on which the news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter was received — the most gloomy period of the war. Arriving there without acquaintances or business, and almost without money, he determined to earn a living for himself and his little family by the practice of his profession. The outlook was very dark. The courts were closed, business was almost stagnant, and the chief occupation of the people was in the preparation for war. He, however, opened an office and did what he could until fall, when he became a half-owner in the "Blair County Whig," a newspaper published in Hollidaysburg, in the interests of the republican party and the administration of President Lincoln. It was uphill business to keep above water, but by frugal living he managed to do so without going in debt, and gradually made some headway in legal business; but when, through the exigencies of the war, President Lincoln called for more troops in the summer of 1862, he felt it his duty to enlist, and did so in the 125th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. On the 28th of August, 1862, just two weeks after his enlistment, he participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and on the 14th of September was with his regiment in the battle of South Mountain, where General Longstreet was driven from his strong position in the mountains and compelled to fall back toward Hagerstown. On the 17th of September he was in the battle of Antietam, and saw General Mansfield, of the twelfth corps, fall mortally wounded. All his company officers being disabled in this engagement, he, being then a sergeant, was left in command of the company. In December, 1862, he was in the fight at Ocqua river; was in the rear of the line at Stafford Court House, in February, 1863, and was with the twelfth corps in the battle of Chancellorsville, in May, 1863. During the Gettysburg campaign, in July, 1863, he was detached and sent to assist in the defense of the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by the erection of earthworks in the South Mountain region west of Chambersburg, and to defend the bridges over the Juniata river west of Harrisburg. At this time he was acting assistant adjutant-general with Colonel Jacob Higgins, who was in command of the troops assigned to this duty. This detachment repulsed an attempt of the rebel general Imboden to cut the railroad bridges, and at the same time assisted in covering the retreat of General Milroy's command from Winchester. In the fall of 1863, while still in the service, he was elected district attorney of Blair county, Pennsylvania, the duties of the office being discharged, however, by D. J. Neff. He took part in the siege of Petersburg during the winter of 1864–5, led an attack on the works on the morning before the surrender of General Lee, after which he was sent with his command to Norfolk, Virginia. By special order of General Terry, of the department of Virginia, he was detailed to take charge of the bureau of negro affairs for southeastern Virginia, and to organize civil courts for five counties in that section, which he did. For six months after the surrender of General Lee the only attempt to administer justice in the five counties of southeastern Virginia, including the city of Norfolk, was through the military court sitting in Norfolk, of which he acted as judge. He was present during the month of May, 1865, when the grand jury of the United States court, sitting at Norfolk, returned indictments against Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee for treason. In September, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the service, and upon his return to Blair county, Pennsylvania, resumed the practice of his profession

and the discharge of his duties as district attorney. He was reëlected to the same office in 1866, on the republican ticket, and served until November, 1867, when he resigned for the purpose of removing to Iowa, locating at Cedar Falls, where he remained until August, 1868, when he went to Council Bluffs and became local editor of the "Daily Nonpareil," of which he took entire editorial charge on the 1st of April, 1869, and continued to do all editorial work until April, 1870, when he resigned. In May, 1870, he was appointed by Secretary Boutwell to the law department of the third auditor's office at Washington, but declined to act, and resumed the practice of law at Council Bluffs, where he has since remained. In October, 1870, he was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue, and discharged the duties of that office until July, 1871. In the spring of 1872 he was elected chairman of the republican county committee of Pottawattamie county, but taking part in the liberal republican movement of that year, promptly resigned this position, and at the liberal republican state convention held at Des Moines in August, 1872, was elected chairman of the state central committee. At the state convention held in August, 1874, he was nominated for attorney-general, and carried his county by seven hundred majority, while the balance of the ticket was defeated by two hundred majority. In April, 1876, he was elected mayor of Council Bluffs, on an independent ticket, beating his competitor by three hundred and thirty-eight votes.

Colonel Keatley has four children: three daughters, Mary Virginia, Emily Frances and Margaret Louisa; and one son, Thomas Francis Meagher.

He is a prominent Royal Arch Mason, a firm believer in the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and has always made the "golden rule" his guiding principle in life.

WILLIAM C. CHAMBERLAIN,

DUBUQUE.

WILLIAM CLARK CHAMBERLAIN is of strictly New England pedigree. His father, John Chamberlain, a merchant, was of Puritan stock, and his mother, Amy Perkins Chamberlain, belonged to Rhode Island. The Chamberlains are a mercantile family, noted for their association with enterprising and successful business.

William was born in Brookfield, Madison county, New York, on the 18th of February, 1834. When he was three years old his father moved to Virgil, Cortland county. The intention was to send the son to college, but owing to commercial revulsions, at fifteen he was placed in one of the leading stores in Utica. He began at the bottom, and in five years became the chief clerk. During this time he had access to the public library, and made good use of his opportunities for mental training. When business hours were over he usually remained in the store and read till bedtime. During the last two or three years that he was in Utica he was fortunate in being connected, by invitation, with a scientific and literary club, of which Governor Seymour, Dr. M. M. Bagg and others were leading members, and he finally became its secretary. He was a constant attendant, and appreciated to the fullest extent its literary privileges.

When about twenty years of age Mr. Chamberlain was taken up by the westward floating tide of immigration, and made a landing in Chicago early one morning in March, 1854. He came well recommended, and though among strangers found no difficulty in securing a situation the first day. He had not been in Chicago twenty-four hours before he commenced work as a salesman in one of the largest commercial houses in the city. A year later his attention was turned to Iowa, and in looking over the several points decided that Dubuque was the most important as a commercial center, and located there in November, 1855. In connection with F. A. Doolittle, he started the first store for the sale of agricultural implements exclusively west of the Mississippi and north of St. Louis. When this business was commenced, few, if any, of the improved implements and machines of this class now in general use, and which have revolutionized the methods of labor on the farm, had come into use, excepting the reapers of McCormick and Manny. It has been the mission of Mr. Chamberlain to search out new inventions of merit for farmers' use, and a large number of the now well-known and successful farming implements and machines have been made known to the public west of the Mississippi through

his instrumentality, no other person having done so much in that way; and it is a fact that nearly every new article that has received his indorsement has proved successful. Mr. Chamberlain's business has had a steady, healthy growth, and he is probably the leading merchant in his line in this section of the state. He has trade in nearly every town in northern Iowa, southern Minnesota and portions of Wisconsin. His business is unique, and partakes of his own characteristics. He has recently identified himself with the manufacturing interests of Dubuque, by establishing in that city a plow factory in which he owns an important interest, and to which he is now giving his chief personal attention.

Mr. Chamberlain has quite a taste for inventing, and has taken out several patents. He has deemed it wise to restain in a measure the propensity in this direction, usually devoting his skill only to the modifying and improving of articles connected with his trade. One article of his manufacture has become a household word, and is sold literally from ocean to ocean, and even in foreign countries.

Mr. Chamberlain was united in marriage with Miss Harriet A. Palmer, a native of Utica, New York, on the 27th of August, 1857. Her father was one of the early citizens and leading business men of that city. She has four children living, and has lost one child. Mrs. Chamberlain possesses many eminent social qualities, and is known among her acquaintances as a woman of rare attainments, and as a faithful wife and mother.

Mr. Chamberlain has taken great interest in the progress of the state and city, and was one of the foremost men in several important local enterprises. The present very efficient board of trade was suggested by him, and of which he is an officer and an energetic and influential member.

Mr. Chamberlain is one of the most active members of the Congregational church, and has been superintendent of its Sunday school for thirteen years. He is intimately associated with the religious enterprises of the state, and a cordial, untiring worker in them. He has lived a faithful life according to his idea of man's mission, and while energetically carrying on a business endless in its details and exacting in its requirements, he has paid much attention to mental culture, and has never lost sight of the interests of his country and of his fellow-men.

JAMES H. REYNOLDS,

FORT MADISON.

THE subject of this sketch, a native of Fairfield county, Connecticut, was born on the 9th of June, 1822, the son of Abel Reynolds and Anna *née* Mead.

He is descended from a sturdy, vigorous and long-lived family of Scotch origin; his grandfather, Timothy Reynolds, was a native Scotchman, and at an early age became a soldier in the British army.

Being ordered to America, he took an active part in the French and Indian wars, and being captured by the Indians, was kept a prisoner for three years. Upon gaining his freedom he settled in Fairfield county, Connecticut. Here Abel Reynolds, the father of our subject, was born. He was married in the year 1800, and was a prominent man in his community, and three times elected to the general assembly of Connecticut.

James H. is the youngest of a family of six sons and six daughters, all of whom lived to be over fifty years of age.

He received a fair education in the public schools of his native place, but by reason of ill health was prevented from fitting himself for a profession, as his parents had intended.

Going to New York city in 1843, he entered the wholesale flour house of Herrick Brothers, and for several years continued there, acting in the capacity of shipping clerk. By the practice of industry and economy, to which he had been trained in his early life, he accumulated a small capital, and in 1853, forming a copartnership with Mr. T. L. Wing, opened and conducted an extensive flour and feed establishment in the upper part of New York.

Three years later he removed to the west and settled at Fort Madison, Iowa, intending to turn his attention to farming. His plans, however, were changed; being offered the position of deputy warden in the Iowa State Penitentiary, he accepted the same, and proved himself so peculiarly fitted for that position that he has been continuously reappointed, and has acted as deputy under four different wardens. He resigned in 1869, but was reap-

pointed by S. H. Craig in 1872, and retains that position at the present time (1877). During the seventeen years in which he has filled this office he has performed his duties in a manner most creditable and satisfactory; and it is but due to him to say that as a criminal officer he has no superior.

Mr. Reynolds has always been interested in educational matters, and as a member of the school board of Fort Madison, has labored earnestly and zealously in the interests of the public schools.

In politics, he was formerly a whig, and cast his first ballot for Henry Clay in 1844. After the organization of the republican party he became identified with it, and although not a politician, he has firmly supported its principles.

Mr. Reynolds has taken a prominent stand as an Odd-Fellow, having been a member of that order for a period of more than thirty years, and has been honored with many offices by the craft.

He was at one time noble-grand of Continental Lodge, New York, and has several times filled that office in Empire and Fort Madison Lodges. He is now an active member of the encampment, and a member of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

In his religious views, he inclines strongly toward the belief of the Universalists, though he has never been identified with any religious organization.

He is a man of great energy and pleasing address, and is gifted with rare social qualities; upright and fair in his dealing, he enjoys universal confidence.

He was married on the 20th of April, 1848, to Miss Catharine T. Bates, a lady of fine talents and accomplishments. Of the nine children who have been born to them, six daughters are now living.

REV. ZEPHANIAH D. SCOBEY,

FAYETTE.

ZEPHANIAH DRAKE SCOBEY, the present postmaster at Fayette, is a native of New Jersey, and was born in Morris county, on the 15th of December, 1817, his parents being David and Content (Wilkinson) Scobey. During the war of 1812 his father was an officer in the Troy "Invincibles." He died when Zephaniah was nine years old, and the orphan son lived with an uncle until he was of age, with but limited opportunities for education. He had, however, a strong desire for knowledge, especially after he was eighteen, at which time he was converted at a camp meeting. From twenty-one to twenty-seven years of age he taught just enough to supply him with the means for attending school, going, most of the time, to the Amenia Seminary, Dutchess county, New York, and devoting the last year to especial preparation for the ministry. Prior to this he had paid considerable attention to "the classics."

In 1845 he entered the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and preached regularly for ten years, his appointments being West Point, Glenham, Durham, and one or two other places in New York, and Falls Village, Connecticut. He was a zealous advocate of his Master's cause, and perhaps too earnestly, for, at the end of this period, he had to leave the circuit on account of the heart disease, with which he has been troubled since 1855. He still holds his connection with the New York conference. He taught school more or less until 1859, when he immigrated to Iowa, settling on a farm near Sand Spring, Delaware county, hoping to improve his health.

In 1860 Mr. Scobey was elected a member of the board of supervisors, and was made its chairman, and the next year was elected treasurer and recorder of the county. This office he held four years, and at the expiration of that time he was appointed assistant state agent of the American Bible Society, his field being thirty-five counties in the northwestern and least settled part of Iowa. His was largely frontier and truly hard work, but he loved it and prosecuted it faithfully, though the labors were somewhat trying on his constitution. At the close of this agency, in 1869, he became the financial agent of the Upper Iowa University, located at Fayette, continuing to hold this position for three years, and doing good service. For nine years he was a trustee of this institution.

During the four years that Mr. Scobey was treasurer and recorder of Delaware county he read law, continuing his studies at intervals subsequently. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar, and has since had quite an extensive practice, mainly in cases of real-estate tax titles, in which he has been quite successful. He assumed the duties of postmaster on the

11th of January, 1873, and is prompt and careful in this, as he has been in every other office which he has accepted.

Prior to the organization of the republican party he was a whig, always holding his political, as he did his religious principles, with a strong conviction of their rectitude. Sincerity and candor mark his whole career.

On the 10th of May, 1848, he married Miss Eleanor E. Anderson, of Glenham, New York, a most estimable woman, who died on the 19th of January, 1875. On her tomb-stone, placed there by order of her bereaved husband, is the truthful inscription: "Most loved where best known." She had five children, all of whom survive her. Three of them are graduates of the Upper Iowa University. The eldest daughter, Sarah B., is the wife of Mr. A. J. Duncan, a real-estate agent, in Fayette; the eldest son, George P., is a merchant here; the second son, John O'Brien, is editor of the Adams county "Union," Corning, Iowa; the third, Charles R. A., is route agent on the Davenport and Northwestern railroad; and Carrie, the youngest child, a faithful daughter, is living at home, assuming the household duties of her departed mother.

Considering the state of his health during the last twenty years or more, the amount of work which Mr. Scobey has done is astonishing. Idleness is no part of his composition. He likes the old adage: "Better to wear out than to rust out," and is never more happy than when at work in the plain line of duty.

JACOB M. ELDRIDGE,

DAVENPORT.

THE subject of this biography, a native of Haddonfield, New Jersey, was born on the 20th of November, 1824, the son of D. C. Eldridge and Rachael *née* Brown. His great-grandfather was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. His great-grandmother, a Quaker preacher, was born in Haddonfield, New Jersey, of which place his grandmother also was a native. His grandfather, Josiah Eldridge, was born at Woodbury, New Jersey, in 1777, and there also his father was born in 1801. His father's family consisted of four children by his first wife, all of whom, except our subject, together with the mother, died before he was four years old. After the death of his mother Jacob was taken to live with his grandfather, Daniel Brown, who had been a soldier in the revolutionary war, and his father went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he married a second wife. His grandfather dying when he was thirteen years old, he soon afterward began life for himself by driving a team for six dollars per month. He followed this vocation during nine months of the year, and during the remaining three months attended school. At the age of seventeen he purchased a team of his own, and continued teaming about two years. He was next engaged in clerking in a store, which he soon afterward purchased, and conducted a successful trade until he attained his twenty-first year, when he sold out and removed to the west.

At that time there were very few railroads, and after a long, tedious and somewhat perilous journey by stage he arrived safely in Davenport, Iowa, on the 23d of December, 1846. There were then about six hundred inhabitants in the town, and with that foresight which has characterized all his dealings, Mr. Eldridge decided to make it his home. Accordingly he entered a tract of land three miles northeast from the town, upon which he lived until 1868, when he moved into the city. In 1871 he sold his farm for one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre, being one dollar for every cent of the original cost of the land. Having a natural propensity for trading, Mr. Eldridge, about 1853, established a land agency, and since that time has been actively and extensively engaged in real-estate operations, probably having been the largest dealer in the state. In 1871 he was elected president of the board of real-estate agents, and during that and the following year handled over one hundred thousand acres of land for himself and others.

Mr. Eldridge is a man of much public spirit, and at the building of the Davenport and St. Paul railroad he purchased the Quinn farm, at the juncture of the Maquoketa branch and the main road, and laid out a town, naming it Eldridge. He at once had a post-office established there, and during the first year himself built twenty dwellings. The shops of the road were located there, and from the first the town has been a growing and thriving place.

Mr. Eldridge has taken an active part in temperance movements. He was one of the charter members of Scott Division, No 1, Sons of Temperance, established in October, 1847. He joined the division in the following November, and has never severed his connection or broken his pledge, and is now the oldest member of the Sons of Temperance except Hon. Hiram Price in the State of Iowa. He was a delegate to the National Division which met at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, in 1876.

In January, 1846, he united with the Christian church, of Davenport, Iowa, and since that time has continued a worthy member of the same.

In political sentiments, Mr. Eldridge is a republican. He voted for General Cass in 1848 for the presidency, and in 1855 was a delegate to the convention which met at Iowa City to organize the republican party. He is not, however, a politician, and seldom takes any part more than to perform his duties as a citizen. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention that nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency.

Mr. Eldridge has been twice married: first, in 1848, to Miss Mary L. Woodward, who lived only eighteen months thereafter. His second marriage was in June, 1851, to Mary H. Williams. They have had eight children, six of whom are living and two married.

A leading characteristic of Mr. Eldridge has always been his propensity for trading. He has been known to go into a store, and in less than ten minutes trade the proprietor out of his entire stock. He is a man of wonderful self-control, and by his frankness, cordiality and fair dealing has made himself universally esteemed and respected. He lives now in the enjoyment of a liberal competency, surrounded by the comforts of a happy home, and well deserves a place among Iowa's self-made men.

WILLIAM C. SWIGART,

MAQUOKETA.

THE oldest journalist in Jackson county, Iowa, is William Christian Swigart, who has been for twenty-three years the conductor of the Maquoketa "Sentinel." He is a son of George Swigart, an Ohio farmer, and Mary Gantz, both parents being of German descent, and was born at Newark, Licking county, Ohio, on the 12th of December, 1824. William spent most of his early years in educational pursuits, supplementing common-school privileges with two or three years' discipline at Granville, graduating from the academic department of Granville College, now Dennison University, in 1844. On leaving that institution, he spent a little more than a year in a store at Sandusky City, and then made up his mind to be a journalist. Returning to Newark, he entered the office of B. Briggs, publisher of the Newark "Advocate," a democratic paper, and began as a solicitor, after a short time writing more or less for the paper. Thence, about 1852, he repaired to Bucyrus, in the same state, and assisted in editing the "Forum" until 1854, in April of which year he removed to Maquoketa, Iowa, where he is still found. A younger brother, Stephen H., a practical printer, came with him, aided him in starting the "Sentinel," and remained with him until his demise in 1856. From that time Mr. Swigart was alone in the publication of the paper until 1872, when James T. Sargent became his partner, the firm now being Swigart and Sargent. At first it was a seven-column folio, assuming the quarto, its present form, in 1872. It is the official paper of the city and county, the organ of the democratic party, and is a neat looking, well conducted sheet.

Mr. Swigart was postmaster at Maquoketa six years during the administrations of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan. He has always advocated the tenets of the democratic party, and is one of its leaders in Jackson county.

He was married on the 6th of November, 1849, to Miss Martha P. Gage, of Findley, Ohio, and they have had nine children, two of whom they have lost. The eldest sons, Philemon D. and Josiah, are married. The former is the publisher of the Wyoming, Jones county, "Journal," the latter is foreman in the "Sentinel" office.

Mr. Swigart is a shrewd and sharp writer; attends faithfully to his editorial duties, and makes a first-class country newspaper. He has spent thirty years in the editorial chair, and knows what will please the public.

Physically, he is about the average height, and weighs two hundred and thirty pounds. His com-

plexion is dark, inclining to ruddy; he has a robust, healthy appearance; is social and pleasant, a good converser, and a perfect gentleman.

It may not be out of place to here state that his present partner, Mr. Sargent, is an old Iowa printer. He learned the trade in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and came to Iowa in 1856, taking the place of Stephen H. Swigart, who died in that year. In 1859 Mr. Sargent went to Iowa county, started the Iowa Valley "Democrat," and conducted it until the rebellion broke out. In 1862 he went into the army as first lieutenant of a company in the 28th Infantry; served two years, and returned to Iowa. He has been a printer twenty-five years, and is at the head of the mechanical department of a fine office. He has a wife and one child.

HON. THEODORE S. PARVIN, LL.D.,

IOWA CITY.

THE subject of this sketch is an illustrious example of that class of men who, by the employment of brain and energy, have risen from obscurity to a high and honored position. He was born at Cedarville, Cumberland county, New Jersey, on the 15th of January, 1817, and is the son of Josiah and Lydia (Harris) Parvin, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father participated in the war of 1812, and is still (1876) living at the home of his son, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His mother died in 1875, aged seventy-five. She was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church, of which her father was an elder. Owing to his lameness (caused by an attack of rheumatism when five years of age), Theodore was in boyhood thrown much in his mother's society, and to the earnest counsels and examples of that christian woman he owes much.

In 1829 his father removed to Cincinnati, where he spent two years in the public schools, and took a full classical course in the Woodward and Cincinnati colleges. After graduating he entered the law school at Cincinnati, and graduated from it in 1837. He read law in the office of Judges John C. Wright, of the supreme bench, and Timothy Walker, of the city courts, the latter of whom was chairman of the board of examiners of the senior class at college, and who induced him to study for the legal profession. After graduating from the law school he traveled extensively through the east during 1837, visiting the public schools and studying the system of the eastern states, being sent by Samuel Lewis, president of the board of trustees of Woodward College, who had just been elected superintendent of public schools of Ohio. Upon returning, wrote in Mr. Lewis' office and assisted him in editing the "Common School Journal," started by him to facilitate the introduction of a new organization of the school system in Ohio.

Early in the summer of 1838 he was appointed by Robert Lucas (former governor of Ohio, "and who had just been appointed governor of the new Territory of Iowa,") his private secretary, and accompanied him to Iowa, arriving at Burlington on the 15th of August, 1838. In the following year he removed to Bloomington (now Muscatine) and engaged in the practice of his profession, and resided there until the fall of 1860, when he removed to Iowa City and engaged in teaching, as professor of natural science, in the State University. In 1870 he retired and devoted all his time to the secretarial duties of the Grand Lodge of Iowa of Free and Accepted Masons, editing and publishing its "Annals," of which six octavo volumes have been issued. In April, 1839, he was appointed by Governor Lucas first territorial librarian, which he resigned to accept the appointment of prosecuting attorney for the second of the three districts of the territory. In 1841 he was elected judge of the probate court of Muscatine county, and reëlected (save one year) till the close of the territorial government in 1846. During that year, upon the adoption of the state constitution and introduction of United States courts, he was appointed clerk of the courts by Judge Dyer, and held under Judge Love until 1857, when he resigned upon being elected register of the state land office. He was nominated for state auditor in 1860, but being a democrat, and the state overwhelmingly republican, he was defeated, though receiving twelve hundred votes more than any man on his ticket. He has since been nominated for secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction, but declined each. Mr. Parvin has been from the commencement of the territorial government an active mover in all public

J. S. Parvin,

enterprises for general good, and was for many years a director in the State Agricultural Society, a curator in the State Historical Society, and was its corresponding secretary and editor of its "Annals" for a few years. He was the first, and several years later again elected, president of the State Teachers' Association, and for twenty-five years superintendent of sabbath schools, twelve of which in Iowa City; was for a number of years president of the school board of Muscatine City, and later of Iowa City, and superintendent of schools in Johnson county, Iowa.

He was raised in the old Jefferson-Jackson school of politics, casting his first vote in Iowa in 1838, and ever since has been an able and earnest advocate of its principles.

He became a Mason in March, 1838, and has held the chief offices in all the state bodies subordinate and grand. He has held the position of grand secretary of the grand lodge from the organization of this body, January 1844, save in 1852, when he was grand master, until the present time. In 1859 he was elected active sovereign grand inspector general of the A. and A. rite for Iowa; holds, and has held for a number of years, the office of grand representative of the supreme council of England and Wales, and in 1871 was elected grand recorder of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, and still (1876) holds that office by a succession of reëlections.

He has traveled extensively over the States and Canadas, partially for pleasure, but mostly on scientific and Masonic business, and has attended all the great gatherings of Masonic national bodies since 1855. In religious views, he is a Presbyterian "of the old school of the prophets," being brought up as such from youth.

He was married on the 7th of May, 1843, to Miss Agnes McCully, of Muscatine, Iowa. She is of Scotch descent, and a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children, all living; the eldest and youngest are daughters, and four sons.

Mr. Parvin's works are numerous, to enumerate a list of the titles of which, literary, scientific and Masonic, would far exceed our space. His lectures and writings have been quoted in the journals and works of this country, as well as in Europe, and have thus brought his name prominently to the notice of the world. Sufficient has been said to show that he occupies a very distinguished position; that his life has been spent in a career of usefulness, and that knowledge and honor have been more highly valued by him than gain; and his life presents a wonderful example of how much may be done by one man.

He is very popular among his fraternity, and is a hard worker. Whatever he undertakes, he throws into it his whole energy. As an ardent student he has climbed the hill of knowledge, has been a successful teacher, is eminent as a writer, and has done much in the interest of his order. He ranks high as a promoter of every good work, and has made a record which might satisfy any ordinary ambition.

HON. NATHANIEL A. MERRELL,

DE WITT.

NATHANIEL ANSON MERRELL, twenty-one years a resident of De Witt, Iowa, and a leading attorney at this place, is a native of Lewis county, New York, and was born in the village of Copenhagen, on the 26th of June, 1829. His parents, Seth and Mabel Sanford Merrell, were from Connecticut. His paternal grandfather was in the first war with England, and his father in the second.

When sixteen years of age Nathaniel began to divide his time between farm and literary work, attending some academy and teaching about half the time until twenty-two. At that age he commenced reading law with an elder brother, Eliada S., then residing at Copenhagen, now a resident of Lowville, and judge of Lewis county. He was admitted to the bar at Watertown, Jefferson county, in July, 1855, and the next spring came to De Witt, here building up a good reputation as an attorney, his professional career being one of marked success. He is a fluent speaker, quite persuasive withal, and in any reasonably just cause carries the jury with him.

Mr. Merrell went into the army in the autumn of 1862, as captain of company D, 26th Iowa Infantry, and was wounded severely at the battle of Arkansas Post, on the 11th of January, 1863.

He was mayor of De Witt two years; was a member of the lower house of the general assembly during the fourteenth session, and of the senate during the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions. In the upper house he was chairman of the committee on public lands, and was on the committees on constitutional amendments, judiciary and agricultural college. In 1877 he was reëlected to the senate for the further term of four years, in all ten years.

Mr. Merrell has been a life-long democrat, but does not "give up to party what was meant for mankind"; would not sacrifice his country for any political body. He was an ardent supporter of the national administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

He was married at Lowville, New York, on the 17th of July, 1855, to Mrs. Mary A. Moman Merrell, then late of Richmond, Kentucky, and widow of his brother. They have three children living, and have lost two.

Mr. Merrell has gray eyes, a ruddy complexion, stands perfectly erect, is six feet in height, and weighs two hundred and fifty pounds. His physique is impressive, his bearing commanding, his address cordial, his manners are easy and pleasant, and his conversational gifts excellent.

HON. WILLIAM W. WILLIAMSON,

DES MOINES.

WILLIAM WARWICK WILLIAMSON, a native of Franklin, Kentucky, was born on the 6th of September, 1821, the son of Tucker Woodson Williamson and Permelia *née* Martin. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Williamson; the former was a Methodist minister and one of the pioneers of Kentucky. His maternal grandfather, John Martin, was a Kentucky farmer.

In 1828, when William was eight years old, his mother died, and he lived with his grandmother Williamson until 1834, when his father married his second wife, Miss Caroline Depue, and removed to Orleans, Indiana, and engaged in the mercantile trade. Prior to this time William had attended school at various places, but upon removing to Indiana entered his father's store, where he was engaged for two years. He afterward spent three years on a farm in Orange county, and in 1840 entered Asbury University at Greencastle, Indiana.

He continued his studies for three years, and in the spring of 1843 taught a school for three months. Going thence to Lawrence county, he there had charge of a seminary for more than a year, and at the expiration of that time entered the office of George G. Dunn, Esq., for the purpose of completing his law studies which he had previously begun.

Being admitted to the bar in 1846, he began the practice of his profession at Bedford, Indiana, and continued it with good success until the spring of 1848, when he removed to Fairfield, Iowa. He had intended to settle at Monroe City, the capital, having been located there, but the legislature of that year set aside the action locating the capital there, and Mr. Williamson spent eighteen months at the above-named place. Believing that the capital would eventually be located at Fort Des Moines, he removed thither in September, 1849, and established himself in the practice of his profession.

He soon made for himself a fine reputation, and in 1851 was elected prosecuting attorney of Polk county for a term of two years. In 1854 he was elected on the whig ticket judge of the fifth judicial district, which comprised all of western Iowa. After his election had been reported, and his certificate issued by the secretary of state, the election was contested, the contesting board consisting of two democrats and one whig. Poll books were admitted in a questionable, if not fraudulent, manner, and the result was that his election was set aside.

He continued his profession with marked success until 1860, when, by reason of his wife's ill health, he removed his family to San Antonio, Texas. In July, 1861, on account of the civil war which had already opened, he returned to Des Moines and continued his practice until the fall of 1865, when he again went to San Antonio. Such, however, was the state of society, that he returned to Des Moines in the following spring, and opened a law office, admitting into his business, as a partner, Mr. J. M. St. John. By strict attention to business Mr. Williamson had accumulated considerable property, and at this time was in good circumstances. Contrary to his principles, he became surety for a friend who

was engaged in the boot and shoe trade, and being compelled to take an interest in the business, unavoidably lost several thousand dollars.

As a result of the heavy drafts upon his finances he failed in business in 1872, but closed up affairs to the entire satisfaction of his creditors, none of whom charged him with dishonest motives. In 1873 he again opened an office and began the practice of law alone, and continued until October, 1874, when Manford E. Williams was admitted to the business, which is now conducted under the firm name of Williamson and Williams.

In political sentiment, Judge Williamson was formerly a Henry Clay whig. In 1856 he voted the conservative ticket. He supported Bell and Everett in 1860, and in 1864 voted for General George B. McClellan. He supported Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872, and at the present time (1877) believes that the salvation of our country rests with the republican party.

From childhood he has been a member of the Methodist church; but, being a man of liberal views, he always grants to others that freedom of opinion which he asks for himself.

He was married in September, 1847, to Miss Clarissa A. McLane, daughter of Colonel William McLane, a prominent merchant of Bedford, Indiana. Mrs. Williamson was born at Orleans, Indiana, on the 3d of May, 1824. She is a lady of good sound judgment, quick at repartee, of active intellect, and a devoted wife and fond mother. She has been in poor health since 1859. They have had five children: William Tucker, born on the 22d of April, 1852, at Des Moines, and now living in Arkansas; Charles Earnest, born the 10th of March, 1854, at Des Moines, now a telegraph operator on the Western Union line; Lillie, born on the 10th of April, 1857, and who died on the 8th of May, 1858; Frank, born on the 11th of March, 1859, a printer by trade, and now a law student in his father's office; and Clara, born on the 2d of July, 1861, is now attending school.

Judge Williamson has always been a strong advocate of temperance, and is also in favor of woman's rights.

As a lawyer, he has a wide and worthy reputation among his fellow practitioners, and is universally known as an honorable, fair dealing man. In 1860, before he went to Texas, his was the leading law business in Des Moines.

He has given close attention to his professional duties, and lives now in the enjoyment of that reward which follows patient, earnest and honorable effort.

STEPHEN E. ROBINSON, M.D.,

WEST UNION.

OF the younger class of physicians in Fayette county, Iowa, Dr. Robinson stands at the head. He is not only eminent as a medical practitioner, but also as a surgeon. During the last few years he has performed operations which require and test the highest skill. He shrinks from no task, however difficult, in this line, and has never failed of success in any of his operations. He is, however, the last man to boast of such things, for his modesty equals his skill.

Stephen Eddy Robinson, a native of Indiana, was born near La Porte, on the 7th of May, 1838. His father, Thomas Robinson, was a farmer in early life and afterward a merchant. An uncle on the mother's side died in the war of 1812. When Stephen was eight years old his father moved on a farm in Rock county, Wisconsin, and six years later purchased a half interest in a store at Evansville, in the same state, and settled in that village. Stephen had only moderate means for education up to his sixteenth year, when he went to the Lawrence University, Appleton, remaining there nearly two years, and returned home to attend the Evansville Seminary, then recently started.

He commenced studying medicine in the autumn of 1857; attended two courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and settled in West Union, Iowa, on the 28th of April, 1860, commencing practice on the day he was twenty-two years old. After one year's ride he enlisted as a soldier in the 3d Iowa Infantry, went to Keokuk with the regiment, and was put on detached duty as a surgeon. Accompanying the regiment into Missouri as a soldier, he was again detached, and had little more company service afterward.

Dr. Robinson was on hospital duty at the battle

of Pittsburgh Landing, soon after which he was mustered out as a soldier by special order of General Halleck, and appointed surgeon for army duty of such an officer in that department. He organized two or three brigades and division hospitals; was for a short time post surgeon on General Pope's staff; acted a few weeks as surgeon of the 51st Illinois Infantry, and was finally, for a short period, one of the three inspectors of hospitals for General Halleck's command investing Corinth, Mississippi.

In the autumn of 1862 Dr. Robinson was taken sick, resigned his position, and in December returned to the north. He had not been at home but a few months before George Kirkwood, at the request of the regiment, sent him a commission as assistant surgeon of the 38th Infantry, but his health and business were such that he had to decline. In 1866 Dr. Robinson attended a third course of lectures at Rush Medical College, and received his diploma at the close of the term. He is a close medical student, and growing in skill and popularity as well as knowledge.

Dr. Robinson is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, and a member of the fraternity of Odd-Fellows.

In politics, he has always been a republican, ardent and unwavering. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 26th of September, 1867, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Sarah E. Artman, a native of New York State. They have three bright little children, two boys and a girl.

Dr. Robinson is one of the trustees of the Hospital for the Insane at Independence; is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Iowa State Medical Society, and the North Iowa Medical Society. Few physicians in northern Iowa have a better standing.

GEORGE W. CABLE,

DAVENPORT.

GEORGE WYATT CABLE, lumber merchant, was born in Athens county, Ohio, on the 17th of June, 1831. His parents were Hiram and Rachel (Henry) Cable, the former a native of Jefferson county, New York, and the mother of Washington county, Ohio. The grandfather of our subject, James Cable, emigrated from England about the year 1770 and settled in Massachusetts, whence his descendants branched off to other states. His mother was the daughter of Scotch-Irish parents; a most excellent christian lady, to whose influence are mainly due the better traits in the moral character of our subject.

Hiram Cable was a gentleman of considerable local note in the State of Ohio, having been in the early part of the century extensively engaged in merchandising, and later in life actively connected with public improvements and enterprises. He was one of the projectors of the Piqua and Indianapolis railroad, now a branch of the Pennsylvania Central, one of the largest contractors for the construction of the same, and for nine years a director of the company. He was also the founder and builder of the picturesque and thriving town of Cable, situated in Champaign county, seven miles from Urbana, which was owned entirely by himself and his brother, P. L. Cable. He represented his county in the legislature during a number of years, and was a man of great public spirit and energy, highly esteemed and honored by all who knew him.

In 1857 he disposed of his Ohio interests and removed to Scott county, Iowa, where for nine years he was extensively engaged in farming, giving especial attention to sheep-raising and wool-growing. The retirement and monotony of a farmer's life were not, however, adopted to his tastes, nor in harmony with his previous active public life; he pined for a more varied and enterprising sphere of existence, and accordingly, in 1866, sold out his farm and removed to the city of Davenport, where in partnership with his son, the subject of this sketch, he embarked in the coal and lumber business, which is still in successful operation. Hiram Cable is a brother to the well-known P. L. Cable, of Rock Island, Illinois, owner of the Coal Valley mines of that county, and who in company with his nephew, R. R. Cable, brother of our subject, has recently built the Rock Island and Mercer County railroad, which intersects a rich and populous farming district, bringing within easy reach of market products hitherto valueless.

George W. Cable received a fair English and

mathematical education in the excellent public schools of Urbana, Ohio, and commenced life as a farmer in Champaign county, Ohio, which he continued for several years with success; but following the example of his father, he sold out in 1857 and removed to Scott county, Iowa, where for nine years he steadily pursued the business of husbandry. In 1866 he removed to Davenport, and engaged with his father in the coal and lumber trade, to which was afterward added an extensive lumber manufactory, which has since been conducted with marked success, the establishment giving steady employment to about one hundred hands, and turning out about ten million feet of lumber annually. In 1874 his father, Hiram Cable, retired into private life; and two years later our subject associated with him in business Mr. John Homby, and the business is now carried on under the style of Homby and Cable.

In politics, Mr. Cable has always been averse to the institution of human chattelage, and consequently has allied himself with the republican party, but in common with all good citizens he mourns over party shortcomings.

He is a prominent aud consistent member of the Congregational Church of Davenport, and in all the relations which he sustains to his fellow-citizens leads an honest and blameless life.

As a man of business, he is endowed with rare good sense and a well-balanced mind, so that as he may operate with more caution than others, his mistakes are fewer. His business integrity is proverbial, his character for honesty has never been sullied by even a whisper.

He is an affectionate and true husband and father, devoted to the interests of his family, and yet a warm and active friend to the poor and needy. As a churchman, he is earnest and zealous, "fully persuaded in his own mind," and an uncompromising antagonist of "the world, the flesh and the devil." He is generous and even self-sacrificing with his means for religious and benevolent purposes; and at the time of the erection of the beautiful edifice of the Congregation Society, in Davenport, he is understood to have given a tenth of all his property to the enterprise. He carries his religion into every-day life, exemplifying in his character the principles of the "golden rule," yet entirely free from cant or pharasaic ostentation.

On the 18th of October, 1854, he married Miss Eliza E. Baldwin, daughter of Richard Baldwin, Esq., an extensive farmer of Champaign county, Ohio. They have had six children, five of whom survive: Charles H., Nanny Kate, Mary Ellen, Josephene, and George W., junior.

ANDREW J. FELT,

NASHUA.

AMONG the very few country journalists who have left the editor's chair to start a bank is Andrew J. Felt, a native of the Empire State. He was born at Victor, Ontario county, on the 27th of December, 1833, his parents being Warren Felt, merchant and farmer, and Cynthia Stowell. The Felts were from Massachusetts. His grandfather was a participant in the second war with England. Andrew was educated at the Hamilton Academy, Madison county; at sixteen commenced teaching; followed that profession three winters; at nineteen commenced reading law with Thomas Frothingham, of Rochester, finishing his legal studies with Judge Nichols, of Sherburne, Chenango county, and being seized violently with the western fever, came to Iowa before being admitted to the bar.

Mr. Felt reached this state in the autumn of 1855, and the following winter taught a school in a blacksmith shop upon the spot where Luana, Clayton county, now stands. In 1856 he became connected editorially with the "North Iowa Times," of McGregor, published by A. P. Richardson, remaining in that position till March, 1857. A short time after this date he was admitted to the bar of Chickasaw county, Judge Murdock presiding, but before commencing practice he started, in the spring of 1857, the "Cedar Valley News," at Bradford, running the paper and a law office one year, when he sold his interest in the newspaper and practiced law a year in company with M. V. Burdick, of Decorah, Winneshiek county. In 1860 he renewed his editorial connection with the "North Iowa Times," and held that position when the national flag was stricken down at the south. His patriotic heart was instantly

fired, and he enlisted as a private in the first company which was raised in Chickasaw county — Company B, 7th Iowa Infantry. He was taken prisoner at Belmont, Missouri, on the 7th of November, 1861; remained in the hands of the rebels one year less twenty days; was in the hospital at Annapolis, Maryland, from October, 1862, to February, 1863; joined the regiment at Corinth, Mississippi; was promoted to sergeant, and returned to Iowa the next spring.

Mr. Felt went immediately to West Union, Fayette county, and established the "Public Record," conducting it until 1866, when he sold out to Judge Edmonds. In the month of May of the following year he started the Nashua "Post," and conducted it until February, 1874, when he sold out to Grawe Brothers, and purchased the interest of M. C. Woodruff in the Waterloo "Courier." In October, 1875, he abandoned journalism and started a private bank in Nashua. This course seemed to be regretted by many of the editorial brotherhood of Iowa, for he was a keen and pointed writer, and his journalistic career was eminently creditable to the Iowa press.

Mr. Felt was postmaster at Nashua from 1869 to 1874, resigning the office to go to Waterloo.

In politics, he was a democrat until he saw the old flag insulted in 1861, since which time he has acted heartily with the republicans. He was a delegate to the national conventions which nominated and renominated General Grant, being one of the secretaries of the Chicago convention in 1868. He was president of the congressional convention which nominated N. C. Deering in August, 1876, and without being a candidate before the convention, was suddenly brought out, and although persisting that he was not a candidate, came within seven votes of being nominated. He has sometimes taken part in a political canvass, where he has shown himself to be a fluent and effective off-hand speaker.

Mr. Felt is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Congregational church, where he teaches a bible class, and a man of very pure character. He has a very small body, barely enough, Sydney Smith would say, to cover his mind.

The wife of Mr. Felt was Miss Emily Rutherford, of Fairfield, Ohio. They were married at Bradford on the 21st of February, 1858; have had five children, and have two boys and one girl living. Mrs. Felt is a true wife and mother, and a woman possessed of very excellent qualities of mind and heart.

DWIGHT W. CHASE, M.D.,

ELKADER.

AMONG the physicians who located in Clayton county when it was sparsely settled is Dr. D. W. Chase, who came to Iowa in 1855, and who has made a commendable record both as a practitioner and as a citizen. He is a native of New York, and was born at Cohocton, Steuben county, on the 11th of November, 1819.

Dr. Chase's parents, Thomas C. and Melinda Butts Chase, were plain farming people, and Dwight spent his first eighteen years at home, aiding in tilling the soil. He early cultivated a relish for books and study, and although having but three or four months' attendance on school annually, he was fitted, by mental application at home, to teach a district school at eighteen. During the next four years he attended school at Lima eight months in the year, and taught during the winters. At twenty-two years of age he commenced studying medicine with Dr. W. W. Day, of Eagle, Wyoming county. Attending lectures at Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Jefferson College, Philadelphia, he graduated from the latter in March, 1845. Practicing ten years at Sandusky, Cattaraugus county, Dr. Chase immigrated to Iowa, settling near Yankee Settlement, now Edgewood, Clayton county. There he had an extensive and remunerative practice, but the educational privileges in that farming district not being very good, in 1866 he removed to Elkader, the county seat. Here his travels have been no less extended in geographical area, and his business increased so much that he has been obliged to take into partnership K. F. Purdy, M.D., a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago.

Dr. Chase has made medicine his life study, and is just as much of a student now as he ever was. With the exception of the news of the day, his reading is almost exclusively professional, and few physicians in the county are better read in medicine. He has tried to confine himself to the medical practice, but in two or three instances has been persuaded

to accept office for a short time. He was president of the board of supervisors in 1859 and 1860, and a member of the ninth general assembly, representing his county in the lower branch. He was in the regular session of 1862 and the extra session the same year, and was elected without opposition. He was very active on two important committees, charitable institutions and schools and state university. He was offered the chairmanship of either of these committees, the choice being left to himself, but he was a new, inexperienced member, and declined.

During the second year of the rebellion he was offered the position of surgeon of some Iowa regiment, Governor Kirkwood giving him his choice of four regiments, but he was then a member of the legislature, and deferred the matter until December, 1864, when he accepted that responsibility of the 21st Infantry. He served till June, 1865, when the regiment was mustered out.

Dr. Chase belongs to Honorius Commandery, No. 8, of the Masonic order. In politics, he is one of those republicans who never waver.

On the 17th of August, 1849, he married Miss Ellen J. Lyon, of Eagle, New York, and has two daughters. The elder, Kate, is the wife of Van E. Butler, of Delphos, Kansas; the other, Ellen Lyon, lives at home.

Dr. Chase is a valuable citizen. Though his professional duties are far from light, he finds sufficient time to look after local interests, and aid in promoting them. He is very kind to the poor, and has traveled hundreds of miles to comfort the sick and relieve the distressed, without any expectation of reward except the satisfaction of restoring health, prolonging life, or mitigating pain.

DANIEL F. ELLSWORTH,

ELDORA.

AMONG the early settlers in Hardin county is Daniel F. Ellsworth, better known as Colonel Ellsworth. Though past sixty-five, his hair shows none of the usual signs of age, he makes but a sorry display of wrinkles, and stands as erect as when shooting deer in the valley of the Iowa twenty-three years ago.

Daniel Freeman Ellsworth is a native of New York, but spent most of his youth and early manhood in Pennsylvania. He was born in Phelps, Ontario county, on the 6th of October, 1811. His parents were William and Sarah Parshall Ellsworth. His father was a soldier in the second war with England. When Daniel was about fourteen years of age, the whole family moved to Tioga county, Pennsylvania. Living a long way from a school house in his early years, the son had very meager opportunities for education. He worked with his father, who was a carpenter and joiner, until he was past twenty, when he went on a farm in Potter county, Pennsylvania, and tilled it five or six years; then moved to the county seat, in order to discharge the duties of county commissioner, to which office he had been elected, and which he held three years. During this time he was chosen justice of the peace, and held that office twelve years.

In the month of May, 1854, he started for Iowa, and reached Eldora, Hardin county, on the 25th of that month. Here he still resides in a very pleasant home. He has witnessed great changes in Hardin county. In the spring of 1854 there was only one small store in Eldora, the only frame building in the place. The dwelling houses were built of hewn logs, and not half a dozen in number. The merchants were Edgington Brothers, who are still in Eldora. Joseph Edgington being now the postmaster, and Colonel Samuel R. Edgington the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel. When Mr. Ellsworth came to Eldora there were not fifty voters in the county. The year previous Alexander Smith was chosen first judge of the county, and had twenty-eight votes.

Mr. Ellsworth bought land near town for his sons to cultivate, but has himself always lived within what is now the corporation limits, and has seen the original "four corners" expand into a lovely city of nearly three thousand inhabitants, with large brick blocks, elegant churches, fine school houses, and other indices of the highest christian civilization. Soon after settling in Eldora Mr. Ellsworth built a hotel of which he was the proprietor for twenty years, and was known in early days there as "the model landlord." During the first two years of his residence in Iowa he devoted his leisure to the study of law, to which he had paid some attention while he was justice of the

peace in Pennsylvania, and in 1856 he was admitted to the bar, but never opened an office. At the present time he is a mail contractor, and owns a daily line of stages from Eldora to Grundy Center.

Mr. Ellsworth was appointed sheriff of Hardin county to fill a vacancy in 1855, the fees in those days amounting to something like two hundred dollars. He was the democratic candidate for register of the state land office in 1868, and ran ahead of the party ticket. He was appointed United States commissioner by the United States district court nine or ten years ago, and still holds that office. In 1875 he was a delegate to the national democratic convention held at St. Louis, of which he was the Iowa vice-president. He has always been a democrat.

In religious sentiment Mr. Ellsworth is a Methodist, but is not a member of the church.

On the 23d of November, 1831, he married Miss Rhoda L. Babcock, of Bath, New York. She was the mother of six children, all of whom survive her. She died in 1861. Two of the sons, Le Roy and Daniel V., are merchants in Eldora; the eldest daughter, Mahala, married Hon. S. G. Winchester, a resident of Eldora for more than twenty years; and another daughter, Dianthia, is the wife of James St. John, a wealthy farmer, living near Eldora. The other children live out of the county. On the 1st of September, 1862, Mr. Ellsworth married Miss Elsie Harriott, of Eldora, and by her has had three children, only one of whom is living.

HON. THOMAS W. NEWMAN,

BURLINGTON.

THOMAS W. NEWMAN was born in Somerset county, Maryland, on the 23d day of January, 1829, of Isaac Newman and Harriet *née* Batson. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and used every means in their power for the moral training of their four sons and two daughters.

The father died in 1840 at the age of forty-one years, leaving an estate valued at thirty thousand dollars. Five years later the mother removed to Baltimore, Maryland, with her family, and there died in 1846, leaving her children to the care of Thomas, the eldest son, through whose careful efforts they received a good education and attained to respectable positions in society. Thomas, after closing his primary studies, entered Washington Academy, in Princess Anne, Somerset county, Maryland, and, with the exception of Greek, pursued the studies of the regular academic course.

Aside from his studies he enjoyed many advantages, and in the management of his father's estate and the care that naturally devolved upon him from his position, received an experience which has been invaluable to him in all his subsequent life.

His associations in a large city like Baltimore brought him into contact with many fine speakers in the courts and of the best actors on the stage, and naturally developed in him an excessive fondness for oratory, to gratify which desire he decided to enter the legal profession. Beginning his studies soon after leaving school, he was admitted to the bar in 1850, and with a view to finding a wider field for action at once removed to the west, and with a capital of about four thousand dollars established himself in his profession at Burlington, Iowa. Finding himself among strangers in a strange city, he cast himself upon his own energies, and although during the first years of his practice progress was slow, he struggled on hopefully, gaining public confidence with every new advance, and receiving at length the reward that inevitably comes from honest, faithful and persistent effort. Positive in his character, he has always fearlessly maintained his opinions, and of course has not failed to make some enemies in life's contests.

At the opening of the late civil war his whole heart became deeply in sympathy with the Union cause, and in August, 1861, through the influence of Senator Grimes, of Iowa, he was commissioned by President Lincoln a captain in the 11th United States Infantry. Accepting the position, he at once entered upon the duties of recruiting officer and military commander at Burlington. In 1862 he was sent to Indianapolis, Indiana, on mustering and disbursing duty under General H. B. Carrington, and in the fall of that year was appointed commander of that post, a position which he held until the spring of 1863. It was while here that he came in contact with Judge Perkins, of the supreme court of Indiana, by refusing to surrender men (arrested

for desertion) under writs of habeas corpus issued by him. Acting under advice of the President and Secretary of War he declined to surrender himself to the sheriff under a writ of attachment for contempt, stating that he would resist with all the military power at his command any violence or force offered by civil authority. Judge Perkins said that the writ must be executed if the streets should run with blood, but when he found that Captain Newman was in readiness with several regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery, and that Governor Morton would not furnish him a military force, he was obliged to withdraw the writ, which ended the matter.

About this time, by reason of exposure and untiring activity, he experienced a very severe attack of rheumatism, and, obtaining leave of absence, he was for a time at home receiving medical treatment. While here Captain Newman was ordered to Washington, District of Columbia, when able to travel, and on his arrival received further treatment from the best army surgeons, but after some weeks of suffering, and finding from medical examination that he would be unable to endure the exposure and labor of the field, he resigned at the end of nearly three years of service, being unwilling to draw pay when unable to render efficient service.

His military career, though short, was of much service to the country. After his return to his home he spent some six months in recuperating, and then resumed his profession. Aside from his professional work he has been honored with many positions of honor and trust. From 1855 to 1857 he held the office of judge of Des Moines county, and in the fall of 1874 was appointed by Governor Carpenter to fill a vacancy in the office of district judge of the first judicial district of Iowa. At the October election he was elected for the unexpired term ending January 1, 1875, and for a full term of four years from that date. In this position he has gained new honors, given entire satisfaction, and, by his ability, shown himself most eminently fitted for his work. His recent sentence of E. J. Bruce, convicted of murder in the first degree, was by reason of its perspicuity and tenderness, coupled with rare judicial qualities, the occasion of much comment, and pronounced the most beautiful and effective ever delivered in the district.

In 1855–6 he was a director of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, and at the present time (1876) is a director of the Merchant's National Bank of Burlington. Since the organization of Burlington University in 1852, he has been one of its trustees, and either treasurer or secretary, and is now one of its chief benefactors.

Politically, Judge Newman, formerly a democrat, has, since the organization of the republican party, been closely identified with the interests of that body. At the time of the "Kansas-Nebraska Act" in 1854, he held to the views of Mr. Douglas respecting the doctrine of popular sovereignty as a solution for the then existing slavery agitation in the territories, and so continued to believe until convinced that the whole purpose of the bill was a pretext for the extension of slavery, and thereby to enable the democratic party to hold the balance of power under the name of popular sovereignty. Living in the state adjoining Nebraska, he was in a fair position to watch the operation of the new law, and seeing the sectional controversy, the political strife and the domestic violence which it engendered, and seeing that the purpose of the democratic party was to force slavery against the will of the people, although born and bred in a slave state, and himself at one time the owner of slaves (which, however, he manumitted), his native love of liberty and justice revolted against the outrage and led him to abandon the party. Joining the republican party, which was then coming into existence, he supported, for Governor of Iowa, James W. Grimes, through whose powerful influence the state, previously democratic, gave a large republican majority. In 1860 Judge Newman gave his best efforts, on the stump and otherwise, to secure the election of Mr. Lincoln. Recognizing in him an honored instrument in the hands of God for the accomplishment of a great purpose, he remained his firm supporter, and in 1864 threw his whole soul into the work of his re-election. He was a vigorous supporter of General Grant during both campaigns, and although he sees many faults in the republican party, believes that the highest interest of the government depends upon its success. He believes that it has power to purge itself of its dishonest men and inflict upon them the just punishment for their crimes. He holds that a prosperous government must rest upon a hard money basis; that specie redemption should be governed by the necessities of the people and not by arbitrary legislation; that necessity caused the "Legal Tender Act," and when that necessity ceases it should be repealed as soon as practicable. He favors a tariff for revenue and not for protection, and be-

lieves that what is needed beyond this for the support of the government should be raised by direct taxation. He looks with disfavor upon further land grants to railroads or other private or quasi-private enterprises, and holds that private capital should meet the public demands. He believes that public officers should be held to a strict account for all their duties and conduct, and when found guilty of crime, exposed and punished, the punishment being regulated by the responsibility of the office. Feeling that the officers are the mouth, hands and brains of the government, to be wise and strong, mouths should speak well, hands should work well, and brains should think and control well.

In his religious communion Judge Newman is connected with the regular Baptist church, to whose faith he has been strongly attached since early manhood. During two years past he has held the office of president of the Baptist State Convention of Iowa. He takes a deep and active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his fellows, and is always ready to further with his sympathies, his hands and his money, all worthy and benevolent enterprises.

He was married on the 3d of November, 1852, to Miss Sarah A. Warren, of central New York, a distant relative of General Warren, of revolutionary fame. Of the six children which they have had, five are now living. Nellie, a daughter of fifteen years, died in the spring of 1873. She was a child of more than ordinary promise, and only six days previous to her death had been converted under the preaching of the Rev. E. P. Hammond. From the deep interest taken in her by reason of her conversion, her funeral was the occasion of a larger attendance and more wide-spread feeling than had ever before been witnessed in the city. In life she was beloved, and left every evidence of a bright and happy future.

Such, in brief, is an outline of the life-history of one of Iowa's successful men. His great aim has been to make the highest use of his powers, and so to employ all his resources as to honor God and better his fellow-men.

HENRY M. MIXER, M.D.,

NEW HAMPTON.

DR. MIXER is of patriotic blood, both of his grandfathers having been soldiers in the revolutionary war. He is a son of Julius U. Mixer, an Ohio farmer, and Belinda Simmons, and was born in the town of Madison, Lake county, on the 25th of April, 1828. His paternal grandfather was one of the early settlers on the "Western Reserve," and his father occupied part of the original homestead until his death. During the war of 1812–15 his father, concealed in some bushes, saw a small number of British soldiers come ashore on Lake Erie, kill one of his oxen and carry it off. They left two sovereigns done up in a rag and stuck up on a pole, with some writing inside stating that if that was not enough for the ox they would pay the rest when they came again!

Henry was educated at Grand River Academy, a manual labor school, in Ashtabula county. At nineteen went to Lake Mills, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and taught a select school two years; commenced reading medicine at that place with Dr. Joslyn; finished with Dr. Lorenzo A. Hamilton, of Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio; attended lectures in the medical department of the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, and graduated at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in the autumn of 1854.

Dr. Mixer practiced at Chardon until the autumn of 1859; was in the drug business one year at Painesville. In the spring of 1861 went to Columbia county, Wisconsin, entered the service in August of that year as assistant surgeon in the navy and served three years, two-thirds of this time on the famous United States gunboat Lexington. He was surgeon of the Indianola when it was captured below Vicksburg, and was in the hands of the rebels for three months, acting as surgeon in one of their hospitals at Vicksburg.

In October, 1865, Dr. Mixer located at New Hampton, the seat of justice of Chickasaw county, Iowa, where he is still found, the leading practitioner of the village and the county. His experience during the war was of great service to him, and he has an excellent and well-merited reputation both as a surgeon and general practitioner. His consulting business far exceeds that of any other physician in this part of the state. His rides ex-

tend into adjoining counties. The doctor is quite public-spirited, and interests himself in matters outside of his profession, though he has not much time to attend to them. He is descended from a long line of farmers, and is himself a lover of agricultural pursuits. He has been president of the Chickasaw County Agricultural Society several years, and has done very much to develop the resources of the county of his adoption. He has had, from the start, great faith in New Hampton, and has aided essentially its prosperity. He was twice elected mayor of the city by a unanimous vote, and was very efficient as an executive officer.

Dr. Mixer is a republican in politics, but very independent; is a member of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows orders; a communicant in the Congregational church, and a man of unquestioned purity of life. His intellectual and social qualities are excellent.

His wife was Miss Mary Phelps, of Chardon, Ohio, their union taking place on the 6th of September, 1854. She is a daughter of Judge Alfred Phelps, many years an honored citizen of Chardon, and a sister of Seth L. Phelps, twenty years in the United States navy, and now chairman of the commissioners of the District of Columbia. She is a christian woman, of most excellent mind and highly cultivated manners.

Dr. Mixer has light blue eyes, and a light complexion; is five feet and eight inches tall; weighs two hundred and fifteen pounds, and has an unusually good physique.

JOHN S. STACY,

ANAMOSA.

JUDGE STACY was born on the 13th of May, 1833, at De Kalb, St. Lawrence county, New York. His parents were Pelatiah and Jerusha Tanner Stacy. The paternal ancestors were from Massachusetts, thence to Otsego, New York, and his grandfather was one of the first settlers in De Kalb. His father served a short time in the war of 1812, at Ogdensburgh. His maternal ancestors were settlers in the vicinity of Cooperstown, New York, and the remains of many of them rest in the cemetery in that town.

In boyhood John Seeley Stacy had a great taste for reading, but was accustomed to the hard work of a farm, with only a few months at school each year until he was sixteen, when he attended an academy at Gouverneur, New York, there preparing for college. He attended one term at Oberlin, Ohio, then entered the sophomore class of Union College, and graduated in 1857. It was during President Nott's administration that Mr. Stacy was at Union College, and his class recited to that great and good man during the course, and was often addressed by him. From a natural taste for engineering Mr. Stacy pursued a partial course in it, under that eminent and scholarly man, Professor Gillespie, using the notes of several of the works which he afterward published.

He taught school a few terms, studying law at the same time and during vacations. Immigrating westward, he spent a short time in teaching at Dover, Bureau county, Illinois, and in the spring of 1858 located at Anamosa, Iowa. He entered the law office of Hon. E. Cutler, and was admitted to the bar in the autumn of the same year. He accepted an invitation to become a partner of Mr. Cutler, and the law firm of Cutler and Stacy commenced business on the 1st of January, 1859, which terminated in the autumn of 1862 by Mr. Cutler entering the military service.

In 1864 Mr. Stacy engaged in banking, in connection with the practice of law, continuing until the autumn of 1873, when the panic compelled him to surrender. He was actively engaged in the building of the Iowa Midland railroad as attorney and director. He was also president of the Iowa and Minnesota Railway Company, which had so far succeeded as to secure the preliminary negotiations in London for a loan that would doubtless have resulted in the success of the enterprise but for the panic just alluded to, which put a stop to a great many important enterprises. Nothing but a determination on Mr. Stacy's part not to let the enterprise fail carried it as far as it went. Under the conviction that it was a practicable scheme and one that ought to succeed, he risked largely, and lost. In ordinary times it would have been otherwise, and he would have had credit for sagacity and energy in carrying forward a noble work to completion.

In 1874 Mr. Stacy visited California, and spent two months there. He returned to that state again in 1875, and remained nearly two years, practicing law with success in San Francisco.

Mr. Stacy was elected judge of Jones county in 1861, and served one term. He has been repeatedly invited to accept the candidacy for other offices, but has uniformly declined. He was tendered the office of state senator for Jones county about 1863, but urged the nomination of his former partner, Major Cutler, whom he aided in electing.

Judge Stacy has always been an ardent and active republican, doing much more for the elevation of others in office than for himself. He was a delegate to the national convention which renominated Mr. Lincoln in 1864, and was one of his most hearty supporters. At one time he was offered the circuit judgeship, but declined on account of the press of duties..

In 1858, while in Dover, Illinois, Judge Stacy united with the Congregational church, and on settling in Iowa he transferred his membership to the Anamosa church. He is an active christian worker, and foremost in all philanthropic measures.

On the 16th of November, 1862, he married Miss Charlotte A. Kellogg, a daughter of Rev. E. W. Kellogg, who for forty years was a congregational minister in Vermont. She is a lineal descendant of William Bradford, second governor of the Plymouth Colony; is a woman of fine mental culture and exalted christian character, a worthy representative of the best Puritan stock. She has three children, who feel daily the moulding hand of a christian mother.

Judge Stacy has always been strictly temperate in his habits; has in all respects taken the best care of himself; is a little below the average height and compactly built, and presents as fine a physique, perhaps, as any man in Jones county. He is true to his honest convictions, carries his conscience into all his business, and belongs to the highest type of American citizens.

WILLIAM M. WELLS,

OSKALOOSA.

WILLIAM MOBLEY WELLS was a native of Abingdon, Washington county, Virginia, and was born on the 8th of June, 1825, the son of Andrew Wells and Mary *née* Mobley. His great-grandfather was a sea captain. His grandfather, Richard Wells, was stolen when a child, by his uncle, Dr. George Wells, and taken from Pennsylvania to Georgia. When sixteen years old he went with the revolutionary soldiers to Virginia, and there settled and engaged in farming. He died in Floyd county, Kentucky, aged about sixty-three years. He married Miss Eliza Huchinson. Dr. George Wells, living in those days of chivalry, fought five duels, in the last of which both he and his opponent fell.

The maternal grandparents of our subject were William and Mary (Braughton) Mobley. His grandfather was a Virginian farmer, and reared his family in Washington county. He died in Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1846, aged about ninety years.

His father, a gunsmith and whitesmith by occupation, died when William was two years old, leaving him to the care of his mother, with whom he remained until he was twelve years of age. Going then to Kentucky, he lived with his uncle, John Wells, assisting him in his farm work, and attending school. After five years he returned to Virginia, and for a time attended a select school taught by Mr. John Lowery. His purpose was to prepare for college, but he afterward changed his plans, and in 1845 removed with his step-father, Henry Hite, to Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa. There he worked upon the farm about four years, and in 1849 began clerking in a dry-goods store at Fairfield. In December of that year he accepted a clerkship in the dry-goods store of Wise and Mathews, at Oskaloosa, remaining until March, 1852, when he formed a partnership with Dr. S. E. Reinhart, and conducted a drug trade for one year, under the firm name of Wells and Reinhart. The partnership then being dissolved, he conducted the business alone until March, 1862, when he formed a partnership with Mr. T. T. Wright, which continued about seven years, the firm name being Wells and Wright. He purchased his partner's interest in 1869, and since that time has conducted the business in his own name.

Being a man of fine executive ability, enterprising and public-spirited, Mr. Wells has been called to many positions of honor and trust. He has been

an earnest friend of education, and for a number of years has been connected with the school board as director and treasurer. For three years he was a trustee of Oskaloosa College. He served one year as a member of the city council, and about ten years as city treasurer.

In political sentiment, he was formerly a whig, and is now a republican.

He has been especially active as a member of the Masonic fraternity. He joined the order in 1852, and has held nearly all of the minor offices. In 1864 he was grand king in the chapter; in 1865 he served as deputy grand commander of the state, and in 1866 received the thirty-second degree. In 1869 he was elected treasurer of the grand consistory of the state, and is still serving in that capacity (1876). In the fall of 1872 he was elected treasurer of the grand chapter of the state, and served one year.

About 1862 he began serving as high priest of Hiram Chapter, No. 6, and continued in that office for ten years.

He was especially active in the organization of De Payens Commandery, and was largely instrumental in securing its location at Oskaloosa, and has served as generalissimo of the same since its organization in 1865. In 1863 he was elected, for one year, right illustrious grand master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Iowa, and has served two years in Oskaloosa Council, No. 7, as most puissant grand master.

Mr. Wells has been for thirty-five years actively connected with the Methodist church, and for fifteen years has been a member of the board of trustees, and has also served in other minor capacities.

He was married on the 7th of September, 1852, to Miss Elvira A., daughter of James L. and Eliza (Beeks) Hogin.

Of the seven children who have been born to them, Leona T. was born on the 22d of June, 1853; James H., born on the 16th of May, 1855, died on the 7th of February, 1856; Charles L. was born on the 7th of December, 1856; Mary E. was born on the 14th of May, 1859; William A. was born on the 31st of August, 1861; Edward M., on the 30th of June, 1864, and Leonard H., on the 6th of May, 1868.

In business, Mr. Wells has been eminently successful, and in all his dealings has rigidly adhered to the strictest principles of honor and uprightness.

He is a man of fine personal appearance, being six feet and one-half inches in height, with dark hair and eyes and a full flowing beard, and weighs one hundred and fifty pounds.

JOHN M. PHILLIPS,

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

THE life history of John Milton Phillips, while it has many phases in common with that of many other men, is yet marked by an individualism, and has an identity peculiarly its own. He is preëminently a self-made man, and by his own indefatigable effort has risen from comparative obscurity to a position of high standing among his fellow-citizens.

A native of Rowley, Essex county, Massachusetts, he was born on the 15th of March, 1820. His father was a farmer by occupation, and in this same occupation John passed his early life, receiving a common-school education. Finding farm life ill suited to his tastes, he, while yet a boy, learned the shoemaker's trade, and later engaged in the manufacture of shoes at Peabody, remaining there until 1858, conducting at the same time a leather and shoe store.

Meeting with fair success in his business enterprise, Mr. Phillips accumulated a small capital, and with a view of improving his financial condition removed to the west, and after a long and somewhat tedious journey and considerable prospecting, finally selected Council Bluffs, Iowa, as his future home, and established himself in business at that place. His business career has been one of success, and by fair dealing and persistent and honorable effort he has accumulated a liberal competence. His is now (1877) the oldest business in Council Bluffs, and he is the oldest merchant in that city.

In all his intercourse with his fellow-citizens Mr. Phillips has maintained a regard for uprightness and for generous and fair dealing that has given to him a character and reputation of the highest standing, and secured to him the unlimited confidence of all with whom he has had to do; and in consideration

of his fitness for official positions he has been made the recipient of various trusts and honors at the hands of his fellow-citizens. In 1860 he was elected alderman, and was continued in that office during a period of ten years.

In public enterprises, and matters pertaining to the growth and welfare of the city, he has taken an active interest, and to his executive ability and good judgment is largely due much of her prosperity. During the time the court-house was building he was chairman of the building committee. He is actively connected with the paper-mill and a stock-holder of the same. With a view to encouraging manufacture, he formed one of a company which erected the building used for the manufacture of agricultural implements, a building which was afterward destroyed by fire.

At the present time Mr. Phillips is vice-president of the Council Bluffs Savings Bank.

On the 4th of December, 1845, he was married to Miss Olive N. Cressey, of Rowley, Massachusetts, and by her has three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Phillips is a lady of intelligence, and to her influence is due much of her husband's success.

BENJAMIN F. MONTGOMERY,

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

THE subject of this sketch, a native of Berlin, Huron county, Ohio, was born on the 28th of February, 1835, the son of Abel Montgomery and Sarah *née* Burgett. His father, who is still living at the age of eighty-six years, was formerly a blacksmith by trade, but for the most part followed the occupation of farming. He had a family of nine sons and three daughters, of whom five sons and one daughter are now living. Of these, our subject is the youngest son living. His paternal grandfather immigrated from Virginia in 1801, and settled on the present site of Olivesburgh, in Richland county, Ohio.

Benjamin's purpose was to pursue a regular course of college studies, and preparatory to this, after closing his studies in the district schools, he spent one year in the higher department of the union schools of Ashland, Ohio. However, before he was prepared to enter college his plans were broken up by the financial embarrassments of his father, and he was thrown wholly upon his own resources. He subsequently engaged in teaching until 1857, and contributed liberally to the support of his parents. Although his early life was mainly spent in hard physical labor, he had an ardent longing for mental improvement, and early determined that he would devote his life to the legal profession. With such a purpose in view, he turned his attention toward the study of law, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court at Columbus, Ohio.

After beginning life for himself, he settled at London, Ohio; but leaving that place in 1860, he established himself in the practice of his profession at La Crosse, Wisconsin. He continued there with good success until 1868, when he removed to his present home in Council Bluffs, Iowa. He soon afterward connected himself with the "Daily Times," and continued its political editor for four years, and at the same time attended to the duties of his profession.

Mr. Montgomery has never confined himself exclusively to the practice of law, but since 1856 has been to a greater or less extent engaged in political matters. In political sentiment, he has always been a democrat, but he has never allowed party prejudices to bias him. He supported Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and during the civil war warmly supported the Union cause. In 1866, while a resident of Wisconsin, he was a candidate from La Crosse county for the state legislature. His opponet was the Hon. Mr. Cameron, now United States senator, who was elected by a small majority. During the administration of Andrew Johnson he held the office of receiver of public moneys at La Crosse. In 1872 he was the democratic candidate for congress from the fifth district of Iowa, against F. W. Palmer, now postmaster at Chicago, but the district being largely republican, defeat was, of course, inevitable. In the fall of 1875 he was defeated for the office of state senator by a majority of ninety votes in favor of Hon. George F. Wright, the present incumbent. He was a district delegate in 1872 to the Baltimore convention which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency, and again in 1876 was one of the four delegates at large from Iowa to the St. Louis convention which nominated

Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks, and was appointed a member of the committee from Iowa to inform the candidates of the action of the convention.

In local enterprises, Mr. Montgomery has been an active participant. In the winter of 1874–75 he was president of a joint delegation from different points in the Missouri valley, whose purpose was to visit the State of Texas with a view to opening traded relations, and thus reaching the sea-coast through that section. The enterprise has proved a success, and resulted in much trade being directed through that channel.

Throughout his varied career Mr. Montgomery has maintained a high character, and as a lawyer has attained to an honorable standing among his fellow-practitioners. His desire, however, during recent years has been to retire from his profession and from public life, and devote his time and attention to stock raising.

In his religious training, he was brought under Presbyterian influences during his early life. Upon attaining to manhood, however, he espoused more liberal views, and now his religious sentiments are more nearly allied to those of Unitarianism than to any other creed.

Mr. Montgomery was married in the fall of 1857 to Miss Edetha Riddle, at Mitford, Union county, Ohio. Mrs. Montgomery was a devoted wife and mother, and contributed no small amount to the success of her husband, and her death, which occurred on the 1st of January, 1865, was mourned by a very large circle of friends. Of the two sons who were born to them the elder is now eighteen and the younger sixteen years of age.

DAVID JOYCE,

LYONS.

DAVID JOYCE, lumber merchant and capitalist, was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the 26th of February, 1825. He is the son of John D. and Jerusha Jones Joyce, and came of the old Puritanical stock of New England. His father was an enterprising and successful business man, engaged in conducting a blast furnace, foundry and machine shop. His mother was a lady of great moral worth, of amiable disposition and benevolent character. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war, throughout its entire duration, and in his day was highly esteemed for his integrity of character and exalted patriotism.

The subject of this sketch had only the usual advantages of education presented by our common schools, and at the age of fifteen assumed the entire charge and control of the books in the office of his father's extensive business. His tastes being decidedly mathematical as well as mechanical, he acquired a knowledge of the machine and foundry business during his minority in his father's establishment. The science of mathematics being his favorite study, he pursued unaided and unassisted its several branches, and having constructed with his own hands the necessary instruments, became one of the best practical surveyors in that region, and enjoyed the reputation of a first-class expert in civil engineering. On attaining his majority he continued his connection with his father without any definite understanding or arrangement, taking an active part in all his business transactions until he was thirty years of age. In 1848 he had embarked in the mercantile business, and though still retaining his connection with the parental establishment, devoted himself almost exclusively to his mercantile enterprise. In 1857 he purchased his father's entire business, united all the various departments under one head, and continued in charge of the same till 1860.

In the fall of the same year, having disposed of all his mercantile and manufacturing interests east, and believing that the west afforded better facilities for a business man, he decided to migrate thither; and after casting his vote for Abraham Lincoln, he departed the same day for Lyons, Iowa. The first two years after his arrival he devoted largely to dealing and operating in live stock, principally in buying and fatting cattle for market. In 1861 he embarked in the lumber business, having invested in the property known as the "Stumbaugh Mill," holding it for the time being as mortgagee, and afterward purchaser. Here he took his first lessons in that business, which afterward he has so extensively and successfully carried on. This establishment is now one of the most extensive of its kind in Iowa, manufacturing over ten million feet

of lumber annually, and giving employment to upward of eighty-five men the year round. A considerable portion of the timber used is cut on lands belonging to the firm, which affords employment to many men during the winter. The entire establishment, including saw-mill as well as door, sash and planing departments, cover an area of four blocks of ground. Besides his regular business, he is a director and large stockholder in the largest bank in the county, located at Lyons, and has been one of its most efficient officers since the second year of its organization, contributing largely by his energy and judgment to its success. He took the first five-twenty bonds issued by the government that came to Lyons, and by his personal character, material aid and influence, greatly advanced the interests of the national cause. A public-spirited citizen, he has ever taken an active interest in every improvement calculated to benefit his community. His contributions for church edifices and the support of religious institutions exceed in the aggregate five thousand dollars during the past few years. He was president of the board of trustees of the Lyons Female College while it was under the supervision of the Presbyterian church, besides taking an active interest in the public common schools in his vicinity. He was the most liberal subscriber for the Lyons Masonic Temple, and was president of the joint stock company and chairman of the building committee during its erection, although not a member of that fraternity. He organized and constructed the horse railroad between Lyons and Clinton, and has been its principal stockholder and president of the company since its organization. He was for the first three years of its existence president of the Citizens' Association, the object of which is to build up manufactures and to assist strangers coming to the neighborhood in selecting judicious localities, and in every laudable way to advance the general interests of the town. With his employes he is very popular, and takes much interest in their general welfare. Many young men in his employ have been raised by him from menial occupations to those of trust and responsibility.

Although constitutionally adverse to office, he has held several public positions, having been elected mayor of the city of Lyons without one dissenting vote.

He has always been closely identified with the republican party in this state, vindicating its principles, and a firm advocate of its institutions.

In his dealings, being always prompt, he has acquired a reputation for financial ability and business capacity unsurpassed by any one in his locality.

He married Elizabeth F. Thomas, of Genesee county, New York, in 1858. Himself, wife and one child only, a son, are the sole surviving members of his family.

HORACE S. WEISER,

DECORAH.

AMONG the early settlers and most valued citizens of Decorah was Horace Spangler Weiser, deceased, who was a native of Pennsylvania, being born at York, on the 22d of October, 1827. His parents were Charles Weiser, merchant and banker, and Anna Spangler Weiser, daughter of General Spangler, a prominent citizen of Pennsylvania fifty years ago.

The subject of this sketch had excellent opportunities for mental culture when young; fitted for college at New Haven, Connecticut, he entered Yale in September, 1845, but was obliged to leave before completing his graduating course on account of poor health.

Horace studied law in his native town in 1850 and 1851; was admitted to the bar at York, and began practice there in 1852. He was a reader of the newspapers, became interested in the prospects of the young country beyond the Mississippi, made a trip to Iowa, was pleased with the opening which Decorah, Winneshiek county, presented, and here located in 1855. He immediately established a private bank, united with it the business of real estate, and continued both branches until his demise. The Winneshiek County Bank, which he started, and which became so popular and so eminently successful under his management, is still in operation, and is said to be the oldest bank continuing under the same name in the state. In his business, to which he gave his undivided attention, Mr. Weiser was very accommodating; he would often long before regular hours open his bank, and re-

H. S. Reiser

open after hours if by so doing he could oblige any person. Few people were ever more attentive to their calling, or more punctual and prompt in the discharge of obligations. So wedded was he to business, that he paid little attention to politics except to vote, and more than once refused to accept office. He acted with the democrats until the rebellion broke out, after that with the republicans.

He was a member of the blue lodge in the Masonic fraternity, but rarely met with the order.

Mr. Weiser was a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal church, and much of the time an officer in that body, and maintained an unblemished and exalted christian character.

On the 14th of July, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Louise M. Amy, daughter of John and Cynthia (Smalley) Amy, of Fort Atkinson, Iowa. She has three children: Amy Spangler, aged fifteen; Charles J., aged twelve, and Anna Louise, aged seven, all bright and promising children. They became fatherless on the 19th of July, 1875, while their mother was absent from the state. Though not in good health for three or four years, Mr. Weiser was as well as usual that day, was quite cheerful in the evening, retired at a late hour, and soon afterward was found dead in his bed, the cause supposed to be apoplexy.

Mr. Weiser early identified himself with the interests of his beautiful Iowa home, took pride in the growth and material progress of the place, now a city of nearly five thousand inhabitants, and lent his aid in every enterprise tending to develop the wealth of the county. Few men more public-spirited ever lived in Winneshiek county, and no man here ever accumulated such a fortune. He was thoughtful and considerate, lenient toward his debtors, never taking advantage of their necessities; heedful of the wants of the poor and destitute; kindly in his feelings toward all; social and cheerful in disposition.

EDWARD RUSSELL,

DAVENPORT.

AMONG the successful men of Iowa may fairly be placed the name of Edward Russell. Success brings honor in every honest occupation, and where is it better earned than by the earnest, honest journalist and editor?

Edward Russell was born in London, England, on the 6th of October, 1830. His parents, William and Elizabeth Russell, were from good Scotch families, and were both eminent in their circle for earnest religious faith and activity in christian labor. His father was an early adherent of the temperance cause, and prominent in its advocacy among English reformers, and was for several years the secretary of the order of Rechabites, a temperance secret and benevolent organization, strong in numbers and influence. From them Mr. Russell very early received religious impressions, and the steadfastness of his convictions, which is one of his strongest characteristics, is largely due to the influence of the examples and teaching he received during his youth.

His early education was obtained in England, at the grammar school in London, and at Hill House Academy, in Northamptonshire; subsequently only such as could be obtained from evening and home studies in New York and elsewhere in the United States. He developed early a taste for solid reading, was studious, and much interested in politics and public affairs. His father's family removed to the United States in September, 1845, and from financial reverses which his father met with soon after their arrival he was under the necessity of laboring in aid of the support of the family. All of his earnings up to the day he was twenty-one were given to his father. After leaving school he engaged as errand boy in a store, and after a short service was apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner, on his own choice. In the fall of 1847, his father having bought a tract of native forest land in Callicoon, Sullivan county, New York, he removed with them there, with the intention to help make a farm thereon. He assisted until March, 1848, aiding in building a small house and the clearing off of several acres of land, when he went to New York, and began to travel through several states, selling goods as a peddler for a mercantile house in that city. Although young he was very successful, and gained much knowledge of localities and men, and an experience very useful in after life. Continuing his travels he turned westward, and first placed foot on Iowa soil on the 7th of September, 1848, at Le

Claire, Scott county, with the purpose of visiting an old friend of his father's, Rev. W. Rutledge, having been joined on his way there by his father and younger brother. They were so well pleased with the state that they resolved to make it their home. To this end the New York land was sold, and the family removed to Le Claire. After working a few months on the farm he returned to his trade, and continued, with a single intermission, until the fall of 1858. About seven months were spent in 1850 in traveling through south and west. This added greatly to his stock of experience and information. He was much interested in the active discussions of political affairs, resulting from the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1844 and 1845, and this led to his first contribution to the press, which appeared in the columns of the Iowa "True Democrat," an anti-slavery paper then published at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, after which he was a frequent contributor to the "National Era," the anti-slavery paper of Washington, District of Columbia. Meanwhile he labored at his trade by day, studying and writing at night. In 1856 he began to write for the Davenport "Gazette," first as correspondent, then as contributor of political articles, both over the *nom de plume* of "Agricola." In 1859 and 1860 he began and continued to be an occasional contributor of editorial political articles for the same paper. In the fall of 1858, on urgent request of friends, he assumed his first editorial position as editor of the Le Claire "Express," which was soon changed to Le Claire "Republic." This he left in 1859, on finding that the enterprise did not pay, and returned to his trade. In November, 1859, he removed to Davenport, and took a position as clerk in the office of the county recorder, remaining till the 1st of May, 1861, when he was appointed assistant postmaster at Davenport, which office he resigned in September, 1862, and became editor and one of the proprietors of the Davenport daily and weekly "Gazette." In August, 1871, by advice of his physician, and in consequence of nervous prostration and threatened congestion of the brain resulting from excessive labor, he sold his interest in the "Gazette," and retired from the editorship, but resumed this relation on the 4th of November, 1875, by repurchase of his former interest in the "Gazette." He held the position of assistant postmaster from the 1st of May, 1861, till the 31st of August, 1862; was appointed postmaster and entered upon the duties of the office on the 1st of May, 1864, from which position he was removed by President Johnson, for political offenses, in October, 1865. He was the first official in the United States removed by Johnson on political grounds. The reason of his removal was that he had gained prominence as a radical republican, by early taking ground against Johnson's reconstruction policy, the "Gazette" being the first paper in the west to do so, and by introducing into and carrying through the Iowa republican convention of 1865 what was known as the negro-suffrage amendment to the fourth resolution of the platform. This occasioned much discussion in the party at the time. He was appointed postmaster by General Grant, taking the office on the 1st of May, 1869, and was again appointed four years thereafter. He is secretary of the county republican organization, formed through his efforts in the years 1860 and 1861.

He is an earnest worker in the Sabbath-school cause, and was president of the Sunday School Union from 1865 to 1871, as also president of Scott County Sunday School Association in 1871, which office he still holds, and has been for three years treasurer of the Scott County Bible Society. He has perhaps done more in the aid of the Young Men's Christian Association in Iowa than any other one man in the state. He was president of the Davenport Young Men's Christian Association in 1873, 1874 and 1875, and of the State Young Men's Christian Association in 1874 and 1875. He is now chairman of the state executive committee, and the corresponding member for Iowa of the National Young Men's Christian Association. He has been superintendent of the sabbath schools most of the time since 1856, and is at present superintendent of the Bethlehem Sunday School.

He is a member of the Masonic order, having joined in 1865; also a member of the Sons of Temperance.

Mr. Russell has ever been prominent in the advancement of all enterprises for the benefit of the city and country. He is a member of the board of trade, and very active therein.

He is a member of and an elder in the Presbyterian church, although he was educated in the Congregational church, and was a member thereof from 1851 to 1872. He is a firm believer in evangelical christianity.

He was raised in the republican school of politics, has always been a radical anti-slavery man, an abolitionist and opponent to caste, and is now president of the county republican organization.

In 1868 he made a short visit to Europe for his health, visiting many points of interest.

He was married in April, 1852, to Miss Lydia R. Rutledge, daughter of Rev. W. Rutledge.

Mr. Russell stands high as an editor, a very useful and respected citizen, and one of the most prominent of those who helped build up the press of the great west. He has pursued his chosen course with untiring zeal, and with a success which has already earned for him no inferior rank among the editors of the country. The growing prosperity of the paper over which he presides, and the prominent position into which it has sprung, might satisfy any ordinary ambition.

JOHN S. DAVIS,

DAVENPORT.

AMONG the enterprising manufacturers of the northwest we find the name which heads this sketch. John S. Davis occupies a prominent position and has taken an active part in the mercantile community of Davenport for the past twenty years. He has worked shoulder to shoulder with other public-spirited citizens in various enterprises for the development of the city and country.

He was born in Gloucester county, New Jersey, on the 12th of November, 1816, and is son of Charles and Mary Davis *née* Fisher, both natives of that state. He commenced life as a farm boy, and was reared, as boys of that day were, to habits of economy and industry. His opportunities for education were limited, confined as they were to the common schools and the ordinary branches. After leaving school in 1838 he went to Cincinnati, engaging in the store of William Resor, manufacturer of stoves, where he remained till 1855, when he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, and engaged in the leather business, under the firm name of Fishback and Davis. He continued there only one year, when he sold out and removed to Davenport, Iowa, and established the firm of Davis, Watson and Co., manufacturers of threshing machines and agricultural implements. This firm was very successful, building up for themselves an enviable name as manufacturers. In 1864 Mr. Davis took the business in his own hands, and has continued the same to this time. Much of his success may be attributed to his habits of industry, perseverance and business energy, which have acquired for him a competence. Notwithstanding his success, he gives his personal attention to the superintendence of his works.

He is not a member of any church, though brought up in the Methodist faith.

He was educated in the republican school of politics, although never taking any active part in political matters.

He was married on the 24th of February, 1848, to Miss Eliza J. Hasselman, daughter of Lewis Hasselman, Esq., a prominent manufacturer at Miamisburgh, Ohio.

Mr. Davis is emphatically a self-made man. Commencing life in straitened circumstances, by his own energy and perseverance he has made for himself an honored name, and gained the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,

DE WITT.

THE present postmaster at De Witt is a fair representative of the Iowa journalists who have had a printing-office education. He never went to school a day after he was sixteen years old, and when he joined the list of compositors he took little with him but good moral habits, and a settled determination to succeed in his new undertaking, if faithfulness and industry would do it. He began aright, and his course has led on steadily to success.

Samuel Henry Shoemaker, son of Samuel and Sarah Long Shoemaker, is a native of the Empire State, and was born at Millport, Chemung county, on the 19th of July, 1840. The Shoemakers are a patriotic race, some of them having fought against the mother country in both wars. Two uncles were taken prisoners by the British in 1812–15. In 1847 Samuel Shoemaker moved with his family to Will county, Illinois, and settled on Rock creek, where

he died the next year. Left with a family of seven children, the widow removed to Joliet in order to obtain better school privileges. Three years later she removed to Monmouth, where she married Judge Daniel McNeil.

In 1853 Samuel came to De Witt with the family, and in 1856 entered the office of the De Witt "Clintonian," O. C. Bates, editor and proprietor, remaining there two years. With slight interruptions, he worked at printing until the rebellion broke out, enlisting three days after the president's first call, in a company whose services were not then required. In June, 1862, he again enlisted, this time in the 18th Iowa Infantry, going to the front two months later as second sergeant in company A, and returning the following January completely broken down in health. It was a long year before he recovered sufficiently to resume business.

In July, 1864, he started the "Observer," an outspoken republican paper, of which he is still the editor and proprietor. It is a good county as well as political paper, looks well to all local interests, and has a good support. Thoroughly appreciating his services to the national administration, in 1872 President Grant appointed Mr. Shoemaker postmaster, and so faithfully did he discharge his duties that at the end of four years he was reappointed for another term, which he is now serving. He is and always has been very industrious, and both as postmaster and newspaper conductor gives excellent satisfaction. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He has a wife and two children, a son and daughter, having married Miss Rette Ferree, of De Witt, on the 4th of September, 1866.

HON. GEORGE F. WRIGHT,

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

GEORGE F. WRIGHT stands prominent among the leading lawyers of Iowa; his firm purpose from the beginning of his legal career has been to honor his profession; and his success in this regard is best attested by the high esteem in which he is held by the members of the bar.

He is a native of the town of Warren, Washington county, Vermont, and was born on the 5th of December, 1833. His father, Franklin A. Wright, of English descent, was a farmer by occupation, and a man of decided character, who exerted no small amount of influence in the community where he lived.

George received a good academic education, and designed to pursue a course of collegiate studies. At the age of seventeen, however, he engaged in teaching, and continued that vocation for four years; at the expiration of that time, in the spring of 1855, he settled in Keosauqua, Van Buren county, Iowa, and there began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Knapp and Wright. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and became a partner in the firm with whom he had studied, taking the place of Mr. George G. Wright, who retired from the firm for the purpose of assuming his duties on the bench of the supreme court of Iowa.

Continuing in practice at Keosauqua until 1868, with good success, Mr. Wright then removed to Council Bluffs, his present home, and resumed his profession as a partner with Judge Caleb Baldwin, whose sketch appears in another part of this volume. This partnership continued until the death of Judge Baldwin, which occurred in the winter of 1876, and since that time until the present (1877) Mr. Wright has conducted the business in his own name.

During the said partnership connection Messrs. Baldwin and Wright acted as attorneys for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, and also for the Burlington and Missouri, and the Union Pacific railroads. His fellow-citizens recognizing in Mr. Wright a peculiar fitness for official positions, have honored him with various responsible trusts.

While a resident of Keosauqua he was solicited to become a candidate for the legislature, but by reason of business engagements was compelled to decline the honor. In the year 1874 he was elected to represent in the state senate the district comprising Mills and Pottawattamie counties, for a term of four years. In public enterprises he has been especially active, and has been instrumental in organizing several corporations of prominence in the state, being owner of a large portion of their stock, and acting as their attorney.

Among these may be mentioned the Broadway

Street Railway Company, of Council Bluffs, organized in July, 1868; the Council Bluffs Gas Light Company; the Ottumwa Gas Light Company, organized in October, 1871; the Mount Pleasant Gas Light Company; the Elgin Gas Light Company, organized in November, 1871; the Cedar Rapids Gas Light Company, organized in January, 1872; and the Sioux City Gas Light Company, which he organized on the 22d of February, 1872.

While in the state senate he acted a prominent part, and to his efforts is due the securing of the appropriation for building the west wing of the institution for the deaf and dumb at Council Bluffs.

During the civil war he rendered very efficient service to the state in raising troops, and through his efforts the necessity of a draft in Van Buren county was prevented. Upon the first call for volunteers by President Lincoln he was commissioned by Governor Kirkwood, and, raising a company, repaired to the rendezvous; but the call being already filled, his company was disbanded.

Personally, Mr. Wright is a man of admirable qualities, and possessing a wide range of experience and fine conversational powers, is a most excellent social companion.

He was married in 1865, to Miss Ellen E. Brooks, of Northfield, Vermont, and by her has two sons and two daughters.

GEORGE H. WRIGHT,

SIOUX CITY.

IF there is a self-made man in Iowa it is the present register of the land office at Sioux City. He never spent three weeks in a school-room, yet sufficiently improved his mind as to be deemed worthy of a place in the councils of the state of his adoption and an important office under the United States government. It was not his fault that he had no school education. Even as late as his nineteenth year he entered an academy in Livingston county, New York, but the very first day he was taken sick and remained so until the end of the winter term, when, being a sailor, his services were required on the lakes. What education he has he picked up at odd intervals, both on the land and water.

George Henry Wright was born on the 3d of November, 1829, in Troy, New York, his parents being Allen M. and Abigail Valentine Wright. He lost his father when four years old. A few years later his mother married Daniel Morgan, and the whole family went, in 1838, to Black Rock, now a part of Buffalo. In 1843 the family moved to Grand Island. George worked with his step-father at the cooper's trade from eleven to fifteen years of age, but did not like the business, and went on the Niagara river and subsequently on the lakes, starting as a wheelsman on the steamboat Commerce, running on the river, and working his way up to the master of a vessel on the lakes at twenty-one.

Mr. Wright piloted the first vessel that went into the port of Tonawanda, the top-gallant-rig schooner Hudson, owned by Winslow and Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. During his sailor life he had some dangerous adventures. In the spring of 1857 he swamped his vessel off Buffalo in a fearful squall. His wife was with him with an infant son, and for twenty minutes he held to a ring-bolt with his left hand and to his wife with the right hand, she, meanwhile, holding the child in her arms, with the sea rolling over them all the time.

Two years later the steam-tug Jenny Lynd was wrecked in the Niagara rapids between Chippewa and the head of Goat Island, and Mr. Wright was persuaded by her owner to superintend the perilous work of taking her off. It required a man of much aquatic experience and strong nerve to do it. Mr. Wright succeeded in two days, sleeping one night on the wreck with the waves foaming round him. He received two hundred dollars for his two days' work.

Like landsmen, sailors have their financial shipwrecks. In the summer of 1857 Mr. Wright had seven thousand dollars, all of his own earnings, invested in the Lake Navigation Company, and the hurricane of that season sank every dollar of it.

In July, 1859, Mr. Wright removed to the west, spending one year in Wisconsin, three years in Des Moines and Fort Dodge, Iowa, and eight years at Grant City, Sac county. He sold fruit trees and agricultural implements at Des Moines, bought furs at Fort Dodge, and sold goods and built and operated a flouring mill at Grant City. He was also an internal revenue assessor in Sac county in 1868 and 1869.

On the 12th of July, 1871, he came to Sioux City under appointment of the United States government, and one week afterward assumed the duties of register of the land office. He has proved himself so competent and faithful an officer, so prompt and energetic, that he is now holding under a second appointment.

Mr. Wright was a member of the lower house of the general assembly during the thirteenth session, 1870, representing Sac, Beuna Vista, Cherokee and Clay counties; acted on five committees, and was chairman of the committee on domestic manufactures. He aided in drafting the herd law, and the best powers of his active mind were used while in the legislative body.

A democrat until 1855, he has since voted with the republicans. He is connected with no church.

Mr. Wright is a prominent member of the Masonic order, having taken thirty-two degrees.

On the 24th of October, 1854, Mr. Wright took to wife Miss Sarah Smith, of Penfield, New York, and they have six children. He is giving them a good education.

Mr. Wright has quite a taste for numismatics, and has gathered more than a thousand pieces of coin, no two of them alike. He has several coins older than the christian era. One of them is Roman, representing Romulus and Remus suckled by the wolf. This coin was found by an officer in the French army, George Scheuster, now a resident of Sioux City. He presented it to Mr. Wright. The subject of this sketch has also a fine collection of postage stamps, gathered from more than a hundred and twenty-five nations and provinces. He has also a great many stuffed birds, common to the Missouri valley, collected, however, mainly by his boys. He likes to encourage them in any pursuit that will enlarge their knowledge.

He cultivates fruit and has an extensive nursery, giving the few leisure hours at his command, at certain seasons of the year, to horticultural pursuits. He is a busy man. He started out for himself a little more than thirty years ago, with twenty-five cents in his pocket, and not even the education of experience, and to-day has a competency and stands among the honored men of the state.

MYRON UNERWOOD, M.D.,

ELDORA.

AMONG the thoroughly educated physicians of Hardin county, Iowa, and one whose life record is second in purity to none in that section, is Myron Underwood, a native of Ohio. He was born at Montville, Geauga county, on the 7th of August, 1833. His father was Jonas Underwood, a farmer. His mother, before her marriage, was Mary Vorse. Some of the ancestors on both sides of the family participated in the revolutionary struggle. When Myron was twelve years old his father immigrated to McHenry county, Illinois, and settled on South Prairie, on the west side of Coon creek—the pioneer in that immediate locality. There the son passed the remainder of his youth. He and a younger brother, David, used to travel three miles to attend the winter school, the summers being given to work on the farm, until he was twenty. Of his schoolmates in those days, a few years subsequent to his father's settlement on that prairie, were five who afterward graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, two who are now lawyers, and three who are ministers of the gospel. An elder brother of Myron represents Grundy county, Iowa, in the general assembly.

The years 1853 and 1854 Myron gave to study in the seminary at Mount Morris, Ogle county. He attended three courses of lectures in Rush Medical College, and graduated in February, 1859. On the 20th of the following May Dr. Underwood reached Hardin county, Iowa, and opened an office at Steamboat Rock. After practicing there between one and two years he moved to Eldora, where he has practiced constantly except when in the army.

On the 19th of August, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 12th regiment of Iowa Infantry, and was in the field three years. The surgeon, Sanford W. Huff, M.D., was detached from the regiment most of the time, and Dr. Underwood had full charge of it more than two years. The 12th was in a great many battles, among them, at Corinth, Jackson, two engagements, Vicksburg during the whole campaign, and in all the battles of the sixteenth army corps subsequent to the surrender of Vicksburg, and Surgeon Underwood often had

very laborious duties, yet he was off duty scarcely a day during the whole three years' service. It was the wonder of his comrades how he could accomplish so much work.

On being discharged, in September, 1865, he returned to Eldora, and after a very brief rest resumed practice, and has continued it to the present time, with a gradually increasing reputation. Ordinarily he has all the business any one man ought to do.

Dr. Underwood is a member of the blue lodge and chapter of Masons in Eldora, and also a prominent Odd-Fellow, having passed all the chairs of the subordinate lodge.

He always votes with the republicans.

Dr. Underwood has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church more than twenty years, and has constantly held an official position in it since a resident of Iowa.

On the 6th of April, 1861, he married Miss Sophia A. Ellis, of Steamboat Rock, and has had six children, only half of them now living.

Dr. Underwood was a member of the Eldora board of education six or seven years, and has lost none of his interest in educational matters. Like other leading citizens of the place, he gave time, labor and money to get the Reform School located at Eldora and under way, lent a hand in securing the completion of the railroad from Ackley to Eldora, and is found in the front ranks in all beneficial enterprises.

JUDSON E. CARPENTER,

CLINTON.

JUDSON E. CARPENTER, silent partner in the firm of Curtis, Brother and Co., sash, door and blind manufacturers, was born at Oxford, Chenango county, New York, on the 19th of May, 1835. His father, when he was nine years old, removed from Rhode Island and settled on a farm in the neighborhood. He came of good old Saxon stock, his ancestors on both sides being among the early settlers of New England. The religious faith of his family is derived from Roger Williams, the founder of the Baptist denomination in this country. At home and in the common schools he received the usual amount of education bestowed upon farmers' sons. Subsequently, however, he pursued in the Oxford Academy a thorough course of study, with the design to qualify himself as a teacher. His natural taste inclined him to literary and scientific pursuits, and his original intention was to prepare himself for early admission to the university, but several causes intervened to prevent the ultimation of this design. This disappointment turned the channel of life into another direction, and led him to relinquish his idea of professional life. At an early age, however, as an occupation to obtain a livelihood, he became a teacher, devoting his winters to this vocation, and his summers to farm employment.

In 1855, his attention having been turned westward, he left home and took up his abode temporarily in Rochelle, Illinois. In this vicinity he opened up a farm, and with fair profits and moderate success devoted one season to its cultivation. The following spring, through the influence of a relative, he was induced to purchase a large farm, consisting of two hundred and forty acres, in the vicinity of Rochelle, Illinois, at twelve dollars per acre, payable in installments.

He continued on this farm till 1861, and then returned to Rochelle. Having disposed of all his interest in this estate in 1862, the following three years were occupied in shipping stock to the Chicago market. In this enterprise he was successful. In 1865 he embarked in the fuel trade, with like results. Up to this time his business career had been single-handed and alone.

In 1866 the firm of Curtis, Brother and Co. was first started. It originated from a very small beginning: Charles Curtis, the younger of the brothers, having in exchange for a grocery secured a small and insignificant sash factory in Clinton, Iowa, thereby laid the foundation for a business establishment unsurpassed in its line in this section of country. In 1867 the elder brother, George Curtis, united with him in this limited enterprise, and a few years later, in 1869, the subject of this sketch likewise became a member of the establishment. These three gentlemen constitute the present firm.

A brief biographical sketch of the Curtis brothers personally may not be inappropriate in this connection: George Curtis, the elder, was born in Oxford, Chenango county, New York, on the 1st of April,

1844; his brother, Charles, on the 3d of April, 1846. Their mother, a sister of the subject of this sketch, is a native of Rhode Island. In common with other boys they enjoyed the benefits of a common-school education, and subsequently pursued a more thorough course of study in institutions of higher grade. Having left home at an early age, their success and business achievements have been most remarkable. The extent and variety of their transactions, and the admirable manner in which they have been managed, furnish sufficient proof of their comprehensive intellect and thorough business capacity.

Although very young men, both have attained to high degree in the Masonic institution. Both are also married to estimable and highly accomplished ladies. Gentlemanly and courteous in their social relations, and active and energetic in their business callings, they justly enjoy the good-will and respect of the entire community in which they reside.

The business of the firm has continued to increase since its first organization. During the past eight years its financial affairs have been so prudently managed that its entire loss will not exceed two dollars per thousand.

The firm continued its business successfully through the panic of 1872, and is annually enlarging and extending its usefulness. As an illustration of its prosperity, its business in 1869 amounted to sixty-five thousand dollars only: in 1875 its business was two hundred and fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars. At this time the entire number of employes is one hundred and sixty. The respective members of the firm are public-spirited, and take an active interest in the growth and prosperity of their town and its vicinity, contributing liberally for all and every public enterprise.

In politics, the members of the firm are decidedly republican, but not partisan.

Mr. Carpenter was married in 1861 to Miss Olevia Detwiler, of Rochelle, Illinois. The family circle comprises himself and wife, together with five children. They have lost one child.

His personal address is pleasing and agreeable, denoting a kind heart and a benevolent disposition. He is eminently a self-made man, and has carved out for himself an honorable distinction among his fellow-citizens. He also enjoys the esteem of the entire community.

SAMUEL M. POLLOCK,

DUBUQUE.

SAMUEL M. POLLOCK, the subject of this sketch, was born in the State of Ohio, in the year 1829. He received a good academic education, and having pursued the study of law for several years, was admitted to practice in that state. About the year 1855 he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and entered upon the practice of his profession; being a young man possessed of a fine legal mind, rendered acute by constant study and practice, he soon acquired considerable distinction in his profession, and in the spring of 1859 was elected judge of the city court, which had concurrent jurisdiction in civil cases with the district court. He discharged his duties as judge of this court with ability, fidelity and impartiality, until by legislative enactment and operation of law the court was shorn of most of its powers, when Judge Pollock resigned the position.

About this time, the war of the rebellion coming on soon after, Judge Pollock abandoned his profession temporarily, and in the year 1862 enlisted in the 6th Iowa Cavalry, and was appointed by Governor Kirkwood lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and on the 31st of January, 1863, he was mustered into the service of the United States. The regiment was sent upon the northwestern frontier to fight the Indians, and Colonel Pollock participated in several severe conflicts with the savages, and distinguished himself as a good officer and gallant soldier. Colonel Wilson having resigned his commission to go to San Francisco, California, to enter upon the practice of his profession, Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock was appointed colonel of the regiment, and continued in command until 1865, when the regiment was mustered out of the service. Colonel Pollock was conceded to be one of the best volunteer officers sent out by the State of Iowa; he was a good disciplinarian, active and energetic in the discharge of his duties, gallant on the field of action, and universally respected both by officers and men.

After the close of the war Colonel Pollock returned home to Dubuque, and again embarked in the prac-

S. M. Pollock

tice of his profession, taking into partnership with him James H. Shields, and the firm of Pollock and Shields have by years of industry, and close attention to business, aided by recognized legal attainments, built up a large and lucrative law business, and are to-day regarded among the ablest and most successful law firms in the city of Dubuque and northern Iowa.

In 1872 Colonel Pollock was united in marriage to Miss Hughlet, of Galena, Illinois, a lady possessed of mental, physical and worldly attractions. They have two children, and reside in a beautiful mansion at the head of Julien avenue, from which point they command a magnificent view of the city of Dubuque, the mighty Mississippi rolling its waters to the Gulf, and three giant states offering up their wealth of scenery for their enjoyment. Here in this beautiful spot, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries of life, they reside, esteemed by their neighbors and respected by all their fellow-citizens.

SAMUEL F. SMITH,

DAVENPORT.

SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH, lawyer, was born at Waterville, Maine, on the 5th of September, 1836, and is the son of the Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, D.D., a distinguished Baptist clergyman, of Boston, Massachusetts, and Mary (White) Smith. On both sides he is descended from Puritanic ancestors, who settled in Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century, from whom have sprung some of the noblest names that adorn the annals of their country. His father, who still lives in the enjoyment of health and honor, is the author of the national hymn of the republic, "My country 'tis of thee," an ode which has found a merited response in every christian patriot heart, not only in this "sweet land of liberty," but throughout the globe, which has been rendered into the dialect of almost every civilized country in the world, and which is sung as fervently in the Alpine valleys and on the slopes of the Himalayas as in the fair land that gave birth to its venerated author. To be the writer of that hymn is glory enough for one man and one lifetime. A brother of our subject, the Rev. D. A. W. Smith, D.D., is president of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Rangoon, India, a gentleman of rare literary attainments, and of the highest mental endowments, whose name is known and honored in all the churches. Nor is his ancestry on the female side less distinguished, his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Hezekiah Smith, D.D., having been an indefatigable chaplain in the revolutionary army during the memorable struggle for liberty, while many others of the same line have occupied conspicuous places in sundry departments during the intervening century.

Samuel Francis Smith was fitted for Harvard College and carried through the freshman year by his father, but failing health, superinduced by excessive application, obliged him to discontinue study for several years. From the earliest period of his recollection he desired to be a lawyer, this was the grand aim of his ambition; his tastes ran in the direction of books and studies in that line, and all his intermediate efforts were but so many steps toward the attainment of his cherished aim. When he could no longer study he resolved to earn his own living, and ease his father of the burden of his support, and for two years he served as clerk in various capacities. At the age of nineteen he made up his mind to go west for the benefit of his health, and as likely to afford him better facilities for the pursuit of his favorite studies. He halted for a few months in Chicago, and afterward settled in Davenport, Iowa, which has since been his home. He found employment in the law office of the Hon. James Grant, where he assiduously devoted his leisure moments to study, the library of his employer having been kindly placed at his disposal; in this way he completed the college course commenced under the direction of his father. In 1857 he commenced in earnestness the practical study of the law, and in the following year was admitted to the bar, thus attaining the end he so earnestly desired and so eagerly sought. Two years later he went into partnership with his preceptor, Judge Grant, which still continues. The firm engaged largely in the collection of repudiated corporation bonds, and has been eminently successful, this branch of the business being the specialty of Mr. Smith. During the first year of his connection with the firm his portion of the earnings amounted to two hundred and

forty dollars, but under the steady and persistent growth of business his emoluments increased also, and during the last year of his active partnership his share of the proceeds amounted to over fifty thousand dollars.

In 1873 his health gave way under a nervous attack, and relaxation and change being necessary for his restoration, he made a visit to Europe in that year with his family, and remained two and a half years absent, visiting the principal cities in that part of the globe. Since his return he has engaged in banking operations in connection with the Davenport National Bank, of which he is an officer and large stockholder.

Mr. Smith is still in the prime of life, a most amiable and accomplished gentleman, courteous, benevolent and modest. As a financier, he has few superiors, while all his transactions are governed by probity and wisdom.

He has been a member of the Baptist church since his fifteenth year, and is one of the most successful workers and generous contributors in its ranks.

In politics, he has always been republican.

On the 17th of August, 1863, he married Miss Mary, daughter of the Rev. Julius A. Reed, of Davenport, Iowa, a graduate of Yale College, who came west in 1831, and who for nearly twenty-five years has been connected with the Congregational Home Mission Cause in Iowa. They have a child, a daughter named Anna Reed Smith, born on the 15th of September, 1870.

HON. WILLIAM G. THOMPSON,

MARION.

OUR recollections of William George Thompson, of Linn county, Iowa, extend back nearly twenty years, when he had opened a law office at Marion, the county seat. It required but a short acquaintance to discover his brilliancy, and the other elements likely to lead to success in his profession to eminence in the judicial district. His career has not disappointed the expectation of his friends.

William G. Thompson is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Butler county, on the 17th of January, 1830. His parents, William H. and Jane McClandess Thompson, were of Highland-Scotch descent. His father was a farmer, and young William spent the first eighteen years of his life at home aiding in tilling the soil during the summers and attending a district school two miles away during the winters. He had a strong desire for knowledge, and made the best progress possible under the circumstances. When about nineteen he went to Witherspoon College, in Butler county, and spent two years there, pursuing such studies as he thought would be of most service to him, he having the legal profession in view. In 1851 he entered the law office of William Timblin, of Butler, and was admitted to the bar on the 15th of October, 1853, being examined by Hon. Daniel Agnew, now of the supreme bench of Pennsylvania.

With an independent spirit, and full of ambition, Mr. Thompson struck out for himself with more enthusiasm in his heart than money in his pocket. On the 27th of November, the month following his examination, he started for Iowa, and pitched his tent in Marion, one of the most lovely rural towns in the state. He opened an office without delay, and had a good practice almost from the start, and for twenty years has been one of the leading lawyers at the Linn county bar.

In 1855 and 1856 he edited the Linn county "Register," displaying good abilities as a writer.

In August, 1862, he went into the army as major of the 20th regiment of Iowa Infantry; was in the service two years, and had command of the regiment no inconsiderable part of the time. In the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, on the 7th of December, 1862, Major Thompson was severely wounded, but soon recovered, and in six weeks was again in the service. He was at the siege of Vicksburgh; in all the Missouri and Arkansas campaign; then in Texas, where he had command at Aransas Pass for eight months. Few officers in Iowa regiments had more dash, bravery and coolness than Major Thompson. He was held in the warmest esteem by the heroic 20th.

Major Thompson has been the recipient of repeated honors at the hands of the people, and has been proffered more offices than he would accept. In 1854 he was elected prosecuting attorney, serving two years. He was member of the state senate in

1855 and 1856, and though the youngest member ever in that body, he was very active, advocating important measures with a good deal of logical force, and receiving the warmest congratulations of fellow-members of the senate and of his constituents. For eight years, up to January, 1875, Major Thompson was district attorney for the eighth judicial district, and so popular that he was urged by both political parties to stand for another renomination, but peremptorily declined.

Major Thompson is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, also an Odd-Fellow.

He has the ancestral regard for the Presbyterian faith, and attends that church.

He has always been an earnest advocate of the principles of the republican party, and is one of the ablest stump speakers in central Iowa. In 1864 he was one of the electors at large, and did very effective work during the canvass.

On the 12th of June, 1856, he married Miss Harriet J. Parsons, of Marion, previously of Syracuse, New York. They have one child.

With no friends and not much money, Major Thompson opened an office in Marion twenty-three years ago. He made friends rapidly, and money at first with moderate speed; both he has continued to accumulate. He has long had a host of friends, and a competency. He is a generous-hearted man, ready to help the needy, and does not believe in anybody's living wholly for himself. The major is known all over the state, is a pet of the legal fraternity, and much respected by all classes.

HON. LORING WHEELER,

DE WITT.

LORING WHEELER, son of Jonas and Sarah Boynton Wheeler, was born on the 16th of July, 1799, the place of his nativity being Westmoreland, Cheshire county, New Hampshire. His grandfather, John Wheeler, fought for American independence, beginning on the 17th of June, 1775, and spending his fortune in that grand struggle. His father, Jonas Wheeler, was a farmer, and Loring followed that occupation at home until about 1816, after which date he spent two years at an academy in Chesterfield, making good use of the precious opportunity; then returning to Westmoreland he became a clerk in a store.

On the 21st of April, 1821, with three other enterprising young men, Mr. Wheeler started for the west in a two-horse buggy, going by the way of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. There they purchased a flat-boat, took their team down the Ohio river as far as Shawneetown, Illinois, at which place they disposed of the boat, and struck across the country to Alton, Illinois, where they had friends.

Mr. Wheeler soon went to Green county, Illinois, whence, after clerking two years, he repaired to Exeter, Morgan county, and worked for Colonel Enoch C. Marsh, an extensive trader and flour manufacturer. While thus employed he was often sent to New Orleans with various kinds of stock and provisions, he acting at different times in almost every official capacity on the boat, including the positions of mate and captain. A writer in the Clinton county "Advertiser" states that Mr. Wheeler's was the first flat-boat that ran out of the Illinois, and that he saw the first steamboat that ever ascended that river.

Interested in the reports of lead at Galena, Illinois, in 1827 he went there, and mined until 1834, when he crossed the Mississippi river to Dubuque. On the 26th of December of that year he was commissioned chief justice of the county court for Dubuque county, which was then in Michigan territory, and embraced the northern half of what is now the State of Iowa. After holding one term of the court he resigned. He sold goods two years in Dubuque in company with Hiram Loomis, and in the summer of 1836 came to Round Grove, near where De Witt now stands, made a claim on the 4th of July, and there, with his brother-in-law, Alva G. Harrison, erected a cabin, and then returned to Dubuque. The next winter he was a member of the legislature of Wisconsin territory, to which Iowa then belonged, the session being held at Belmont, on the east side of the river, near Dubuque, and was also a member of the next legislature, which met at Burlington, on the west side of the river. In the spring of 1841 he settled on his farm at Round Grove, and in the autumn of that year was appointed clerk of the court for the new county of Clinton, holding that office during the territorial history of Iowa. In 1846

he was elected to the state senate for the term of four years, the legislature meeting at Iowa City.

In 1849 Mr. Wheeler, with several of his neighbors, went to California by the overland route, and returned by the Nicaragua route in 1853. The next year he was elected clerk of Clinton county, holding the office steadily until the close of 1862. Since that date he has been on the county board of supervisors four years, and was chairman three-fourths of the time. He is a stockholder in the Clinton National Bank, and until recently was one of its directors. He has lost the sight of his right eye by inflammation, and has suffered a year with dry gangrene in his right foot, and is rarely seen on the streets of De Witt, which has been his home since March, 1877. Mr. Wheeler has acted with the republicans since the dissolution of the whig party.

His wife was Susan R. Harrison, a sister of Jesse M. Harrison, of Dubuque, and Alva G. Harrison, of De Witt. They were joined in wedlock on the 8th of February, 1837, and have had nine children, only four of them now living. George Loring is constable of De Witt; Thomas Wilson is deputy clerk of the court of Clinton county; Lloyd B. resides in Mendota, Illinois, and Martha Frances is the wife of Frank W. Cottrell, of Chicago.

SHELDON G. WINCHESTER,

ELDORA.

ONE of the early settlers and early honored men of Eldora, Iowa, is Sheldon Greenleaf Winchester, who was born in Chautauqua county, New York, on the 17th of July, 1830. His father, Arnold Winchester, was a farmer; his mother before her marriage was Maria Ward, of New York State. The Winchester family are distantly related to General Winchester, and near relatives of General Jonas and Ebenezer Winchester, noted book publishers in New York city thirty years ago.

Arnold Winchester moved with his family, first to Pennsylvania, and then to Ohio, while Sheldon was quite young. He spent eight years with his father in Washington county, Ohio, and at sixteen years of age, with eight dollars in his pocket, started alone for the far west, beyond the Mississippi. He went down the Ohio on a flatboat; up the Mississippi as a deck passenger on a steamboat to Keokuk, Iowa, and thence walked to Des Moines, now the capital of the state, reaching there with two dollars in his pocket. That was in November, 1846. The garrison buildings and soldiers' barracks, vacated by the military the previous spring, were all the places of shelter for the few inhabitants of Des Moines. That section of the state was thrown open that year for preëmption, the year Iowa assumed its sovereignty.

In 1847 young Winchester went to Fairfield, Jefferson county, and spent a few months in a store; then, drifting eastward, he landed in the Burlington "Gazette" office, engaging as an apprentice. His lungs were weak; the work was hard for him; he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and there spent the summer of 1848, returning to Iowa the autumn following.

In the spring of 1849 we find him in Winterset, Madison county, building the first house there after the county seat was located. He sold goods there one year, went to California across the plains in 1850, and spent five years, part of the time mining, part superintending a quartz mill and a saw-mill, and for some time running a drug store. Returning again to Iowa, he selected a home in Eldora, Hardin county, in 1855, and has never abandoned it. Most of the time for twenty years he has been a merchant and real-estate dealer. He has been successful in both branches, but has never been a strong, robust man, and latterly has assumed no commercial responsibilities, and only light labors.

Mr. Winchester was in the constitutional convention of 1857, being the youngest man of that body, and was chosen when barely eligible to that office. He represented eleven counties, the northern part of the state being sparsely settled, particularly west of the river counties and those adjacent. In that convention were the wise men of Iowa. Among them were judges J. C. Hall, E. Johnston and Francis Springer, and J. F. Wilson, W. Penn Clark, R. L. B. Clark, George Ells and J. A. Paskin; and owing to his comparative youth and modesty Mr. Winchester rarely participated in debate; but he was a good listener, and diligent in the committee, and rendered important service to the state in that body.

In 1861 he was a candidate for the lower house of the general assembly, and defeated on a local issue.

S. G. Winchester

Ten years later he ran for state senator, to represent Hardin and Marshall counties; but there was a quarrel between the two counties; both candidates were republican, and Marshall county having much the larger number of voters, Mr. Winchester again failed of an election.

In religious sentiment, he calls himself liberal.

He has always voted the republican ticket, and has stumped the county and other parts of the state more than once during an exciting canvass.

On the 4th of October, 1846, he married Miss Mahala E. Ellsworth, of Eldora, and they have had seven children; only four are living.

Mr. Winchester has been identified with the public enterprises of the town and county, and is one of the truly valuable citizens of Eldora.

BENJAMIN K. WALKER,

NORTHWOOD.

BENJAMIN KNIGHT WALKER is a native of Maine, and was born at Limington, York county, on the 16th of May, 1833. His father Ebenezer Walker, was a farmer, and Benjamin spent his first sixteen years at home. He fitted for college at the Limington Academy, entered Waterville College in 1854, and left at the close of the sophomore year. Failing health was the occasion of his abandoning his studies, and he came west in 1857 to improve it, settling at Bristol, Worth county, Iowa. The county was organized the following year, and Bristol was the seat of justice until 1863, when Northwood became the county seat.

Mr. Walker was in the surveying and land business at Bristol until 1862, when he returned to Maine, and taught select school in Sanford, Lebanon and Newfield. Two years later he returned to Bristol, resuming the business of surveying and land dealing, and teaching a district school during the winters.

In 1870 Mr. Walker moved to Northwood, still continuing the real-estate business, since 1871 with his brother, Andrew C. Walker.

In the fall of 1857 Benjamin Walker was elected county clerk, and served from 1858 until he returned to the east. In 1870 he took the office of county auditor, and held it six years.

Mr. Walker is a church-goer, but has no connection with a religious organization.

He has always been a republican.

On the 10th of August, 1859, he married Miss Abbie Merrill, of Sanford, Maine. They have no children.

One of the organizers of Worth county, one of its officers for many years, and a leading man in the county, Mr. Walker has had much influence, and that influence has uniformly been in a right direction. His private character and his public record are alike untarnished. He is one of the most worthy men in the country. The same is true of his brother and partner in business. Both are honorable dealers, and thrift follows their industry and prudence.

ALBERT W. MORGAN, M.D.,

DE WITT.

ALBERT WOODS MORGAN, son of Isaac Morgan, farmer and merchant, and Cynthia Westfall, is a native of Indiana, and was born at Thorntown, Boone county, on the 16th of January, 1840. His great-grandfather was in one or two battles of the revolution, and his grandfather and father were in the second war with England. The Morgans were from Wales, the Westfalls from Germany.

Albert spent his earlier years on his father's farm, and then in his father's store, finishing his literary education in the high school at Moline, Illinois. In 1860 he commenced reading medicine with Dr. A. S. Maxwell, of Davenport, Iowa; he attended two courses of medical lectures at Keokuk, and opened an office at De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa, in the summer of 1863. Here he practiced one year, following it with a year's practice at Springfield, Keokuk county. In April, 1865, he went into the army as assistant surgeon of the 12th Illinois Cavalry,

Nashville, Kenasaw Mountain, Atlanta, Fort Fisher, and participated at the capture of Fort Anderson and Wilmington, having been all through the march from Atlanta, Georgia, to the sea; was present at the surrender of the rebel general, Joe Johnson, at Goldsboro, North Carolina, and paroled one of his army corps. He also participated in the famous Gilmore scout, and was captured by the rebel John Morgan at Winchester, Kentucky, where he remained a prisoner for three months, having as one of his companions in duress the celebrated Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. At the battles of Franklin, Tennessee, and Atlanta, Georgia, his gallantry, courage and soldierly qualities were especially conspicuous, and received the highest commendation in the official reports of the commanding general.

On leaving the army he settled in Chicago, where for a year he was extensively engaged in the lumber trade. Thence he moved to Davenport, Iowa, in the spring of 1867, and built a large flouring mill and elevator, taking into partnership with him S. H. Hancock, Esq., president of the Davenport Board of Trade, and S. F. Gilman, Esq., his son-in-law, and since then has become one of the most extensive mill and elevator owners in the west, being also the proprietors of large grain elevators at Anawan, Illinois, and at Wilton, Annita and Atlantic, Iowa. In addition to his other interests, Colonel Dow is one of the largest farmers in the west, owning some fifteen thousand acres of the finest prairie lands in the States of Illinois and Iowa, one of his farms in Henry county, Illinois, consisting of four thousand acres, all securely fenced and in a high state of cultivation. He has been a director of the First National Bank of Davenport since 1872, and its president since the spring of 1876. This is one of the soundest monetary institutions in the country, and was the first in the nation to open its doors under the national banking law.

His politics have always been republican, and he is to-day as keenly alive to the importance of a sound, loyal administration of the affairs of the government as when traitors and treason held the country by the throat. He served his fellow-citizens for six years in the city council of Davenport with ability and fidelity, presiding over the street committee.

His religious proclivities lean toward the Baptist church, of which he is a regular attendant and generous supporter, though not in communion.

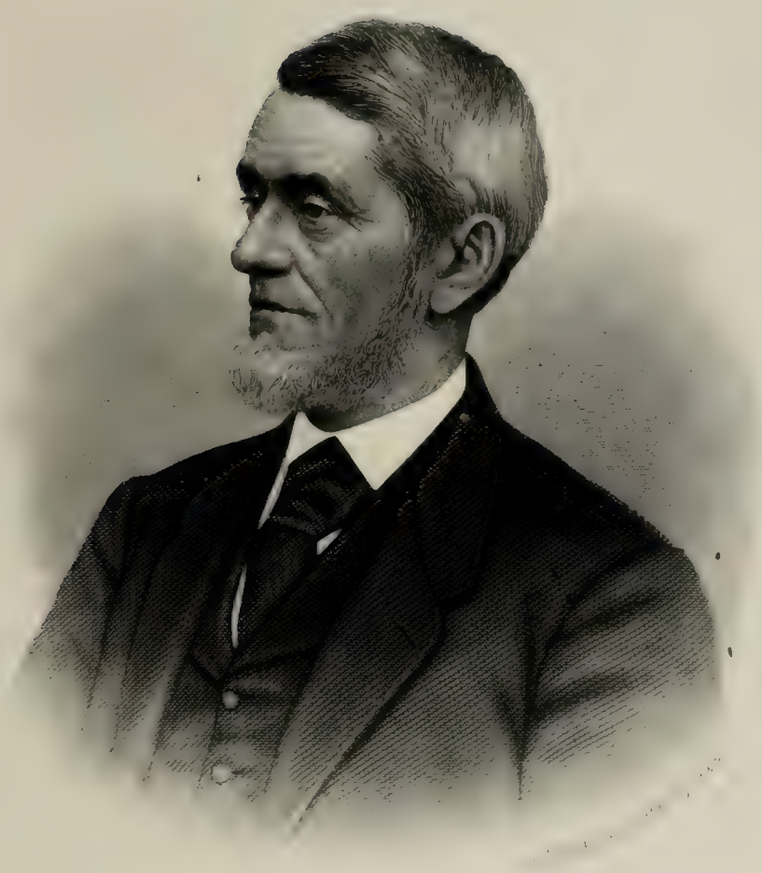
He was married on the 1st of June, 1859, to Miss Mary Stevens, daughter of Thomas Jefferson Stevens, of Canterbury, New Hampshire. They have had four children, only one of whom survives: Susan Amanda, wife of S. F. Gilmore, of Davenport.

As a man of business, Colonel Dow combines the highest principles of morality with the most consummate wisdom and foresight. His transactions, which are large and numerous, are all characterized by a far-reaching intelligence, which seems to forecast the future with an instinct that is almost infallible. Quickness to adapt himself to unexpected events, prompt and decisive in action when he has made up his mind, are among the qualities that have contributed to his great success, added to which is that push and energy which characterize so many prosperous western men. He possesses a genial and affable temperament, is one of the most devoted and unchangeable of friends, and is a man of whom it may be emphatically said, "His word is as good as his bond."

HON. HENRY L. STOUT,

DUBUQUE.

THE State of Iowa owes much of her prosperity to the spirit of enterprise and characteristic energy of her business men. While we recall with gratitude and admiration the achievements of our fathers of the past generation, in laying the foundations of civilization on our prairies and mines against the protest of the native inhabitants, who contested every foot of their hunting-ground, we should not undervalue the work of to-day. By keen perceptibility and shrewd financiering, our workers and thinkers have carried forward the enterprises put in progress by them beyond the limit of their expectation. Among this class of men Hon. Henry Lane Stout may properly be numbered. He was born in Huntington county, New Jersey, on the 23d of October, 1814. His father, William Stout, and his mother, Ellen *née* Lane, were both natives of New Jersey. His grandfather was a participant in the early history of our government, and fought in the revolutionary war, and at its close



H. L. Stout

was a member of the New Jersey legislature for several years.

Our subject's early boyhood was spent on a farm, where he was reared to habits of economy and industry, which have been of great value to him in all his subsequent life. His educational advantages were confined to those afforded by the common schools of the country, and about one year at an academy. In his sixteenth year he determined to begin life for himself, and accordingly served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade until twenty years of age. He worked one year in Philadelphia at his trade, and in the spring of 1836 removed to the west, and settled at Dubuque. His object was to grow up with the country, and his whole capital was his trade, his good health, and a hopeful heart. Upon his arrival he took contracts for building, and also engaged in mining, in both of which occupations he was moderately successful. In 1852 he bought an interest in the firm of Knapp, Tainter and Co., dealers in lumber, etc., at Dubuque, which afterward changed to Knapp, Stout and Co., a firm which to-day, without exception, the largest lumber firm in the west, if not in the country. They have everything at first hands, owning their pine lands, steam mills, steamboats, etc. Much of their prosperity is due to Mr. Stout's enterprise, whose patient endeavors have been successfully rewarded.

It is a remarkable fact, that for more than twenty years there has not been any change in this firm by death or otherwise, and their business has been carried on with the greatest harmony during the entire time.

Mr. Stout was twice elected mayor of Dubuque, and has filled many local offices of honor and trust. He is vice-president of the Commercial Bank, and also vice-president of the Bridge Company, and has been director and stockholder in most of the railroads coming to Dubuque, and takes great interest in the development of the enterprises of the city and vicinity.

He is a member of no church, but attends the Congregational, to which his wife belongs.

In politics, he is a republican, but his business has engrossed his time, and left none for political matters.

He was married on the 23d of October, 1844, to Miss Evaline Deming, of Syracuse, New York. Mr. Stout is emphatically a self-made man: commencing life in straitened circumstances, he has, by his own unaided ability, gained for himself an honorable reputation.

There are lives that are more sensational in their career, but none confer greater benefit on society, or is more honored, than the successful self-made man.

JAMES B. REEVE,

MAYSVILLE.

JAMES B. REEVE, the first settler in Franklin county, Iowa, was born in Lyme, New London county, Connecticut, in 1817. His parents, Rumsey Reeve and Mary Ann (Baldwin) Reeve, were most exemplary people, and instilled into the minds of their children the loftiest sentiments of human freedom and brotherly love. James was the eldest of a family of ten children. In 1821 he removed with his parents to New Lyme, Ohio, where he helped his father clear a large farm.

In 1852 James immigrated to Iowa, settling in Franklin county, near the present site of Maysville. He was the pioneer farmer; selected an excellent tract of land, and in a few years had a well fenced, well improved farm, for a long time second to none, probably, in the county. He was a very unselfish man, and would discommode himself and jeopardize his financial interests for the sake of helping others.

During the long and unusually severe winter of 1856–57 there was a scarcity of provisions in the county; he went to Iowa City with teams and purchased a large quantity of flour. This he freely dealt out to the heads of families, whether they had the means to pay or not, trusting most of them. Some never paid, others were very dilatory in doing it. He lost heavily, and came very near ruining himself financially.

Mr. Reeve aided in organizing Franklin county; was elected its first judge, and served several years, discharging his duties with great satisfaction.

In 1862 he went into the army as captain of company H, 32d regiment Iowa Infantry, and it is doubtful if a braver soldier ever left the state.

He died in 1863, at Fort Pillow, of disease contracted at the south, and was buried near the National Hospital at Memphis.

When the rebellion broke out, two of his sons preceded him in enlisting, and when the news of his death reached his family, a third son, hardly seventeen years of age, immediately enlisted, saying that he would fill his father's place as far as he could.

Mr. Reeve was a radical republican, and usually in advance of his party in progressive sentiment.

At the age of twenty-four he married Miss Adaline Riggs, daughter of Major Gideon Riggs, of Ashtabula county, Ohio, and they had a large family of children. One of the daughters is superintendent of public schools in Franklin county.

James B. Reeve was six feet and five inches tall, weighed two hundred pounds, and was one of the most athletic men in the state. He had great firmness and decision of character, warm sympathies for the oppressed and the poor, and was always doing some kindly deed for neighbors, and the unfortunate wherever found.

PROF. A. M. CARPENTER,

KEOKUK.

PROFESSOR A. M. Carpenter was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, on the 12th of December, 1835, and was the youngest son of John Carpenter, Esq., a noted agriculturist of the blue-grass region, who died when the subject of this sketch was only two years of age. He received his primary training in the preparatory department of Center College, under Prof. James Graham; then entered the college proper, where he remained for three years pursuing the studies of mathematics and classics. His physical development not being commensurate with his rapid growth, necessitated the abandonment of his collegiate course. After spending several months upon a farm, and regaining his health, he was induced to study medicine. Selecting Dr. William Pawling as his preceptor, with whom he read three years, and attended the University of Louisville, Kentucky, from which school he received the degree of M.D. in 1854, he practiced during the summer following, and realized sufficient therefrom to defray his expenses in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for three months, attending lectures at the Jefferson Medical College and the University of Pennsylvania, dividing his time among the hospitals of that city, where he acquired much knowledge of a practical character. Returning to Kentucky, he resolved to make his home in the west, and after traveling through several states decided to locate at Keokuk, then a small but promising young city, and settled there in July, 1855. The competition met with there was strong, both as to numbers and prominence, but his ambition led him to the best medical men of the place, with whom he was in frequent association, and in whose counsels he sought to conduct his youthful steps aright, both in the social and professional path, and with a fixed purpose and inflexible will, coupled with great industry, secured a foothold in the estimation of the people as an earnest and thorough professional worker. In 1856 he was placed in charge of the city hospitals, and appointed prosector to the chair of surgery in the medical department of the then Iowa State University, the duties of which he satisfactorily discharged, meantime pursuing his profession successfully till the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, when, owing to his southern proclivities, he was ostracized by many of his patrons. Nothing daunted he determined to remain at his post steadfast to the few who adhered to him, and especially to his relatives in the southern states. Though repeatedly asked to accept a surgeoncy in in the Union army, he could only respectfully decline. In the fall of 1865 he had so far advanced in his profession as to win the compliment of an appointment to the chair of theory and practice, of medicine, without solicitation on his part, to the now College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk. The class of that year numbered about forty, that of the present (1877–78) about two hundred and thirty-five, which increase is in part due to his known ability as a teacher, practitioner and extemporaneous lecturer. His reputation as an engaging, forcible and eloquent speaker has done much to elevate the school in the eyes of the profession in the west. His professional reputation has now reached far beyond the borders of his own state. He has a large and ever-increasing consultation practice in almost every direction, which lat-

ter is due to his wisdom as a diagnostician. He is a member of the American Medical Association, ex vice-president of the Iowa State Medical Society, ex secretary of the Keokuk Medical Society, and ex president of the city board of health. Was appointed chairman of a committee of medical men, by the president of American Medical Association, to organize a state board of health for Iowa, in 1876. Is medical director for the Iowa Life Insurance Company. Was elected president of the Iowa State Medical Society (at one of the largest assemblages that ever took place in the state) for the year 1878. Is a frequent contributor to the literature of medicine, and is said to be (by authors) the first physician in the United States who used and published the results of carbolic acid in the sore throat of scarlet fever.

He was raised an orthodox Presbyterian, but since thinking for himself, is somewhat skeptical.

In politics, he is a democrat of the old Jackson kind, and never sought nor would accept an office. In his life he has engaged solely in his profession, and given it his undivided attention. Having a great fondness for agricultural pursuits, he would gladly pursue them, but he is wedded to his profession. He takes great interest in the success of democratic principles, using his interest and influence to preserve the integrity and purity of that party.

Dr. Carpenter is a man of acknowledged abilities as a physician, and his services as such are recognized by a host of appreciating friends. His intellect is quick and incisive as well as comprehensive, his temperament animated, and his style and address forcible and impressive. As a speaker and writer, he is clear and argumentative, arranging his subjects systematically, and clothing his ideas in appropriate words, of which he seems to have a ready command.

COLONEL ARTHUR T. REEVE,

HAMPTON.

ARTHUR T. REEVE (brother of James B.), one of the leading men of Franklin county, is a native of Ohio, and was born at New Lyme, Ashtabula county, on the 18th of December, 1835. The Reeves were a patriotic family: the grandfather of Arthur and three brothers were in the revolutionary army, and two of them died in a prison-ship. Arthur's father was a farmer, and the son remained at home until his nineteenth year, having, meantime, one year's course of study at the Orwell Academy. In 1854 he removed to Iowa, settling at Maysville, six miles from the county seat, farming in the summers and teaching in the winters. In the spring of 1858 he went to Buena Vista county, made a claim on the Little Sioux river, but lost it, and late in the same year returned to Franklin county, continuing his agricultural pursuits. The summer of 1860 he spent in the mines of Pike's Peak.

In 1861 he met John Brown, junior, in Chicago, and enlisted in the 7th regiment Kansas Cavalry, better known as the "Jay Hawkers." He started as a private, and became a non-commissioned officer, serving eighteen months.

As soon as colored men began to be mustered into the Union army, Mr. Reeve was detailed to organize such troops. He soon had such a company ready, at Corinth, Mississippi, for the 55th regiment Colored Infantry, and he was appointed its captain. A little later he aided in organizing the 88th regiment of such infantry, and was appointed major. Still later he organized a regiment of colored militia, and was made its colonel.

Near the close of the rebellion Colonel Reeve was detailed for service in the Freedman's Bureau, being appointed superintendent of the same at Memphis. This office he held until January, 1866, when he returned to his home and farm at Maysville.

He moved to Hampton in 1870; had previously read law at sundry times; was admitted to the bar; and latterly has been in law practice and the real-estate business.

Colonel Reeve aided in the organization of Buena Vista county in 1858, and was elected judge of the same, serving until he left. He was elected to the same office in Franklin county in 1861, but before qualifying, enlisted in the army, as before stated. He was a member of the board of supervisors of Franklin county from 1867 to 1869, and then elected treasurer of the county, serving four years. He is one of the regents of the State University.

Colonel Reeve has always been a hater of human oppression; for many years was an out-and-out

abolitionist, and has never been ashamed of his political record. He glories in it. He votes the republican ticket.

On the 2d of April, 1858, he was married to Miss H. Lavinia Soper, of Maysville, formerly of St. Lawrence county, New York. They have had seven children, and six are living.

Colonel Reeve is a positive man. His convictions of duty are strong, and when his mind is made up no power on earth or under the earth can swerve him an iota. He has been a very useful man in the county, and is not unknown in the state. He came very near receiving the republican nomination for treasurer of state four years ago.

HON. JAMES RENWICK,

DAVENPORT.

JAMES RENWICK, retired merchant and ex-mayor of the city of Davenport, Iowa, was born at Blantyre, Scotland, on the 6th of April, 1805. He is a direct descendant of the old covenanter stock of Presbyterians. He received a good education in his earlier days, and on leaving school accepted a situation as book-keeper in his father's woolen mills at Blantyre, where he remained until his marriage, when he went to Liverpool, England, and engaged in business as merchant and shipowner.

In 1845 a large company was formed for the manufacture of lard oil in the United States, of which he was one of the directors. By correspondence with friends in this country, Davenport, Iowa, was selected as the place to establish the factory. To this end he emigrated to America and settled at Davenport, which place has been his residence since. The company failed to carry out their project, and he embarked in the grain and commission and afterward in lumber and real-estate business, in all of which he was eminently successful, except the real estate, acquiring a fortune, and retiring from active business in 1859. Mr. Renwick has done much in developing the resources and enterprises of the country, and has always been liberal in their advancement.

In religion, he has been from youth a Presbyterian, and a liberal supporter of that church.

He has filled a number of public offices with honor to himself, and served one term as mayor of the city, though never taking an active part in political matters. At over three-score and ten his step is still firm, his form erect, and his countenance cheerful, and he bids fair to see a ripe, mellow old age.

REV. STEPHEN N. FELLOWS, D.D.,

IOWA CITY.

THE subject of the following sketch is a fair example of what may be attained by perseverance, industry and energy. He was born on the 30th of May, 1830, in North Sandwich, New Hampshire, and is the youngest of eight sons of Stephen and Rachel (McGaffey) Fellows, and of English descent. His ancestors were among the early settlers, coming to this country in the seventeenth century. When four years old his father and family removed to Dixon, Illinois; there in the midst of a wilderness and surrounded by Indians, and amidst the privations of wild frontier life, he spent his boyhood.

In 1840, by the death of his father, the family were left to struggle with poverty and care for themselves. His educational advantages were very meager, but throughout his boyhood he had a thirst for knowledge that led him to "devour" books and newspapers within his reach. Hard work and hard fare upon the farm developed a strong physical frame, and prepared him for the great struggle for knowledge.

At eighteen he entered Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris, Illinois, but at the end of the fourth term, having spent all of his money, was obliged to discontinue.

In 1851 he entered the Asbury University, at Green Castle, Indiana, and by teaching, working on farms, and self-boarding, secured the funds necessary to finish his course, taking the degree of A.B. in 1854.

During his junior and senior year he served as tutor in Latin and mathematics.

Just previous to graduating he was elected professor of mathematics and natural sciences in Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa. This he accepted and remained six years. His chief desire in seeking an education was to labor in the field as a minister of the gospel, and only engaged in teaching in order to earn money to pay debts, so as to enter upon his ministerial work unembarrassed. In 1860 he resigned his position in the college to engage in the pastoral work. Previous to this, in 1856, he had joined the upper Iowa conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. For seven years he labored in the ministry, filling the following charges: 1860–61, Dyersville, Iowa; 1861–63, Tipton, Iowa; 1863–66, Lyons, Iowa; 1866–67, Marshalltown.

In August, 1867, by unanimous vote and without solicitation, he was elected to his present position in the State University. In 1871 he received the degree of D.D. from Cornell College.

Dr. Fellows has ever been an earnest worker in the cause of temperance, and was active for years in the Good Templars society. He has been for eighteen years a member of the Masonic fraternity, and received all degrees to and including the knight templar, and is now most excellent prelate in Palestine Commandery at Iowa City.

In religious views he is very liberal, though he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since his sixteenth year, and a minister since his twenty-second year; he supplies the various pulpits, in his city, of all denominations.

Dr. Fellows was raised in the republican school of politics, but is in no way a partisan.

He was married in 1856 to Miss Sarah L. Matson, daughter of Dr. S. G. Matson, of Anamosa, a lady of high attainments and distinguished for a marked excellence of womanly and christian virtues. They have had six children, four of whom, two sons and two daughters, still survive.

Dr. Fellows has pursued his chosen course with untiring zeal, and with a success which has already earned for him no inferior rank among the leading educators of the land. As a teacher, he is distinguished by clearness of statement, comprehensiveness of grasp, a synthetical method, intense earnestness, and an impatience of superficiality. As a preacher, he is vigorous in thought, argumentative, fervid and impressive. If his chief characteristic as a professor and a pulpit orator were to be expressed in one word, that word would certainly be momentum.

CHARLES C. PARKER, M.D.,

FAYETTE.

CHARLES COLEMAN PARKER was born on the 12th of September, 1823, in Clermont county, Ohio. His father, Rev. Daniel Parker, a native of Newburyport, Massachusetts, immigrated westward at an early age, and spent all of his active life as a preacher of the gospel, believing in the final restoration of all mankind to holiness and happiness. For several years he was pastor of the First Restorationist Church, of Cincinnati, living at the same time on a small farm on the Ohio river, twenty miles from the city. He died at the age of seventy-six. The mother of Charles, Priscilla M. Parker, was born in Litchfield, Maine. Her father, Lieutenant Hugh Mulloy, was an officer in the revolutionary war, participating in the battles of Saratoga and Ticonderoga, and one or two others, and who died in Ohio at the age of ninety-three. Mrs. Parker lived to her eighty-second year.

The early years of Dr. Parker were spent upon the farm, when the advantages of schools were very limited, but this lack was greatly compensated by the regular instruction of his mother, who was a woman of much intelligence, and a teacher of rare ability. Later, however, he attended one term at the Pleasant Hill Academy, when his eldest brother, James K. Parker, established, at the homestead, a school called Clermont Academy, where the subject of this sketch attended several terms, and where the rest of the family, seven in number, were educated. Charles, who was the third son, spent a few years in teaching, and in 1845 commenced the study of medicine with Dr. William Johnson, of Moscow, in his native county, and graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, in 1850. He began practice at his native place, but was invited to Columbus in 1852 to act as demonstrator of anatomy in the

school from which he graduated. The peculiar exposure of his position as demonstrator, the confinement of the dissecting room, etc., induced disease, by which he was so prostrated that he was unable to complete the second year, and caused him to resign and leave the city of Columbus, where he had already a respectable and growing practice. Several months before this step was taken, October 4, 1853, he had married Miss Sarah Maria, daughter of William P. and Sarah Lakin, of Point Pleasant, Ohio, and the doctor now returned with his young wife to her mother's, until his removal to Fayette, Iowa, in November, 1855.

One circumstance which perhaps more than another determined his location at Fayette was the fact of the establishment here of an institution of learning, in the success of which he took a lively interest. He has been a member of its board of trustees almost continuously since 1856; sometimes, in its earlier history, he taught classes in some of the natural sciences, when otherwise there would have been a vacancy in the faculty, and at other times giving a few lectures only in physiology, illustrated by dissections and demonstrations with the use of his own microscope. This service he always rendered for the love of it, neither asking nor receiving compensation, except when the executive board sometimes returned the compliment by remitting tuition fees for his sons.

Dr. Parker has resided at Fayette for twenty-two years, with only a few temporary absences. He spent the summer of 1860 in the Rocky Mountains, the winter of 1861–62 in the army, and the winter of 1862–63 in Chicago. He was surgeon of the 12th Iowa Infantry, but his health gave way, and he was obliged to resign. He was at the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, and the battle of Pittsburgh Landing.

Soon after his return from the south he was appointed examining surgeon for pensioners, and still holds that position.

When the Hospital for the Insane at Independence was established, his name was inserted in the original bill as a member of the board of trustees for its organization, and he served in that capacity four years. He took an active part in organizing the Fayette County Medical Society, was its president the first five years, and has attended every one of its meetings.

The reputation of Dr. Parker as a medical practitioner and surgeon is second to no man's in Fayette county. In difficult surgical cases he is often consulted by parties in adjoining counties. Whatever else may have temporarily engaged his attention, he has always considered the practice of medicine as his life work, and believes the obligations of his chosen profession to be as sacred as he would those of the gospel ministry.

Up to 1854 Dr. Parker was a democrat, with anti-slavery proclivities, and since the republican party was formed he has voted with it. He is also an advocate of woman suffrage.

His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a nominal member. As he expresses it, he "married into Methodism," his wife being of a family prominent in the early history of that church in the west. He allowed her preference to influence him in the choice of his church relation, and has never regretted it. Rev. Benjamin Lakin, a noted pioneer Methodist, was an uncle of Dr. Parker's wife, and spent the last years of his eventful life as a member of the family in which Mrs. Parker was reared.

She, it is simple justice to add, is a woman of most amiable qualities, one who "looketh well to her household," and in whose heart, as well as on her "tongue, is the law of kindness." She has had six children, only four of them now living. The two eldest are sons, and students in the Upper Iowa University, located at Fayette. One of Mrs. Parker's brothers, William B., has been a member of both houses of the general assembly of Iowa, and was clerk of the court of Fayette county for six years. Another brother, James H., is auditor of Fayette county. He aided for three years in crushing the rebellion. He went into the army very young, as sergeant, bore the flag of the 3d Iowa Infantry at Blue Mills, Missouri, Shiloh, and other battles, and was promoted for his gallantry. He came out as lieutenant.

Although past fifty-four years of age, Dr. Parker has lost none of his mental activity, and none of his love of study. He keeps thoroughly posted on the theory and practice of medicine, delights in anatomical investigations, and occasionally indulges in scientific pursuits, outside his profession. Recently he has been reviewing his botanical studies, for which, and collateral branches, he has great enthusiasm. His love for such studies he attributes to the influence of his mother, who taught him the rudiments of botany when he was a little child. He has a collection of herbaceous plants which he

made nearly thirty years ago in Ohio, and he has nearly every kind of such plants found in the flora of Fayette county. In this branch one of his sons, Daniel M., studies with him, and both make their explorations and analyses *con amore*.

Dr. Parker is small in stature, not weighing over one hundred and thirty pounds, yet is of good proportions, and perfectly erect; has always taken superb care of himself; is of a nervous-sanguine temperament; has a quick, elastic step, and illustrates, in his busy and laborious life, what good habits may do to preserve the vigor of early manhood.

GEORGE QUINBY,

BURLINGTON.

GEORGE QUINBY was born at Monmouth, Illinois, on the 3d of January, 1852. His father was Hon. Ivory Quinby, one of the most prominent men in the western part of Illinois, as also one of the most popular. He was an early settler, and did much for the advancement of the state to its present proud position. He was an intimate friend of Stephen A. Douglass, whom he valued highly. On his arrival in Illinois he first went into the mercantile business, but, finding it unsuited to him, commenced the practice of law; was elected judge, and served a number of years upon the bench; retiring from which he went into the banking business, in which he remained until his death, in 1869. In life he had gained the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and his death was regretted by an unusually large circle of friends and acquaintances.

His mother's maiden name was Mary E. Pierce, who, as well as his father, was a native of Maine. George's early education was gained at the common schools and at Monmouth College. In February, 1873, he removed to Burlington and went into the general merchandise business, which he conducted with success during a period of one year, and in 1874 he opened an establishment for the sale of musical instruments and the publication of music, which is now the largest in that line in Iowa, and the largest west of the Mississippi river under the control of one man. His sales during the first year were about sixty thousand dollars, and by his push and good management he has been enabled to raise them to more than one hundred thousand dollars, and they are still steadily increasing, and the business will soon rank among the foremost in the United States. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since his twelfth year. He is republican in his principles, but in no way a politician.

He was married, on the 7th of November, 1871, to Miss Melissa J. Wotring, of Burlington.

Mr. Quinby's publications are found throughout the west, and his name is fast becoming a household word.

JAMES C. PEASLEY,

BURLINGTON.

JAMES C. PEASLEY, president of the National State Bank of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Henderson county, Illinois, on the 30th of March, 1840, and is the son of Francis J. C. and Mary E. Peasley *née* Grannis. His father was one of the early settlers, having emigrated from Lower Canada to Illinois about 1835, and removed to Burlington in 1842, where he resided until his death. He was first a merchant and afterward a banker, being at the time of his death the senior partner of the banking house of F. J. C. Peasley and Co.; his partner being F. W. Brooks, who continued the business until 1854, when he was succeeded by the firm of Coolbaugh and Brooks. Their business was merged into the Burlington branch of the State Bank of Iowa in 1859, which was again changed into the National State Bank in 1865. The father was of decided literary taste, and had a carefully selected library, which was well used by his children, and fixed in them a taste for books and reading never effaced. His death, in 1852, was regretted by an unusually wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Our subject was at Illinois College, in Jacksonville, Illinois, two or three years, but did not graduate, and left in 1860. His desire was to acquire a business education, and not long after returning from Jacksonville he secured a situation in the Des Moines County Savings Bank, an institution doing business in Burlington under the management of W. W. White. In 1864 he received the appointment of assistant treasurer of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, where he remained until the spring of 1866, when he became cashier of the National State Bank, at that time under the presidency of his father's old partner, F. W. Brooks. After the death of Mr. Brooks, in the spring of 1869, Mr. E. D. Rand was elected president, and he was succeeded by Mr. Peasley in the spring of 1871. Mr. Peasley went into the banking business from choice, and has been very successful, and though still young, takes rank as one of the leading bankers and financiers of the state.

In politics, he is a republican, though he is in no wise a politician, never having filled a public office.

He was married on the 10th of October, 1866, to Miss Louisa S. Green, of Lawrenceville, New Jersey.

JOHN C. SHRADER, M.D.,

IOWA CITY.

WHILE the lives of self-made men seldom abound in sensational incidents, there is an energy, a perseverance and an underflow of character that lends them a charm, an attractiveness and worth that merits admiration and careful thought. We need not look among those of royal blood to find lives worthy to be recorded. Among us they are the outcome of a stern conflict with opportunities made and conquered to oneself, and are at once the support and the proud result of this grand American civilization.

Dr. Shrader began his career a poor boy, and has by his own effort risen to an honorable position both in professional and social life. He was born in Washington county, Ohio, on the 24th of April, 1830. His parents were John and Eliza Ann (Melvin) Shrader. His mother was a descendant of the old Dearborn family, of New Hampshire. John's boyhood was spent on the farm, and he was raised, as were the families of that day, to habits of economy and industry. Owing to the illness of his father, on him, as eldest son, mainly devolved the support of the family, which denied him much opportunity for early education. A college education was begun, but abandoned for lack of means to complete it. But native talent and earnest study in later life have made the lack of college training imperceptible, and placed him the compeer of men with the culture of schools.

While young, he had the desire to devote himself to the profession of medicine, and to this end all his energies were bent. While at home he pursued his studies under the direction of Dr. John Hemphill, and filled the hours between teaching with studious application to his work of medicine. Removing to the west in 1855, he located in Linn county, Iowa, and engaged in farming and stock raising. This he continued successfully till the crisis of 1857–8, which wrecked him along with thousands of others in the west. Leaving the farm, he assisted in the organization of Western College, in Linn county, afterward becoming one of its first instructors. His new occupation afforded him the opportunity of resuming his studies with renewed vigor, under the direction at first of Dr. Crouse, and afterward under that of Dr. Parmenter, then a professor in the college. He resigned his place in the school, attended medical lectures, and was fairly at work in a rapidly increasing business when he was commissioned, by Governor Kirkwood, captain in the 22d Iowa Infantry (Colonel Stone's regiment). While serving with his regiment as captain he was detailed for duty on General Fitz-Henry Warren's staff, and served for a time in 1864 as provost-marshal general of Texas. Returning to his regiment, he was soon afterward appointed its surgeon, with rank of major, by Governor Stone, and on the removal of his regiment to the eastern department, was chosen one of the operating surgeons of the second division, nineteenth army corps. After the battle of Winchester he had charge of one of the largest hospitals in Winchester, Virginia. After rejoining his regiment he remained with it till it was mustered out. He was presented in the name of his regiment with a complete set of surgical instruments, on the several cases of which was engraved:

J. C. Shrader

Presented to Surgeon John C. Shrader, by the officers and men of the 22d regiment, Iowa Infantry; in appreciation of his skill as a physician and surgeon, and as a tribute of love and esteem from his comrades in arms.

On leaving the service he entered upon the practice of his profession at Iowa City, where he has by successful practice made himself one of the leading physicians of the city, and has built up a large and remunerative business. Upon the establishment of the medical department of the University of Iowa he was appointed, by the board of regents, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. He still holds his position in the department, which is becoming so justly popular in Iowa and the northwest. He is a physician to the board of health of Iowa City, member of the Iowa City Medical Society, the Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical Society, the Eastern Iowa District Medical Society, the Poweshiek County Medical Society and the Iowa State Medical Society.

He was made a Mason in December, 1864, at Hiram Lodge No. 21, at Winchester, Virginia, one of the oldest lodges in the United States. He was recommended by General Washburn and General Granger, then commanding the second division, nineteenth army corps. Since, he has held offices in Royal Arch Chapter and as Knight Templar, and is now eminent commander of Palestine Commandery No. 2, at Iowa City. He also belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workingmen.

The doctor is a member of no church, and is liberal in his religious opinions.

He has been a republican since the organization of that party, but his profession engrosses his time and leaves none for political matters.

He has been twice married: on the 1st of January, 1852, to Miss Lydia P. Evans, of Washington county, Ohio, who died in 1871. His second wife was Miss Maggie A. Carter, of Iowa City.

Such is the brief outline of the life of one who, struggling through trials, has worked his way from obscurity to a place of high esteem; who has performed a work the influence of which shall live in the hearts of those who have known him.

ANTOINE LE CLAIRE,

DAVENPORT.

ANTOINE LE CLAIRE, one of the founders, and during his life-time the leading citizen, of Davenport, was born on the 15th of December, 1797, at Saint Joseph, Michigan. His father, Antoine Le Claire, was a French Canadian, whose ancestors settled in Canada during the time of its colonial relationship to the French crown. His mother was a full-blooded Indian, and the granddaughter of a Pottawatomie chief. At this time the territory of the northwest, out of which half-a-dozen mighty states have been formed, was peopled almost exclusively by the red-man, with here and there a "pale-face," who was fearless enough to brave the perils of a frontier life among the dusky denizens of the wilderness.

The father of Antoine Le Claire was one of these hardy pioneers of civilization. In 1808 he established a trading post at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, exchanging manufactured articles for various kinds of furs. In the following year he enlarged his operations, taking into partnership with him John Kinzie, of Chicago (then Fort Dearborn), Illinois, and for several years did a profitable business in that line. In 1812, though surrounded with the Indian tribes with whom he was trading, and who, through the influence of British emissaries, were generally hostile to the United States. Mr. Le Claire espoused the American cause, and engaged actively in the service. He was in the contest at Peoria, where, with others, he was taken prisoner and confined at Alton, Illinois, but was released during the same year.

At this period, at the solicitation of Governor Clarke, of Missouri, Antoine Le Claire, our subject, entered the government service, and was placed at school, that he might acquire a proper knowledge of the English language, the French being his vernacular. In 1818 he acted as interpreter under Captain George Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), with whom he was afterward intimately associated in the founding and developing of the city of Davenport. In the same year he removed to Portage Des Sioux, Saint Charles county, Missouri, where he married the granddaughter of the Sac chief, Acoqua (the Kettle), and was soon after sent to Arkansas to watch the movements of the Indians in that locality, where he remained several years; was returned to

Fort Armstrong in 1827, and was official interpreter in 1832, when the treaty was made by which the United States purchased of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians the territory west of the Mississippi river.

In consequence of the breaking out of cholera among the soldiers at Fort Armstrong, the convention, which concluded the treaty, which would otherwise have been held in the fort, was transferred to the Iowa shore. There the great chief of the Sacs, Keokuk, made a reserve of a section of land which he donated to Mr. Le Claire's wife, requesting, as an only condition, that he (Mr. Le Claire) should build his house on the section, and on the spot then occupied by the marquee of General Scott, during the convention that framed the treaty. The condition was afterward filled to the letter, and the Le Claire mansion, which was occupied by his widow until her death, on the 18th of October, 1876, in her seventy-sixth year, was one of the most elegant and ornate of the city, and crowned the brow of one of the most picturesque sites on the "Father of Waters." The Sacs and Foxes also gave him another section at the head of the rapids, where the town of Le Claire (named after him) now stands. The Pottawatomies, in the treaty of Prairie du Chien, reserved two sections on the Illinois side, which they also presented to Mr. Le Claire. The flourishing town of Moline is situated on this reserve. These treaties were ratified by congress during the following winter, and in the spring of 1833, Mr. Le Claire erected a small building or "shanty" in the then Fox village, "Morgan," which had occupied this ground for years previously. Of the tribe of which this was the metropolis, Maquopom was the head warrior, and Poweshiek was head chief. In the autumn of 1834 the Sacs and Foxes removed from this point to Cedar river.

The Indians being thus all removed, and the intercourse of the government with them at Rock Island being thus ended, Mr. Le Claire was no longer required as an interpreter at this point, but, as will be seen farther down, his services in this capacity were subsequently required on several occasions.

In 1836 he was appointed postmaster of Davenport, to which point mails come once a week from the east via Chicago, and once in two weeks from Dubuque via Davenport, to Fort Des Moines (now Montrose). Postage on half-ounce letters at that time was twenty-five cents. The postmaster used to carry the mail across the river in his pocket, and his emolument for the first three months was seventy-five cents. Mr. Le Claire was also appointed justice of the peace, to settle all matters of difference between the whites and Indians. His jurisdiction extended over all the territory purchased of the Sacs and Foxes west of the Mississippi river, from Dubuque on the north to Burlington on the south. The population of Burlington was at this time about two hundred, of Dubuque two hundred and fifty, and of Davenport less than one hundred. Mr. Le Claire was an accomplished linguist, speaking some twelve or fourteen different dialects, as well as French and English, and was present as interpreter at the treaty with the Great and Little Osages, at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1825; with the Chippewas, at Prairie du Chien, in 1829; with the Winnebagoes, at the same place, in August of the same year; at the same place, in 1826, with the Sacs and Foxes; same place with the Winnebagoes, in 1832; at Fort-Armstrong, held on the Iowa side in the latter year; at Davenport, with Sacs and Foxes, in 1836; at Washing, District of Columbia, with various tribes, in 1837; and with the same tribes at Sac and Fox agency, in Iowa territory, in 1842.

Mr. Le Claire was one of the original proprietors of Davenport, and was throughout the remainder of his life one of its most active and enterprising business men. He possessed great wealth for a man of his day, and improved the city in every way in his power by a liberal expenditure of his large income. He erected churches, hotels, and other public buildings, at his own expense. Saint Margaret's, whose spire reaches from the lofty bluff till it almost seems to touch the quiet stars or to mingle with the cloudy glories of a summer's day, was built and furnished by the munificence of Mr. Le Claire. Everywhere over the fair city of Davenport are scattered improvements, each of which elegantly and appropriately memorialize his generosity.

His progress from the small white house on the depot grounds to the palatial mansion on the bluffs, his physical increase from a small frame to one of the most majestic and portly embodiments of the genus homo, present a fine type both of his increase in wealth and the growth of the city which he was mainly instrumental in founding. It is to be regretted that a history of his life, embracing its lesser details, could not have been obtained, as his whole career was replete with stirring incidents and romantic adventures. His name, however, will not be very soon forgotten, for it is recorded in the na-

tional archives, inscribed in lofty spire and sacred altar, and in wall and street in the city of which he is the parent. But more enduring than all these memorials of parchment, wood-work and masonry, it is written upon the hearts of all who knew him, that he was a philanthropist and a christian.

In 1859 the firm of Cook and Sargeant, bankers, of Davenport, and for whom he had become security, failed, involving the estate of our subject in liabilities amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars, which, mainly owing to the panic which then prevailed, rendering a sale of his property impracticable, seriously embarrassed him financially, and probably hastened his death, which occurred on the 25th of September, 1861. The affairs of the estate are now nearly settled up, the claims all met, and a residuary estate valued at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars remains to be divided among his heirs, embracing some thirty nephews and nieces of both sides of the house. He left no children of his own.

His nephew, Louis Le Claire, Esq., has had chief charge of the winding up of the affairs of the estate, and the result reflects the highest credit upon his executive ability. A brother of our subject, David A. Le Claire, is still living, and has been for many years one of the most expert pilots on the Mississippi river.

HON. IRVING W. CARD,

MASON CITY.

IRVING WATSON CARD is a native of Ohio, being born in Deerfield, Portage county, on the 19th of May, 1834. His parents were Silas Card and Mary Gibbs Card. His father was a physician, a very excellent man, who died at Mason City, Iowa, in March, 1874, his widow is the postmistress at Mason City.

Until about nineteen years of age Irving spent most of his time at school, concluding his literary studies in an academy at Lima, Ohio.

The family moved to Vinton, Iowa, in the autumn of 1854, and the next spring the son engaged in surveying, removing, however, soon after to Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, where he continued this business. Two years later he went to Charles City, Floyd county, and studied law with G. G. and R. G. Reiniger, being admitted to the bar in 1859. He formed a partnership with the Reinigers and practiced in Charles City until 1861. In February of the next year Mr. Card returned to Mason City, and there remained part of the time: in connection with the practice of law he carried on the real-estate business. The firm of Card and Stanberry, and later that of Card and Miller, were extensive both in the practice of law and in land operations. They were known far and wide alike for the extent of their business and their honorable method of transacting it. Owing to ill health, Mr. Card retired from business in 1873, and has not resumed it.

During the years 1863 and 1864 Mr. Card was deputy provost-marshal for the sixth congressional district, taking charge of the enlisted troops and looking after deserters. In the latter business he was very expert, making a record well known and remembered in northern Iowa.

Mr. Card was elected district attorney for the twelfth judicial district in 1868, and served until just before the close of the four years. On sending in his resignation to Governor Carpenter, he received the following reply, dated at Des Moines, on the 31st of August, 1872:

HON. J. W. CARD,—*Dear Sir:* Your resignation of the office of district attorney for the twelfth judicial district came to hand yesterday. In compliance with your request, I accept your resignation, and in doing so you will permit me to express my regret that you are impelled to take this step. Your faithful service to the state has been a credit to the judiciary and an honor to yourself. In view of your valuable experience, which, in addition to acknowledged legal ability, fits you better than any other man for the difficult and important duties of public prosecutor, I cannot but regret the responsibility it will devolve on me of naming a successor. With the best wishes for your future success and happiness, I am

Your friend, C. C. CARPENTER.

This letter properly characterizes his official career. In 1870 Mr. Card was a candidate for district judge, and led the convention for three hundred and sixty-six ballots, and was defeated on the next ballot by one and three-fifths of a vote, Hon. G. W. Ruddick, of Waverly, being the successful candidate. Such a number of ballotings for one candidate is almost unprecedented in the history of American politics.

Mr. Card has always been an active republican. In 1872 he was one of the delegates at large from Iowa to the republican national convention.

He is a Mason, and has occupied the chair both in the lodge and chapter.

On the 12th of August, 1860, he was married to with Miss Jennie C. Jackson, of Charles City. They have had one child, which died in infancy.

Mr. Card was one of the leaders in bringing the Iowa branch of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad to Mason City; is a very influential and public-spirited man, and has done as much, probably, to build up the home of his adoption as any resident of the place. His moral character is excellent, and he has the highest respect of his fellow-citizens.

HENRY GABBERT,

BLUE GRASS.

AMONG the earlier pioneer settlers of Scott county and the state, and one who has seen the rapid rise of this section for more than a quarter of a century, and one who in days gone by was to the front and bore the heat and burden of the day, and saw his adopted state takes its place from a territory in the bright galaxy of states of our Union, is enrolled the name of Henry Gabbert.

He was born in Overton county, Tennessee, on the 19th of March, 1821. His parents were David and Catherine Gabbert *née* Giles. His father, a native of Virginia and his mother of North Carolina. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving on the frontiers of Ohio in General Harrison's brigade and in Colonel Barber's regiment, in which his brother was an officer. His ancestors were in the revolutionary war, and took part in forming our free institutions. He had few opportunities for education, as the schools of that day were few; his studies were confined to the common-school and ordinary branches. Mr. Gabbert has lived successively on the frontiers of Indiana and Illinois, and at five years of age removed with his father's family to the west, and settled in Iowa in the spring of 1835. Here his father had located a claim, onto which he went, and for the first two years had charge of the ferry-boat at Buffalo, owned and run by Captain Clark of the same place. He has followed farming for years, adopting this calling from the first.

In politics, he is a democrat, one of the original old stock, to whose principles and precepts he is an adherent. He has never been a candidate for office, and is not active in political matters. His son, William H. Gabbett, is a promising young member of the bar at Davenport, and is at present clerk of the district and circuit courts of Scott county.

Mr. Gabbert was married on the 28th of December, 1848, to Miss Eliza J. McGarvey, of Holmes county, Ohio.

He is a genial gentleman, observant as he is generous in his social relations, thoroughly meriting the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

HON. THOMAS S. WILSON,

DUBUQUE.

THOMAS STOKELY WILSON was identified with the interests of Iowa before it became a state. While it was a territory he was appointed one of its judges; and there are now living in Dubuque persons who recollect him, with his boyish look, sitting on the bench nearly forty years ago. His history presents points of no inconsiderable interest. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, on the 13th of October, 1813, and was the son of Peter Wilson and Frances Stokely Wilson. He was educated at Jefferson College, Canonsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1832. After studying law two years he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in his native town. In a short time he came west, stopping at first at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, where he had a brother, Captain George Wilson, of the 1st United States Infantry, under command of Colonel, afterward General, Taylor. In the autumn of 1836 he selected Dubuque for his home. Here he has resided for forty years, and has often been the recipient of political honors. It was in 1838, when but twenty-five years of age, that he received from President Van Buren, the appointment of one of the judges of the supreme

court of the territory. In June of the same year he was nominated as a candidate for congress by the northern counties, and was preparing to commence the canvass when the news came of his judicial appointment.

Judge Wilson sat on the supreme bench till 1847, one year after Iowa assumed her sovereignty, when he left that high position to form a law partnership with Platt Smith and his brother, David S. Wilson. Both of these gentlemen are still living in Dubuque, and his brother is judge of the ninth judicial district. In April, 1852, he was elected to the same office which his brother holds at the present time, and by repeated elections he held that office ten years. Judge Wilson was in the Iowa legislature two terms, in 1866 and 1868, and at the former session was offered the complimentary vote of the democratic members for United States senator, but declined the honor. He is now holding the office of city attorney.

Judge Wilson married Miss Anna Hoge, of Steubenville, Ohio, before he left his native state. She died in 1854, and ten years later he married Miss Mary Stokely, a native of Derbyshire, England. He has three children living by his first wife and two by the second.

HON. SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,

IOWA CITY.

SAMUEL JORDAN KIRKWOOD, governor of the State of Iowa, and United States senator-elect, was born in Hartford county, Maryland, on the 20th of December, 1813. His parents were of Scotch-Irish descent and settled in this country previous to the war of the revolution. When ten years old he went to Washington, District of Columbia, to attend a school conducted by his uncle, John McLeod, where he remained four years. He then entered a drug store as a clerk, continuing until after his majority, excepting eighteen months spent in teaching school in York county, Pennsylvania. In 1835 he left Washington, and moving west settled in Richland county, Ohio, and assisted his father and brother in clearing up a farm. In 1841 he began the study of law in the office of Judge Thomas W. Bartley, in Mansfield, Ohio, and in 1843 was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio, at the spring session held at Cincinnati. Soon after his admission to practice he engaged in his chosen profession, in partnership with his former preceptor, Judge Bartley, which copartnership continued for eight years. From 1845 to 1849 he served as prosecuting attorney for his county, discharging the duties acceptably. He served as a member of the constitutional convention which met at Columbus, Ohio, in 1850, which, after a three months' session, adjourned until winter and sat a balance of a six months' term at Cincinnati. This convention framed the present constitution of that state.

In 1851 his associate in the practice of law was elected as one of the judges of the supreme court, and Mr. Kirkwood entered into partnership with Colonel Barnabas Burns, with whom he remained in practice until the spring of 1855, when he removed to Iowa and settled upon a farm near Iowa City. Here he engaged in milling and farming until the breaking out of the war in 1861. In 1856 he was elected to the state senate and served through the last session in Iowa City and in the first in the new capital at Des Moines. At this last session they adopted the system of state banks, the safety of which has been practically proven. In 1859 he was elected governor over the democratic candidate, Hon. A. C. Dodge. This was the last severely contested election of the state, the republican majority being over three thousand. In 1861 he was re-elected governor with a majority of about eighteen thousand. As governor during the darkest days of the rebellion, he performed an important duty, reflecting much credit upon himself and the state. His administration during those trying times was bold, economical and successful. Each quota of troops was so promptly filled that no draft became necessary.

During his gubernatorial term he was nominated by President Lincoln as minister to Denmark. He was unanimously confirmed by the senate, but on being notified declined to accept until the expiration of his term. His privilege to accept the mission was held open until the expiration of his official term; but he finally declined the appointment, his private business requiring his immediate attention.

Relieved from his public position, he returned to his business in Iowa City. Here again he was sought after, and in January, 1866, was appointed to the unexpired term of Mr. Harlan in the United States senate and remained through two sessions.

In 1875 he was again elected governor, and soon after United States senator.

Politically, he was an old democrat, but during the Kansas-Nebraska struggle abandoned the party. He is now in full sympathy with the principles of the republican party, and an active participant in state and national politics.

He was married in 1843 to Miss Jane Clark, a native of Ohio, and sister of Hon. Ezekiel Clark, of Iowa City.

Such is the brief sketch of a prominent self-made man, who by his own ability and energy has raised himself from obscurity to a high and honored position. In every department which in his eventful life he has been called to fill, Governor Kirkwood has been eminently successful, and has left an untarnished record and unspotted reputation.

As a business man, he has been upright, reliable and honorable, and as a public official, attentive and obliging, but inflexible and unswerving in the discharge of duty.

In all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and right. Few men have more devoted friends, and none excel him in fidelity to those who have gained his confidence and won his esteem.

Among the many loyal governors of states who seemed during their country's hour of peril to be providentially and emphatically "the right men in the right places," Samuel J. Kirkwood, governor of Iowa, was conspicuous for earnest patriotism, great executive ability, prudence and burning eloquence.

HON. CHARLES H. LEWIS,

CHEROKEE.

THE present judge of the fourth judicial district, Charles Henry Lewis, was born on the 27th of October, 1839, in Concord, Erie county, New York, his parents being Oren and Betsy Lewis. His mother's family name was Nicholis. His grandfather erected the first frame house in Utica, New York. In 1840 the father of Charles moved with his family to Boone county, Illinois. When the son was four years old he lost his mother; the family was thus broken up. The son spent four years at different places in Wisconsin and Illinois, when his father married again, and gathered his family in a new home at Popple Grove, near Belvidere, Illinois. There they remained until October, 1851, when the whole family removed to Independence, Buchanan county, Iowa, the father of Charles carrying on a chair and furniture factory and raising fruit trees. Three years later the family moved to Quasqueton, farther down the Wapsipinecon valley, in the same county, where Oren Lewis now resides. He is a thoughtful and considerate man, looking well to the education of his son, and taking great pains to see that he was kept at school. In 1859 Charles entered Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and remained there until the second year of the war.

Mr. Lewis studied law at the State University, Iowa City; was admitted to the bar early in 1869, and in May settled in Cherokee, Cherokee county, where he soon built up a lucrative practice.

In the autumn of 1870 Mr. Lewis was elected district-attorney of the fourth judicial district, which embraced twenty-two counties in the extreme northwestern part of Iowa, holding that office four years, and discharging its duties in a very satisfactory manner. So popular had he become in the discharge of the official duties, that during the last year of his incumbency the people, recognizing his personal worth and his especial fitness for the position, elected him judge of the district court for the term of four years: that honorable position he now holds. The district formerly embraced twenty counties, but it has now only nine.

In the autumn of 1862, while pursuing his studies at Mount Vernon, Judge Lewis enlisted as a private in the 27th regiment of Iowa Infantry; at the end of one year he was appointed sergeant-major, and on the 2d of August, 1864, was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment, filling the latter position till the 5th of August, 1865, when the heroic 27th was mustered out of the service. He was with the regiment all the time, and in several

skirmishes and eleven engagements, passing the ordeal without a scar.

Judge Lewis became an Odd-Fellow in 1869. He belongs to the Congregational church. He has always been a republican. On the 31st of March, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma E. Kellogg, of Quasqueton, and they have three children.

HON. ANTHONY W. CARPENTER,

BURLINGTON.

ANTHONY WAYNE CARPENTER, deceased, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of January, 1814, and was eldest son of Anthony and Catherine Carpenter *née* Curran. His ancestors were of German descent, and were early settlers. He was a self-educated man, his early boyhood receiving little chance for improvement. At an early age he learned the jeweler's trade, at Philadelphia, getting a thorough knowledge of all its intricacies, and in 1837 came west and settled at Burlington. His whole stock in trade consisted of his tools and thirty dollars. He commenced the foundation of a fortune in a log building, and was the first watch-maker west of the Mississippi river and north of St. Louis, the pioneer jeweler of the west. By hard labor, courteous treatment to his customers, and with a good knowledge of the demands of the western market, he succeeded in acquiring a competence and gained the esteem and love of his fellow-citizens, who placed him in many positions of trust and honor, which he filled with distinction and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was sheriff of the county two terms; the first term he was the last sheriff to hold office under the territorial government and first on the admittance of the new state. In politics, he was a democrat and an active partisan, and was thoroughly posted in the politics of the day. He was collector of customs for some time, and in 1868 was mayor of the city, and held the position of alderman for many years. In 1860 he was elected delegate at large to the national convention at Baltimore which resulted in the rupture of the party.

He was not a member of any particular religious body, but was an attendant on the Methodist church, of which his wife was a member.

He was married on the 9th of March, 1842, to Miss Sarah Ann McKenny, of Burlington, by whom he had three children, one son and two daughters. The son, E. H. Carpenter, succeeded him in business, which he is pursuing successfully.

In private life he was generous and charitable, devoted to his family and business, a faithful friend and an outspoken opponent. As a public officer, his conduct was always distinguished for its uprightness and unblemished integrity. He died at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he had gone for his health, on the 19th of June, 1869.

HON. JOHN PORTER,

ELDORA.

AMONG the men of northern Iowa who have worn the ermine, probably no one is more modest and unassuming, or left the bench with a purer name, than Judge Porter. He resigned his position, after serving more than seven years, with the reputation of being an impartial judge and a rapid dispatcher of business. Western people step, eat, think and talk rapidly; sometimes they make fortunes in the same way; and they like to see everything, even hanging, done in a hurry. As Judge Porter had remarkable success in clearing the docket, he pleased jurors and everybody else, and could have remained longer on the bench had he not seen fit to hasten his retirement.

John Porter was the son of a miller, William Porter, and was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of April, 1828. His mother was a Langan, and his grandparents, on both sides, came from Ireland. Young Porter gave his summers, until he was eighteen, to milling and farming, and his winters to common-school studies. During the next three years he alternated between teach-

ing and being taught. Arrived at age, he commenced studying law in the office of Tod, Hoffman and Hutchins, Warren, Ohio. At the end of two years he was admitted to the bar, but did not leave the office just mentioned until two years later. With this excellent preparation, in 1854 we find Mr. Porter in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, following his profession. Two years later he became a citizen of Iowa, settling at Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, in November, 1856. There he remained until 1859, when he took up his residence in Eldora, Hardin county, and here he still remains. He is of the firm of Porter and Moir, a firm eminent for success in business, and for its promptness and rectitude in all legal dealings.

In 1858 Mr. Porter was elected judge of the eleventh judicial district, and reëlected in 1862. Resigning a few months before his second term of four years had expired, he resumed the profession so congenial to his taste, and in which he has gained such distinction.

Of late years he has had very little to do with politics, although in sentiment he is antimonopoly. He is strongly in favor of making the national treasury notes the currency of the country. He was a republican until 1870.

Judge Porter is a member of no church, but in sentiment leans toward the Disciples.

On the 26th of April, 1854, he married Miss Mariam Stevens, of Mesopotamia, Trumbull county, Ohio. They have one child.

Judge Porter has been thoroughly enlisted in the railroad and other enterprises, which have built up Eldora and developed the wealth of the county and state, and is as large-hearted as he is energetic and public-spirited. Though quiet in his charities, he is liberal to the poor, and responds promptly to the calls for benevolence in various directions.

HON. WILLIAM F. SAPP,

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

IT may be truly said of the United States that no country in the world is productive of so large a number of men whose native ability and unaided effort have achieved for them positions of the highest distinction. The best men of the great west are of this character. Iowa possesses no small share of this invaluable class of public men. With such ranks the subject of this sketch, William Fletcher Sapp, first saw the light of day on the 20th of November, 1824, at Danville, Knox county, Ohio. His ancestry were of good stock, descending from both French and English blood. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Sapp, was one of the first settlers in what is now the county of Knox, Ohio, and one of the proprietors, and the founder, of the present village of Danville. He was a man of distinction, for a pioneer settlement; was the first county surveyor for Knox county, and justice of the peace upward of thirty years; he held that office at the time of his death, which occurred at an advanced age. He performed military service in the war of 1812, together with his brothers Joseph, George and William. Of such parentage it is not at all wonderful that their son, Mr. John Sapp, father of the present Colonel W. F. Sapp, became a distinguished man in the section of country in which he lived. He was universally beloved for unbounded generosity, humane feelings and charitable acts, and his house was the abode of unlimited hospitality. He was married on the 7th of December, 1820, to Miss Elizabeth Myers, a native of Cumberland, Maryland. His career, however, was short, as he died on the 1st of December, 1835, in early manhood, leaving a wife, two daughters and the subject of this sketch, then in his eleventh year. He was a man remarkable for correct judgment and prophetic forecast. In looking into the future of the western country he predicted, at that early day, that Saint Louis was destined to become a great city, and just previous to his death had disposed of his property with the view of taking up his residence there.

The son, left fatherless at a tender age, has proved worthy of such a sire; inheriting his best traits of character and his thrift, and while yet in the prime of life, arriving at even greater distinction and equal esteem. Like the most of men who have achieved fortune and honor, he had the great advantage of the advice and direction of a true and noble mother, who was a woman noted for superior judgment, great force of character and rare christian virtues; from early womanhood a de-

Yours Truly
W. F. Sapp

voted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, she took great pains throughout her life, both by precept and example, to educate her children in the christian faith. It was mainly through her influence that her son was led to adopt the profession of law. To this end, depending solely upon his own resources, he early availed himself of such educational advantages as came within his reach, acquiring a common-school and academic education.

With a studious turn of mind and industrious habits he advanced so rapidly in his studies as to be enabled, in the spring of 1847, to commence the study of law, by entering the office of the late distinguished secretary of the interior, the Hon. Columbus Delano, and his partner, the Hon. W. R. Sapp, uncle of the subject of this sketch, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio. Having obtained his previous education unaided, help to enable him to pull through his course of law studies came from the old friends of his father, who placed in his hands collections and employed him in cases before justice courts, in the management of which he proved that he possessed the elements of success. He also earned sufficient money during his course of study to defray all his necessary expenses, and to purchase a small law library with which to commence the practice of his profession.

In June, 1850, Colonel Sapp was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced the practice of law in the town where he had studied and where at the time was the most formidable bar in the state. His success was immediate and eminent, obtaining a larger practice than any young lawyer in that section of country.

With true patriotic blood in his veins, and wonderful activity of mind and body, he naturally early drifted into the political arena. His antecedents were all with the whig party of that day; and though a mere youth, he stumped the county in which he lived for the election of Zachary Taylor in 1848, and again for Winfield Scott in 1852. On the formation of the republican party in 1856 he became one of its most active adherents; he stumped his congressional district for John C. Fremont, and has been a warm and active republican since that time to the present. In 1852 he was placed on the ticket of his party for the office of prosecuting attorney for the county, in opposition to General George W. Morgan, and notwithstanding the great strength of his opponent, and a county usually carrying from seven to eight hundred democratic majority, he came within forty-one votes of being elected. Two years later he was again nominated for the same office, and elected over the democratic candidate by more than eight hundred majority. In 1856 he ran as the republican candidate for the same office, and was again elected by several hundred more votes than were cast for J. C. Fremont in the same county.

On the 29th of December, 1856, he was married to Miss Mary Catherine Brown, second daughter of Captain Richard M. Brown, an old and highly respected citizen of Mount Vernon, Ohio, who served with distinction in the war of 1812.

It may be of interest to also state in this connection that the mother of Captain Brown was an own cousin to the mother of Daniel Webster.

Colonel Sapp continued in the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon till the spring of 1860, at which time he removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he opened a law office. In the spring of 1861 he was appointed, by Governor Alvan Saunders, adjutant-general of the territory, which office he held until December, 1862.

In the fall of 1861 he was elected to the legislative council of the territory, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John W. Thayer. He was elected to that office a republican, in the then democratic county of Douglass.

In 1862 the 2d regiment Nebraska Cavalry was organized for the defense of the frontier against the hostile Indians, and Colonel Sapp was tendered and accepted the office of its lieutenant-colonel, in which capacity he was commander of the district of Nebraska during a portion of the summer of 1863, and was in command of the post of Fort Kearney during a portion of the term of his military service.

Having terminated his military career on the mustering out of his regiment, he removed to Council Bluffs, and entered into a law partnership with Judge Samuel Clinton, in the spring of 1864, which connection was continued until the spring of 1869. In the fall of 1866 he was elected a member of the legislature of Iowa for the county of Pottawattamie, and served on the committee of the judiciary of that body, and as chairman of the committee on federal relations. During the session, through his personal exertions, he succeeded in securing the location of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of the state at Council Bluffs.

On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency he was appointed United States district at-

torney for Iowa, which office he administered four years, and received the high compliment from the United States attorney-general of being officially reported by that officer as having conducted the duties of the position several per cent more successfully than any other district attorney in commission at the time.

In 1872 he was a candidate for the nomination before the congressional convention for the eighth congressional district, and was defeated by the Hon. J. W. McDill. Cheerfully acquiescing in the result, he made a thorough canvass of the district in the interest of his successful competitor and the republican cause. In 1876 he was nominated for congress on a vote of seventy-three to thirteen for the Hon. William Hale, and was elected over his democratic and greenback opponent, Hon. Lemuel R. Bolter, by a majority of over four thousand. During the canvass that followed, Colonel Sapp accomplished the feat of making seventy-one speeches in his district, and in the sequel was triumphantly elected.

With the exception of the time he was in the military service of his country, he has devoted his life to the duties of his chosen profession; during which his practice has been remarkably successful and extensive, gaining an eminent position at the bar, which has been the reward of merit and personal popularity. Notwithstanding an intellectually busy life, he has wisely not been unmindful of the main chance, and has acquired by square dealing a handsome property, a portion of which is in the city and vicinity of Council Bluffs.

Mr. Sapp is every way a marked man. His personale is commanding, with marked personal magnetism; his physique is full, tall, erect and handsomely proportioned, full of healthy blood, life and animation, with a demeanor at once courteous, affable and unaffectedly democratic. His standing in society fully comports with the esteem in which he is held by his brethren of the bar, and all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance as well; and his professional competitors and political opponents universally respect him.

His mother having descended from good Maryland stock, the noted magnificent manners of that state crop out in the polished and cultivated characteristics of her eminent son.

Going now to the capital of this great nation as an honored representative of the vast State of Iowa, he has a brilliant career before him. It is just such men of tried integrity, ability and patriotism that the country needs for governing statesmen at this critical period in its history. Upon the unselfish services and sound principles of men in power, like unto the subject of this sketch, the best elements of the country rely for the safety of the republic, feeling that it is in safe hands, so far as they can influence its destiny.

JOHN J. OLSHAUSEN, M. D.,

DAVENPORT.

AMONG the names of Olshausen, prominent physicians and surgeons of the northwest, is enrolled that of Dr. John J. Olshausen. He was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on the 6th of June, 1817, and is the son of Rev. John D. and Julianna Olshausen. His father was one of the most prominent clergymen of the Lutheran church in Germany, and superintendent of all the churches in the duchy of Oldenburg, the highest position a clergyman could attain.

He was an author of much note, writing several works on theology and geography. In the pulpit he was very eloquent, and carried conviction and truth in his sermons. He died in 1823, much beloved and regretted. On the maternal side, his grandfather was a very prominent surgeon.

He received his education at the gymnasium at Schleswig, and later at the University at Königsberg, Prussia, and graduated in the departments of natural science and medicine at Kiel. After leaving the gymnasium he traveled for nearly five years over the continent of South America, part of Europe, and the Mediterranean, as he wished to give all his energies to the development of natural science. Finding it did not pay financially, he returned to Germany and studied medicine at Kiel. After his graduation he visited a number of hospitals and universities, and finally, emigrating to the United States, located at St. Louis in 1847, and commenced the practice of his profession. Here he had a successful practice, but owing to the warmth of the climate, decided to remove to Davenport, Iowa, which

he did in 1854. Here he founded a large and lucrative practice, which he still enjoys.

His travels and researches, which were extensive, will some day appear to the public, as he intends in time to publish them.

He was married on the 10th of December, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Shepman, a native of Hanover.

He is very liberal in his religious views and opinions.

In politics, he is a liberal republican, though never taking an active part in political matters. He was a director of the public schools in Davenport for fifteen years.

In his medical relations, he has built up his own reputation by his skill and energy, and has acquired an extensive practice. He is a genial gentleman, a quick observer, and as prompt in his business as he is generous in his social relations, and thoroughly merits the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

CHAUNCEY LAMB,

CLINTON.

CHAUNCEY LAMB, capitalist and lumber merchant, was born at Ticonderoga, Essex county, New York, on the 4th of January, 1816. He is the son of Alpheus and Sophia Bailey Lamb, whose ancestors were among the first settlers of the State of Connecticut.

His grandparents on both sides are of good old Saxon stock, having early emigrated to this country from England. His father participated in the war of 1812; and the inherited patriotism of the son was not weakened by having his birth near the spot where Ethan Allen, in revolutionary times, demanded the surrender of the fort in the name of the "Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

His early education was such as could be obtained at the common schools of that period. His parentage, although worthy and respected, belonged to that numerous class whose worldly means were very limited. The undeveloped resources of the country immediately subsequent to the war of 1812 left many families destitute, and the heroes of "many a well-fought battle-field" found it quite difficult to keep the "wolf" from the door of their humble dwelling.

At the age of fourteen years he began not only to earn his own living, but contributed liberally to the support of his father's family. At the age of nineteen years he made, with his father, a profitable investment in the purchase of a lumber lot, devoting the proceeds arising from this property to the necessities of the parental home. He continued as a laborer in lumbering and farming, in various capacities, until the age of twenty-two, when he left home.

Having determined from observation that mechanics enjoy many advantages over other classes of the laboring community, he resolved to learn a trade. An old friend advised him to learn the carpenter trade, which he did, but soon exchanged it for that of a wagon-maker. In this vocation his peculiar mechanical tastes and his wonderful inventive and constructive talents enabled him to make and finish completely an entire wagon during the first week of his apprenticeship.

In six months he relinquished this occupation and embarked as a contractor in building saw and grist mills, and continued in this business till 1843. During the latter year he and his father's family came west and located in Carroll county, Illinois. In this locality he continued, improving and cultivating the farm until 1850.

In 1847 he invented and built the self-reaper known as the Manning machine. Having, however, been anticipated in his invention, he was compelled, to avoid litigation, to forego the benefits resulting from his own genius.

In 1850 he engaged in the lumber business in the State of New York, and continued in it until 1856. He then returned to Iowa, and during the following winter, with very limited means, built a saw-mill and run it during the three subsequent years, when it was destroyed by fire, leaving him at the time penniless. The disaster may have been a blessing in disguise, as it brought forth the latent strength and capacity of his nature. The same year (1869) he rebuilt his mill with renewed hope and energy; but the failure of his partner, early in 1860, involved him again in temporary difficulty. In due time, however, his indomitable energy and perseverance extricated him from embarrassment, and enabled him fully to discharge his obligations and completely re-

establish his business, and to some extent repair his broken fortune.

In 1865 he enlarged his business in the same locality. He built a mill of several times the capacity of the former, and continued to enlarge and extend his mill enterprises till 1868, when he bought the entire property known as the "Lamb and Byng mill," in the vicinity of Clinton, Iowa, one and one-quarter miles distant from his other works, and one of the largest and finest in this section or state.

The capacity of the above mill is over two hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber, one hundred thousand feet of shingles, and fifty thousand feet of lath. The planing mill is likewise of immense capacity. The entire business has increased to upward of fifty million feet of lumber annually manufactured.

In summer he employs in his mills about one thousand men, exclusive of a large number engaged at labor in his lumber regions in other localities.

Mr. Lamb's wonderful intuitive knowledge of mechanics has enabled him to successfully introduce many valuable improvements in saw-mill machinery. He was the first to introduce and put into practical operation in the State of Iowa the gang-mills, he having made the application of a gang of saws in his own establishment in 1859, being the only one below Stillwater, Minnesota, on the river.

In his steamboat enterprises he has been equally successful, having built and launched several for river traffic.

In all his undertakings he has manifested public spirit, and has contributed materially to the improvements of the city and county in which he resides.

His talent for invention seems to have exhibited itself in every step of his business career. Whenever he observed a defect in any mechanical construction, his mind involuntarily would suggest some improvement, and he could not rest until the hand had put in tangible form the idea mentally conceived and entertained. Many of these valuable inventions, after having been patented and applied to use in his own establishment, he has generously bestowed on some deserving individual for his exclusive benefit. His benevolence and generosity are proverbial. Having himself experienced the vicissitudes of life, his sympathies are not withheld from the unfortunate, nor his charities from the children of poverty. His success in life is attributed to his being as true to all as it is possible to be,—never making a promise that he cannot perform, and always keeping his word if once given.

As a developer of the resources of the west, great credit must be awarded to him. It is through the agency of men of his nature and energy that the material interests of our county are forwarded and expanded.

At this time he is largely interested in the First National Bank, of Clinton, Iowa, being one of its heaviest stockholders and principal directors.

In politics, he is a decided republican, though not a partisan. In religious sentiment, he may be regarded as orthodox. He is neither a skeptic nor sectarian. He believes all religion relates to life, and that the life of religion is to do good.

He was married in 1839 to Jane Bevier. They have four children now living, and one died at the age of thirteen years. In the family burying-ground, in York, Carroll county, Illinois, are interred thirty-one of his immediate relatives.

Mr. Lamb is now in the maturity of life, full of vim and activity. The unswerving integrity which marks all his transactions, and the kindliness of his manners to the numerous employés in his various enterprises, render him at once respected and loved throughout a wide circle of acquaintances.

HON. JOHN J. SMITH,

VAN METER.

THE biography of Hon. John Julian Smith, presents one of the many examples found in the United States of rapid personal progress from a humble beginning to a substantial and honored position. Mr. Smith was born at Akron, Ohio, on the 15th of August, 1846. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Glendower. She was born in Ireland, but moved to England at an early day. His father, Bernard N. Smith, was a native of England. Married Miss Glendower in 1841, and embarked for America the same year, where he settled in Ohio. He served in the Mexican war, and died soon after his return home.

John's advantages of education were very lim-

ited. He attended the common schools of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, but fourteen months. Being left an orphan at the age of seven, he was taken to the orphan asylum at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained two years, and was then adopted by Thomas Burnard, a farmer, who was killed by the falling of a load of wood the following year. Thus thrown on his own resources, from that time till the age of fifteen he worked among farmers for his board and clothes. He moved to Iowa on the 9th of August, 1861, and settled in Muscatine. Went to Clayton county in 1866, and from there to Madison county in 1867, where he now lives.

In religion, Mr. Smith was raised a Catholic; when he was fifteen he became a Universalist, and at the age of twenty a Methodist, and is a member of that denomination at the present time. Mr. Smith has always been a staunch republican; cast his first vote at eighteen for Lincoln and Johnson; was in active service during all of the late civil war; enlisted in 1861 in company H, 11th Iowa Infantry; reënlisted on the 7th of December, 1863, and served till the close of the war. Among some of the engagements he participated in were the following well known battles: Shiloh, April, 1862; Medan Station, August, 1862; Corinth, Mississippi, on the 4th of October, 1862; Jackson, Mississippi, and at the siege of Vicksburg; was one hundred and one days without being out of danger; wounded at Atlanta, Georgia, on the 7th of August, 1864; was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and participated in their last engagement, at Bentonville, North Carolina. He was discharged on the 2d of July, 1865, and returned immediately to his home in Muscatine, Iowa. Mr. Smith has acquired an ample competence and is a public-spirited citizen, active in all progress, enterprising and much esteemed; an advocate of woman's suffrage, he believes that a woman should receive the same compensation as a man, where the labor to be performed is equal. Mr. Smith now holds the honored position as representative of Madison county, Iowa. Was married to Mary A. McLaughlin, on the 21st of November, 1866, and has two children: Cora Minnie was born on the 29th of August, 1867, and Estela Maud on the 11th of June, 1875.

HON. DAVID SECOR,

DES MOINES.

DAVID SECOR, a native of Putnam county, New York, was born on the 6th of January, 1836, the son of Alson Secor and Sarah Caroline *née* Knapp. His paternal grandparents were Gidney and Catherine (Strang) Secor. His father's family is descended from the French Huguenots, and was first represented in this country by Ambrose Secor, who more than two hundred years ago emigrated from France, prompted by a love of religious liberty, and settled at New Rochelle, New York. Various members of the family served as officers during the revolutionary war. His maternal grandparents, David and Abigail (Lee) Knapp, were of English origin, and settled in this country prior to the revolution. David Knapp, an uncle of our subject, served in the war of 1812.

Prior to his twelfth year David attended the district school, but afterward was employed on his father's farm, there being eleven children in his family, and his father being a man of limited means.

In May, 1856, being then twenty years of age, he left home and, removing to Iowa, settled at Western College, in Lynn county. Learning the masons' trade there, he worked at it during the summers, and for three years he spent his winters in the college at that place.

Going to Mason City, Iowa, in the spring of 1859, he had one dollar in his pocket upon his arrival, and remained one year teaching and working at his trade. In the spring of 1860 he settled at Forest City, in Winnebago county, and during that and the following year worked at his trade.

In 1861 he was elected county treasurer, and while holding that position purchased a farm adjoining the town, which he began to cultivate.

In October, 1864, he enlisted as a private in company C, 2d regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, for the purpose of recruiting the regiment whose term of enlistment had expired. This company participated in Sherman's march to the sea, during which march he was taken ill and transferred to New York and thence to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was mustered out of the service in May, 1865.

Returning to his home, he engaged in farming,

books were used, and there were almost as many kinds of spelling books, readers, etc., as he had pupils. Under the circumstances, he did the best he could, and has never abandoned the belief that the children in that log school-house made some progress up "the hill of science."

Mr. Miller acted as deputy surveyor of Black Hawk county in the summer of 1855, and in the following autumn was elected surveyor for the term of two years, he meantime operating more or less in real estate. This, for twenty years, has been his principal business, until he has become quite as much of a real-estate owner as real-estate dealer. He is among the wealthiest men in Waterloo, and as an honorable business man, has been eminently successful. He has not been wholly absorbed in his own matters, but has looked after the interests of the city of his adoption, lending his full share of energy in building it up. He aided largely in securing the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota railroad.

Mr. Miller belongs to no church, but is a Methodist in sentiment.

He has always been a republican.

On the 14th of June, 1858, he married Miss Chloe Severance, of Waterloo. They have had seven children, and six are living.

Where the few log cabins stood twenty-three years ago, on the west side of the river, three thousand people are living to-day, largely in elegant frame and brick houses, Mr. Miller's residence being on one of the finest sites and among the best; while on the east side of the river are as many more people, engaged in the multiplied industries of life, and like Mr. Miller, pleased to have a home in so pleasant a city.

HON. JACOB W. STEWART,

DAVENPORT.

JACOB W. STEWART was born in Danbury, Connecticut, on the 21st of June, 1828. His parents were Simeon M. and Susan Stewart. His father was a man of moderate means, and gave him the advantage of a good education, intending that he should study medicine, but a longing for the study of law had grown upon the son, and from early youth he had resolved to make it his profession. After closing his studies in the common schools he pursued a collegiate course at Dennison University, Granville, Ohio, a school of much celebrity at that time. After receiving his diploma he began to read law in the office of Hon. Edward Wells, a prominent lawyer of Peekskill, New York, and was admitted to the bar. After some time spent in looking around he decided to remove to the west, and accordingly, in the fall of 1852, with a few dollars in his pocket, he settled in Iowa. He stopped the first winter in Burlington, and engaged in teaching school at that place, and in the following spring moved to Davenport and opened an office. The practice of a young lawyer for the first few years is not very lucrative, and he found it necessary to engage in various kinds of work. He taught school one winter, and acted as clerk on a steamboat part of one season, but kept his office open and did what business came to him. Thus he gained a foothold, and in 1856 was elected prosecuting attorney, an office which he held for four years. In 1866 he was appointed, by President Johnson, internal revenue collector of the second congressional district, holding the office but one year. In 1874 he was elected mayor of the city for a term of one year.

Mr. Stewart is in no way a politician, and has never held an office when he could avoid it, and takes just pride and an active interest in the welfare of his adopted city and state. He is liberal in his political views, although a republican till 1865.

In Masonry, he has taken every degree to be had in this country, and is an earnest worker in the order.

He was reared a Baptist, but is now a member of no church; he believes in the fundamental doctrines of the christian religion, and adheres to the golden rule as his guide.

He was married on the 15th of January, 1856, to Miss Fannie A. Ferguson, of Danbury, Connecticut. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

Much of his success may be attributed to his industry and honorable dealing with his clients. Mr. Stewart is somewhat above medium height, of good physical appearance, suggestive of good health and habits. He has an elegant residence about

J. W. Stewart

three miles from the city, surrounded by handsome grounds, and where, free from the dust and din of the city, he rests from the toils of the day. Mr. Stewart is emphatically a self-made man. Beginning life in a new country, without friends and in straitened circumstances, he has by his own unaided industry and perseverance gained a competence, and the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

WESLEY JONES,

BURLINGTON.

WESLEY JONES, prominent merchant, Burlington, Iowa, was born in Springfield, Ohio, on the 11th of February, 1841, and is the son of Wesley Jones, senior, and Mary Margaret Jones, who were early settlers of the state, his father locating at Burlington in 1838. Soon after the birth of Wesley the family removed to Burlington, where he attended the common schools for a short time, but the death of his father leaving him dependent upon his own exertions for a living, he accepted the first position that offered, which was that of carrier for the "Hawkeye" newspaper, in which office he learned the printer's trade, and remained two years. He then secured a situation as clerk in the dry-goods house of W. H. Postlewait, in whose employ he spent seven years, and remained with his successors, Garrett, Rhodes and Co., until they quit business. Shortly after this he went west and engaged in a series of speculations, which, though at times perilous and in which he labored under great disadvantages, were very successful, and he again returned to Burlington.

In 1866 the book-store of J. L. Corse, deceased, being offered for sale, he purchased it. It was then doing a business of eighteen or twenty thousand dollars per annum. He took hold of it a green hand knowing nothing at all of the business, but investing the same energy and will which had proved so successful in the mountains of Montana, and with an eye to the growing demands of the country, and a determination to succeed, has built up the establishment to what it is now, the leading house in its line in the northwest, and doing a business of three hundred thousand dollars per annum. He is undoubtedly the proprietor of the largest book and paper store owned and controlled by any one man in the United States, and is vice-president of the American Book Trade Association of the United States, erected July, 1875, at a convention held at Niagara Falls. His success has been attained by his indomitable energy and close attention to business. He is in the fullest sense of the term a self-made man: commencing in early life without a penny, he has raised himself by his own unaided ability, industry and perseverance.

He was brought up in the Episcopal church, and is still and attendant of that form of worship.

In politics, he is a liberal democrat, but is in no sense of the word a politician.

Though still young, he has by his superb business qualifications attained the respect and confidence of the trade, and is a most exemplary citizen.

HON. GEORGE R. MILLER,

MASON CITY.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of January, 1831, his parents being Abram Miller and Nancy Ross Miller. His paternal grandfather was a Baptist minister for thirty-five years, and his father, a hale old man, is living in Mason City. His maternal grandfather was a son of Sir William Ross, of Ireland.

Young George had a strong thirst for knowledge, and when twelve years of age used to attend a select school, five miles from home, walking ten miles daily.

When he was fourteen his parents moved to Virginia, and after working one year with his father on a farm the son was apprenticed to the tailor's trade, serving his full time of three years. While working on the bench he was accustomed to study, more or less, giving all his leisure to text-books, fitting him-

self for a teacher while learning his trade. He went directly to teaching, devoting eight years steadily to this, in Erie county, Pennsylvania, and in the southern part of that state.

Mr. Miller moved to Rossville, Allamakee county, Iowa, in 1856, being one of the early settlers in that place. Rossville was named after an uncle of his. At twenty-six years of age he commenced studying law at Rossville, and was admitted to the bar at Lansing, Allamakee county, in 1859. He practiced in that county until 1868, when he moved to Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, connecting real estate with his legal business. For six years he was in partnership with Hon. I. W. Card. The firm is now Miller and Cliggitt, and has a high standing in the county.

In 1861 Mr. Miller received a recruiting commission from Adjutant-General Baker, with the title of lieutenant, and that year recruited a portion of the 1st Iowa Cavalry and the 5th and 12th Iowa Infantry. The next year he recruited a company for the 27th regiment of Infantry, and went into the army as captain of the same. He served until June, 1863, when his health failed and he was discharged.

Mr. Miller represented Allamakee county in the twelfth general assembly, 1868, being in the lower house. He was one of the hard-working members.

He is a Master Mason, and has been a member of the fraternity twenty years.

He has been connected with the Baptist church since he was eighteen years old.

He was a Douglas democrat, and now calls himself a liberal democrat. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention in 1876.

In June, 1853, he married Miss Mary E. Burchinal, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. They have five children, all born in Iowa.

Mr. Miller had quite a struggle to get his education, having no assistance except his own diligence, perseverance and good health. He has been identified with many important enterprises in northern Iowa. He is one of the foremost men in Cerro Gordo county in agricultural matters, and has been president of the county agricultural society for the last four years. He is one of the leaders in whatever is calculated to promote the best interests of society.

COLONEL JED LAKE,

INDEPENDENCE.

THE subject of this sketch, a son of Jedediah Lake, a farmer, and of Patience Church Lake, was born in Lapeer, then a part of Virgil, New York, on the 18th of November, 1830. His grandfather, Henry Lake, served four years in the revolutionary war. Jedediah Lake died when his son was only three years old, and the latter remained with his mother on the farm until he was seventeen. He enjoyed the usual educational advantages of farmers' sons to be had in a district school. After that age, for four or five years, he attended Cortland Academy in the summers and taught school in the winters. He paid some attention to classics, but the English branches, and particularly mathemathics, engaged most of his attention.

The years 1853 and 1854 were spent in traveling in the middle and southern states, partly to acquaint himself with the manners and customs of the people and the resources of the country, and partly to find a location in which to settle.

He came to the west in September, 1855, and being delighted with the valley of the Wapsipinecon, resolved to settle at Independence, Buchanan county, which he did the next month. He ran a saw-mill and cultivated a farm until the financial crisis of 1857, when he found himself, like many of his neighbors, ruined by its effects.

Prior to this date he had read a few law books, and now resolved to devote himself to the legal profession. He entered the office of C. H. Lathrop, Esq., in the autumn of 1857, and studied about one year, when he was admitted to the Buchanan county bar. Here he has practiced ever since, except when in the army, having a very remunerative business and standing high in the profession.

In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in company C, 27th Iowa Infantry. When the company was organized he was elected first-lieutenant, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel by the governor before the regiment was mustered into the service. In 1864, when Colonel Gilbert, commander of this regiment, was promoted to brigadier-general, Lieut.-Colonel Lake was commissioned colonel. He served three years, at the end of which time the war had

closed. The 27th was at the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas, under General Steele; in the Red river expedition, under General Banks; at the battle of Nashville, Tennessee; at the capture of Mobile, Alabama, and several other engagements, but Colonel Lake never received a wound.

In 1861 he was elected a member of the lower house of the general assembly, and enlisted in the army while serving in the extra session. Just before enlisting he was appointed a collector of internal revenue for the third congressional district, but he declined to act, preferring to serve his country in the field.

When the new law of Iowa, reducing the number of supervisors to three, went into effect, he was elected one of the members of the board and served two years. He is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Independence, and of the Mill Company, a heavy local organization, owning the largest flouring mill in the state.

Colonel Lake is a member of no church, and has no religious preferences.

He has always been a republican.

On the 2d of January, 1861, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Meyer, of Buchanan county, and by her has had three children, two of whom are living.

GEORGE S. SHAW,

DAVENPORT.

GEORGE S. SHAW, one of the most wealthy, enterprising and useful citizens of Davenport, and the proprietor of a large portion of East Davenport, was born in Chelsea, Vermont, on the 14th of April, 1824. His parents were Elijah and Elizabeth (Ainsworth) Shaw, of Scotch descent (the original ancestor having migrated to New England some three generations previously), perpetuating and exemplifying in an eminent degree the characteristics of that race; hardy, patient, persistent, industrious and frugal. The father owned a farm in the "Green Mountain State" consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of a steep hill-side, so closely covered with small rocks and underlaid with larger ones, that it resembled more a macadamized highway than a farm of arable land. The earliest recollections of our subject are fraught with the drudgery and hardship of removing those flinty impediments to the plowshare, and the productiveness of the soil. The only opportunities for education which he enjoyed were three months in each winter, when the ground was so frozen and coated with snow that field-work was impossible. At the early age of ten years he launched out in support of himself, and for two years worked for his board and clothing, going to school three months each year. The following three years he worked as a day laborer or farm-hand. At fifteen he was indentured as an apprentice to learn the house carpenter and millwright business, to which he served four years, and was considered an expert and ingenious mechanic, while his health and general constitution had become robust and established by the physical exercise incident to his pupilage. On completing his apprenticeship he left his native town of Chelsea, Vermont, and moved to Boston, Massachusetts, and lacking means he was compelled to make the entire journey of one hundred and fifty-five miles on foot. There for two years he worked steadily at the bench as a journeyman, and saved a small sum of money. At the age of twenty-one years, having attained a reputation for mechanical skill and integrity, he commenced to take contracts for the erecting of houses and other structures, with general success, and was daily adding to his little hoard. At the end of four years he moved to Chelsea, Massachusetts, a suburb of Boston, bringing with him what at that date was regarded as a considerable "pile," and settled in a suburb of the town which was then called Winthrop. Here he invested his savings in adjacent lands, which he subdivided into lots, streets, etc., and commenced the building of houses, which he sold or rented as fast as completed, and in a short time he had built nearly half the town, and was considered the most distinguished benefactor of the neighborhood. He was accordingly honored successively with all the offices of the corporation from school trustee upward. In 1857 he moved to Chelsea, Massachusetts, where for nine years he continued the business of contractor and builder. He was especially distinguished as a church builder, as his conscientious and honorable dealings especially commended him to that class of employers; and during this last-named period not less than thirteen

beautiful ecclesiastical edifices were erected by him. Here, also, as in his former home, he was honored with all the civil distinctions his fellow-citizens could confer. But his unremitting toil, coupled with the treacherous character of the climate, had been for several years making serious inroads upon his hitherto robust constitution, and his physicians gravely advised him to seek a more genial climate somewhere in the west. He accordingly, in 1865, moved to Davenport, Iowa, where in two years his health was fully restored. His old habits followed him to the west, and he was soon the owner of some of the most picturesque and desirable declivities bordering on the river, and overlooking the "Island,"—the center of gravitation for that region—upon which he commenced building houses and laying out additions, which were originally known as "Shaw's first, second and third additions to the city of Davenport," but now denominated "East Davenport," the most beautiful and desirable portion of the city.

In 1875, in partnership with William Renwick and E. S. Crossett, Esqs., he engaged in the steam sawmill business, and has since been extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber with a success not inferior to that which attended all his former enterprises. This establishment employs over one hundred men and a large number of teams the year round, while its oversight and management constitute the chief occupation of our subject.

In 1868 he was elected a member of the city council of Davenport, in which capacity he served his fellow-citizens with zeal and marked ability for six years, some of the wisest and most important measures of city government and improvement owing their existence to his consummate judgment and energy. One of the strongest traits of his character is his decision, which, accompanied, as it always has been, with perseverance, naturally resulted in his eminent success. He is a man of remarkable prescience, a rare judge of human nature, but withal strictly conscientious and scrupulously upright. He is an unflinching friend and an uncompromising opponent; with him there is no neutral or equivocal ground. He is a public-spirited and generous citizen; liberal with his wealth in responding to the calls of benevolence and charity, whether public or private, and a friend to the poor. Such an example as that of George S. Shaw, without education or influence, by his own unaided energy and industry, rising from poverty and obscurity to affluence and distinction, cannot fail to be an encouraging inspiration to many a youth struggling with difficulties, and often tempted to give up in despair.

On the 26th of April, 1846, he married Miss Mary Ross, daughter of Willis Ross, of Bakersfield, Vermont, a most estimable lady, who in the early days of their pilgrimage bore with cheerfulness her due proportion of the burden of life, and in later years shares his affluence with unaffected modesty and meekness. They have five children: George T., Edward A., Willis R., Lizzie C. and Hattie M.

In politics, Mr. Shaw has always been an ardent republican, while in religion he follows in the line of the Pilgrim Fathers.

HON. WILLIAM B. LEACH,

CEDAR RAPIDS.

AMONG the many New England men who have strayed from home and crossed the Mississippi to carve their way to "fortune and to fame," is William Benton Leach, son of James and Tryphenia Benton Leach. He was born at Lisbon, New Hampshire, on the 4th of July, 1832. His grandfather fought in the great and successful struggle for American independence. William's father and mother died in his infancy. He lived with an aunt until he was nine years old, and was then sent to Barre, Vermont, to live with Hon. Josiah Wood, under whose guardianship he remained until of age.

Young Leach attended school at different Vermont academies, and entered the University of Vermont in 1853, but left in the sophomore year. He spent two years on the preliminary surveys of a road between Hoboken, New Jersey, and Pittston, Pennsylvania.

In 1857 Mr. Leach went to Faribault, Minnesota, and studied law in the office of Bachelder and Buckham; was admitted to the bar the next year, and practiced there and at Hastings until the breaking out of the rebellion.

In 1865 he removed to Cedar Rapids, and carried on the milling business until 1870. The next year

he resumed the practice of law, adding to it the business of insurance.

On the 29th of April, 1861, Mr. Leach was commissioned adjutant of the 1st regiment Minnesota Infantry. Shortly after he was commissioned adjutant-general of volunteers by President Lincoln, and served three years. Among the battles in which he participated were the first Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, siege of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Nelson's Farm, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. Strange to say, though usually in the hottest of the conflict, he was never wounded. Many fell at different times by his side, and he had numerous narrow escapes in the "imminent deadly breach." Mr. Leach came out of the army at the end of his three years' service with the rank of captain; an honor well merited for his coolness and bravery. He was one of the first men in Minnesota to enlist.

In the autumn of 1867 Captain Leach was elected to the lower house of the general assembly of Iowa, and served one term. He was an active member on several committees. At the close of the session Governor Merrill placed him upon his staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Colonel Leach was a democrat until 1861; since then he has voted with the republican party.

He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order.

In religion, his connection is with the Episcopal church.

On the 19th of June, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Hammond, of Hastings, Minnesota; she has had four children, three now living.

Colonel Leach was mayor of Cedar Rapids in 1869, and made an efficient head of the municipality. He is a man of cultivation, is much interested in educational matters, and for the last four years has been president of the local school board.

It is to such active and efficient men as Colonel Leach, and a few others in Cedar Rapids, that the city owes its excellent system of public instruction.

JOHN S. SCHRAMM,

BURLINGTON.

JOHN SIEGMUND SCHRAMM was born in Plech, Bavaria, Germany, on the 31st of March, 1818. His parents were John Christopher and Anna Margaretta (Kessling) Schramm.

John S. received his early education in the public schools at Plech, and at thirteen went to Culmbach and served five years in a mercantile house, at the same time taking lessons in Latin and French.

In boyhood he was very fond of music, flowers, and innocent fun, which he still enjoys. In later years astronomy has become his favorite study.

His father served his military term (seven years) under Frederick the Great, and was engaged in the great battles of Sena and Austerlitz, and others of less importance; after which he returned home and engaged in the mercantile business.

Having received more than a common education, he was elected to various offices of trust and importance. He was a well read man and had the finest library within many miles of Plech.

After the seven years' war a part of the country formerly belonging to Prussia was allotted to Bavaria, and his father, not feeling friendly toward the licentious king, Ludwig I, resolved to leave Bavaria and emigrate to America. Being well read in the history of this country and sighing for the freedom of its institutions, he resolved in 1837 to come. This had to be done with prudence, for, being a man of much influence, the government sought every means to frustrate his design, more particularly because he was the first one within hundreds of miles applying for the privilege. His children were scattered over the country engaged in various pursuits, but letters gathered them once more at home, and nothing was left undone to make him change his intentions, but of no use; and in September, 1837, after a tedious and stormy voyage of eleven weeks, they arrived in New York, and after remaining a few days started for Missouri, but on account of sickness they were obliged to stop at Circleville. John's knowledge of the English language being meager, he found it difficult to procure a situation, but at last found employment in a printing office at four dollars a month. This he accepted for two reasons: to earn something, and more especially to gain a more rapid knowledge of the English language. He remained here five years, receiving journeyman's wages the third year.

In the summer of 1842 he was influenced by a friend to come to Burlington, thinking he could do well here. He arrived in the month of August, 1842, with forty dollars in his pocket. He engaged at once in the "Gazette" office, and commenced work the next day. Here he remained but a short time, as the paper changed hands and his services were not needed; and gathering his savings he started for St. Louis, where he purchased a small stock of groceries.

In his business affairs he has always been careful, making calculations under the most adverse circumstances to meet his obligations.

While in the grocery business he also manufactured vinegar, always finding a market for his overstock. He also taught music about three evenings in the week, and established the first brass band in Burlington.

He was married on the 15th of March, 1843, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Jonathan Morgan, one of the first settlers. The year 1850, when the cholera swept over the land, it took his wife and one child, and also his mother. His father died in 1849.

He remarried on the 24th of March, 1852, to Miss Amelia P., daughter of Silas Williams, Esq. In 1854 he formed a partnership with his brother in the dry-goods trade, which was dissolved in about five years on account of the poor health of his brother, whose interest he purchased, and has continued the business till the present time.

His success may be attributed to his early home influence, it having been the constant aim of his parents to inculcate into their children the principles of doing right. They were members of the Lutheran church and brought up their children in the same faith.

He has been a member of the different orders of Masonry for many years, and has been a master-mason for thirty-two years. He has never sought political offices, voting always in his opinion for the best man, regardless of party.

He is much interested in the public schools, and spends much of his time in their benefit; and it is his firm conviction that the future prosperity and security of this nation rests upon a proper, universal system of free schools.

JUNIUS W. SHANNON,

ELKADER.

THE boys who have the hardest row to hoe, often, if not usually, make the best men. Their early struggles have a tendency to develop their self-reliance and other manly traits. Junius W. Shannon is not an exception to this rule.

He lost his father in infancy, and his mother, a delicate, yet resolute woman, became a widow before she had been married two years, and was left with no means of support for herself and child, except her own weak, yet willing and diligent hands. She had a difficult task, but lived through it, reared her son, and is now the recipient of that son's gratefully rendered hospitalities.

Junius W. Shannon was the son of Robert Emmett and Nancy Daniels Shannon, and was born in Will county, Illinois, on the 19th of February, 1835. His father was of Irish and the mother of French-Irish descent.

Robert E. Shannon was a brilliant young lawyer whom a malarious fever carried off about three years after settling in Illinois.

Until seventeen years of age Junius spent his time largely on a farm, with a few months' schooling each year. When a little older he attended a select school six months at Sterling, Illinois. At nineteen he went into the office of the "Sterling Times," beginning at the bottom as printer's devil, and in nine months had editorial charge of the paper. He never completed a regular apprenticeship at the printer's trade, but picked up the whole art in a few years, and can make a good roller, put up a neat job, or set up an editorial without putting it on paper. He edited papers at Sterling and Morrison, Whiteside county, until November, 1858, when he removed to Fayette county, Iowa, spending a year or more on a farm.

In 1860 he established the "North Iowa Observer," at Fayette, meeting with good success.

Seven years later, in connection with C. H. Talmadge, he started the "West Union Gazette," another success. The paper is now conducted by Mr. Talmadge, and is the leading journal in Fayette county.

In 1871 Mr. Shannon took charge of the "Iowa

State Reporter," at Waterloo, and the next spring when the "Cedar Rapids Daily Republican" was started, he became its chief editorial writer, and remained in that position until he purchased the "Clayton County Journal," Elkader, in August, 1872. This, the oldest paper in the county, he still conducts with marked ability. In February, 1873, he was appointed postmaster, and the oversight of this office in addition to his editorial and other cares, make him a busy man.

He has held several minor offices in different counties, but craves none more than a printing office. There he is at home.

When about seventeen, to please his mother, he began to read law with Hon. Miles S. Henry, of Sterling; read two years, afterward, with Judge McGlatherly, of West Union, finished the course and was admitted to the bar of Fayette county, but having no taste for the profession he never practiced.

Mr. Shannon is a member of the Episcopal church, holding his connection at West Union.

In boyhood he was an abolitionist, and since he was old enough to vote he has acted with the republican party.

On the 12th of February, 1859, Mr. Shannon married Miss Laura Spencer, daughter of Ralph H. Spencer, of Fayette county. Mrs. Shannon has had four children, three of them still living. The two eldest children, boys, are growing up in the printing office with their father's industrious habits.

JOSEPH C. STONE, M.D.,

BURLINGTON.

JOSEPH C. STONE, a prominent physician of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Westport, Essex county, New York, on the 30th of July, 1829. His parents were Henry and Abigail Stone, who were natives of New England. His father was a farmer, and served in the war of 1812, participating in the battle of Plattsburg. His mother, who was highly educated, having enjoyed academic privileges, in the absence of any other opportunity was enabled to give her family a knowledge of the rudiments of learning. Thus Joseph grew up to manhood with only such advantages as were to be found at a family fireside forty years ago. In 1844 the family moved to the west, and settled in Le Claire, Scott county, Iowa, and for six years he worked upon the farm; but owing to failing health and a desire to know more of mankind, he left his home and went out into the world. Determining he would make medicine his profession, he went to Illinois College, where he remained a year, preparatory to entering upon his professional studies. He studied medicine under the direction of the eminent Professor Charles A. Pope, of St. Louis, and graduated with high honor at the medical department of the St. Louis University (Pope's College) in 1853–4. After graduation he returned to Iowa and entered at once upon a good practice, and gained an enviable reputation as an accomplished surgeon. When the Russia-Allied war came, Dr. Pope, knowing the ambition of the young surgeon to visit Europe, kindly used his influence and secured a commission in the Russian service, which was accepted, and for over a year he was engaged in foreign service. At the close of the war he returned to Iowa, and engaged in private practice at Iowa City.

In politics, he has always been an ardent republican, though never taking an active part in questions of governmental policy until the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Dred Scott decision. From that time to the present he has been known as an earnest advocate of the representation principle, and in speeches often declared "that an absolutely wise and honest administration of public affairs was the only safety of the republic."

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he closed his office and was one of the first to offer his services to his country, and enlisted in the ranks of the army. He was soon made adjutant of his regiment, the 1st Iowa Cavalry, and in a few weeks was appointed captain and assistant adjutant-general, and from time to time was promoted to the offices of major and lieutenant-colonel, entirely without solicitation on his part. While in the army he had the reputation of being an officer of good executive ability and solid integrity, having the respect and confidence of his superior officers and the love of the men in a high degree; and when the war was over, and he about to return home, General Canby indorsed on his final order: "Few officers return from the service of their country with the conscious-

ness that their every act has been approved, and that through their watchful care millions of dollars have been saved to the government. That consciousness you carry with you to your home, and with it the respect and love of your commanding officer and friend." At the close of the war he settled at Burlington and engaged in the practice of his profession. He has the confidence of the medical men to a high degree. Not only at home is he well known and highly respected, but also throughout the state.

He is a man of quick perception, clear judgment and a high sense of honor. Positive in his character, he makes but little allowance for the men of policy, and is slow to forgive political offenses. The men who have degraded their high offices by thievery and dishonesty find no excuse in his mind, and he has for them only words of condemnation. By his bitter denunciation of demagogues and thieving officials he has made some enemies. This he does not regard, but sticks by his convictions and continues his work, trusting that time and the better nature and judgment of men will correct the errors that disturb the harmony of our social system and degrade and disgrace the public service.

He married in 1862 Miss Ellen L. Lutz, of Ohio, and has one daughter, an only child.

Dr. Stone has gained much prominence in his profession, and now stands among the first medical practitioners in the state. Appreciated and beloved by a host of friends, his future bids fair to end on the top of the ladder of fame, the result of meritorious services.

HON. ZEPHANIAH C. LUSE,

IOWA CITY.

AMONG the self-made men of our times none deserve more honorable mention than Hon. Zephaniah C. Luse, past grand high priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and present grand master of Iowa.

He was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on the 23d of January, 1826, and is son of Caleb and Margaret (Cuthbertson) Luse, both natives of Pennsylvania. His boyhood was passed upon a farm, and by attending the country schools gained the rudiments of an education. Being very ambitious, and feeling the great need of knowledge as the highway to success, he devoted himself to study. At eighteen he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, which, having learned, he resolved to labor no more with his hands until he had acquired the education his mind had so long coveted. Accordingly, he wended his way to a distant county and entered an academy. The next five years were spent teaching part of the time to pay his way and qualify himself for college, which he successfully accomplished, thus gaining that practical education which has afterward been his greatest treasure. During these years, however, he (as many another ambitious youth) read law without an instructor, but did not till later years enter into its practice. In 1852 he removed to the west, and settled at St. Paul, but finding the climate too severe for his constitution, he traveled for a season, stopping at Rock Island, Davenport and other places, until the spring of 1855, when he removed to, and permanently settled in, Iowa City.

Here he engaged as trader and as general auctioneer, continuing in that business till 1858, when he commenced the practice of law. Never ambitious for office nor the distinction it confers, he was nevertheless appointed county judge in 1864, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Williams. This appointment was a compliment to his judgment and ability, as it was made by a board composed of those of opposite political faith. Holding at the same time the office of city solicitor, an office more congenial to his taste, he declined a nomination by his party for election to the office, and thereafter devoted himself with renewed energy and diligence to his profession. Judge Luse had had during his early years a longing desire to become a Mason, but the prejudices of his father, who was a strong "anti-Mason," and who thought all Masons allied with Satan,— this, added after marriage to the opposition of his wife, prevented his earlier association with the body. With the lapse of years, however, her opposition ceased, and she yielded her full consent, so that late in 1858 he joined the order in Iowa City. The same ambition to learn and advance which had urged him to acquire an education is manifest in his career as a Mason, and in 1859 he was elected senior warden, and in 1865 was

Fraternally Yours
Z. C. Luse

elected junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge. After holding numerous offices in the subordinate and grand lodges which the briefness of our space will not allow of enumeration, he was in 1870 elected grand high priest, but owing to failing health in 1871 declined reëlection. Previous to this, in June, 1864, he was elected grand treasurer of the Grand Commandery of the State of Iowa, to which he was reëlected three successive terms. In consulting the records of the subordinate bodies, we find Judge Luse has served repeatedly as treasurer of them all. He received the degrees of the A. and A. rite, and was subsequently elected to the office of grand chancellor, which he continues to fill. In 1874 he was elected deputy grand commander, and in June, 1877, elected grand master. In all the bodies, grand and subordinate, he has ever proved an intelligent, useful member, setting a worthy example.

In religious views, he is a Methodist, in which church, as in Masonry, his influence has been exerted for the good of his fellow-men, and amidst his sufferings he finds in the religion of his blessed Redeemer that consolation the world can neither given nor take away.

In politics, he is a republican, and an active advocate of its principles, though never accepting office.

On the 9th of March, 1852, he married Miss Jane A. Henry, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania.

Much of Judge Luse's success in early life was due to the influence of a good christian mother, and in after years to a devoted, christian wife, influences which are, in the experience of nearly all, most happy and effective. In 1868 the judge's failing health admonished him that he should, at least for a season, give up his professional labors and seek a more active outdoor exercise. This he did, and in the fall of 1869 made a trip to the Pacific coast, returning with greatly improved health. In 1871 he was more severely attacked, but this time with rheumatism, superinduced by overwork and study, which finally located in the head, and from that he suffered for a number of years, and still suffers occasionally. Recovering partially in 1873, he formed a copartnership with his son Frank, his only living child, under the firm name of Z. C. Luse and Son, in the raising of fine stock. Such has been his success that his name is used in connection with fine stock all over the country. His fine Jersey cattle have secured premiums in state and county fairs wherever exhibited, and gained the encomiums of both press and people. Such is the brief outline of the life-history of one who, struggling through trials, has worked his way from obscurity to a place of high esteem, and performed a work the influence of which shall live in the hearts of those who have known him, and increase with the passing years.

HON. WILLIAM G. STEWART,

DUBUQUE.

AMONG the honored names of Dubuque's early settlers, none are more worthy of record than that of William Graham Stewart, who for over forty years has been a citizen of Dubuque, and for more than half of which time he has held positions of honor and trust, with high credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

He was born in Lee county, Virginia, on the 10th of July, 1813, and is son of William and Jane Stewart, both natives of Virginia. His early education was limited, and embraced but the rudiments; but later, through his own efforts of reading and study, he has placed himself above others, with much better opportunities for learning.

In early life he had an ambition to see and live in the great west, and in September, 1831, on the removal of his father and family to Montgomery county, Missouri, he accompanied them. In the spring of 1832 he was employed by the government to assist in the removal of the remnants of the tribes of Seneca, Delaware, and other tribes of Indians, from Ohio to their reservations, about one hundred miles above Little Rock, Arkansas.

Having heard of the Galena lead mines and their great wealth, he determined to visit them. Arriving at Galena, in October, 1833, he remained until the 10th of February, 1834, when he came to Dubuque (then in Michigan territory), and returned to Missouri the following summer.

After remaining away nearly a year, on account of sickness, he returned to Dubuque and engaged in farming and mining. Was elected sheriff of Dubuque county in 1847, and held the office for six years.

In 1856 he was elected to the state senate for a term of four years. Was elected county treasurer, in 1869, by a large majority, and by reëlections held that office twelve years.

He is connected with the Dubuque and Sioux City, Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota, and Iowa Pacific railroads, and is active in the development of the interests of the city and country; has always been identified with the democratic party, and an advocate of its principles; and was a member of the order of the Sons of Temperance several years.

In religious views he is liberal, and is guided by the principle that "man should do unto man as he would have man do unto him," fear God and obey the laws.

He was married on the 2d of June, 1842, to Mrs. Caroline Wilson, by whom he has six children, two sons and four daughters.

From boyhood up, Mr. Stewart's life has been marked by strict integrity, independent action, and close attention to business. Conscientious, benevolent, and warm in his affections, he has endeared himself to a large circle of friends, and presents an example of self-culture well worthy of emulation.

WILLIAM A. FOSTER,

DAVENPORT.

WILLIAM A. FOSTER, attorney and counselor-at-law, was born at Davenport, Scott county, Iowa, on the 24th of July, 1842, and is one of the few members of the Iowa bar claiming the "Hawkeye" as their native state.

His parents were Asa and Cora (Wray) Foster, who moved from Indiana and settled in Scott county, Iowa, in 1838, soon after the organization of the territory.

The Foster family is of Scottish origin and date their residence far back in the colonial history of New England; whence some of the descendants removed to Long Island, New York, and thence the grandparents of our subject removed to the west, and were among the pioneer settlers of Ohio and Indiana.

The early education of our subject was such as the log school-houses of a sparsely settled and imperfectly organized new country afforded.

During his minority he resided upon the farm on which he was born. His father died when he was but thirteen years of age, and much of the responsibility of the care of the farm and the support of his widowed mother fell upon him. His tastes in early life were not averse to farming, but he was influenced by a strong desire to improve his limited opportunities for education and observation; and accordingly on attaining his majority he entered the Davenport high school, where the major part of his literary education was attained.

In the spring of 1865 he entered the law office of Davison and True, of Davenport, as a student, without any fixed intention, however, of adopting the law as a profession, but thought he might gather some practical knowledge that would be important to him in after life. He soon, however, became enthusiastically fond of both the study and practice of the law; a sentiment which has grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength, until he has come to regard it as one of the noblest vocations on earth. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1866, and during the short interval he has risen to the very highest ranks of his profession.

Early in his career he developed not only a fondness but a passion for criminal practice, especially on the side of the defense. A prisoner behind the iron bars of a cell, protesting his innocence and imploring his assistance, appealed to his innermost sympathies, and nerved him to the most determined action. He makes the cause of his client emphatically his own, and acts as though he himself must rise or fall, sink or swim, with the accused.

For several years past he has been the acknowledged chief in this department of the practice, not only in his own district but throughout the state, and in other states.

Among the celebrated capital cases in which, during the past few years, he conducted the defense to a successful issue, were the following: Henning Lorenzen and two others, charged with the killing of William Schuman in 1873; Lewis Johnson, charged with the murder of Mrs. Browler and child in 1874; Dr. Alberti, charged with the murder of F. E. Ehrig in 1875; Charles Hermann, charged with the murder of Russell, of Le Claire; Samuel C. Prichard, charged with the murder of John Helmus, and Elizabeth C.

Hervey, charged with the poisoning of Mrs. Mary Bruce; in every one of which, by his eloquence and consummate ability, he either cleared his clients or secured for them a greatly mitigated punishment, and that where the evidence seemed to be overwhelmingly against them.

In referring to the Prichard case, which was that of a youth of sixteen, charged with the murder of John Helmus, a farmer of Colfax county, Nebraska, and describing the effects of the eloquence of Mr. Foster on the court and spectators, the Fremont "Tribune" of the 3d of June, 1876, employs the following language:

> The argument of Mr. Foster was a studied effort of four hours' duration. It was a masterly appeal, and it carried its effects. It carried the hearts of the crowded court-room to the gallows to witness the last agonizing farewell of the stricken mother . . . The scene was so graphically described that the wretched mother, who was in court, ran frantically to her boy, and clasping him around the neck rocked him to and fro in a very transport of agony. Ladies wept and strong men's hearts gave way at the scene. And when at last the orator closed his eloquent appeal, a murmur of subdued applause was heard above the sobs of women and the rustle of handkerchiefs. The jury retired and in half an hour returned with a verdict of acquittal.

As an illustration of his extraordinary influence over the minds of a jury, this extract must suffice, though the columns of the Davenport press during the past five years furnish numerous instances of a similar character.

He is emotional,—one of the absolute requisites of a successful criminal lawyer; but he talks in that familiar way which is free from dithyrambic flights, but never wearies the audience.

His talents as a criminal lawyer are not, however, confined to his ability as an orator. He is an adept at cross-examination; has a very insinuating, affable and pleasant manner, and a witness is led into a snare so gradually, but so surely, that he is not conscious of where he is drifting till he is overwhelmed with confusion.

Nor has he attained his success without diligent and laborious study. He has never appeared as counsel in any case, whether in the lowest or the highest court, which he had not thoroughly studied and mastered.

Almost from the outset of his career he has found himself pitted against the ablest and most experienced lawyers of the bar, and with a success rarely paralleled by men of his years. Another important element in his strength is his earnestness; the sincerity of his manners and the momentum of his well-considered words tell powerfully on a jury.

Added to all, he is a gentleman of unimpeachable moral character and of the highest social standing. He is blessed with a robust constitution, which he invigorates by healthful outdoor exercise and athletic sports, being especially fond of hunting and fishing.

To all human appearance there is yet in store for William A. Foster a career of brilliancy and success that falls to the lot of but few men.

In politics, he is radically republican, and is now a member of the state senate.

In religion, he holds to the Protestant faith, but his views are not in harmony with any of the orthodox creeds, though he heartily indorses the golden rule, and the principles of Christ's sermon on the mount.

He was married on the 12th of June, 1867, to Miss Lucy M. Birchard, daughter of Backus Birchard, Esq., a large farmer, of Scott county, Iowa.

JOHN A. CARTON,

ACKLEY.

JOHN ARTHUR CARTON, who drew the first load of lumber to Ackley, for his own building, and built the first elevator there, and who is second in enterprise to no man in the place, became a resident of Iowa in 1856, moving from his home at Ottawa, Illinois, and arriving at Dubuque on the 4th of November of that year.

His father, James Carton, was one of the pioneer settlers of La Salle county, Illinois; and the family, brothers and sisters of Mr. Carton, still reside there.

The subject of this sketch made Ottawa his home until after he became of age; was educated at Ottawa and Chicago for a civil engineer, and from 1856 to 1861 was on the line of the Dubuque and Pacific, now the Iowa branch of the Illinois Central railroad, aiding to survey the route from end to end.

In 1861 Mr. Carton became a clerk in the bank of J. H. Leavitt, of Waterloo, Iowa.

On the demise of his father the following year, he returned to Ottawa, settled the estate, and in July, 1865, came to Ackley and built an elevator, and started a lumber yard, branches of which business

he is still engaged in, and in which he has met with good success.

In 1870 he started a bank in company with John Christian Lusch. This institution has enjoyed a steady growth of business and possesses the unlimited confidence of the people. Mr. Lusch, his local partner, is a man of solid character, and, like himself, is a man of first-class business capacities.

Since settling in Ackley, Mr. Carton, the pioneer business man of the city, has made himself very useful in many ways in building up the city.

In education, and every commendable enterprise, he has been one of the foremost men. He has been especially active in the local school board, and has served as a town trustee or member of the board of supervisors much of the time.

The interests of Ackley he has made his own, and with the first decade of its history his name is inwoven in an especially honorable manner. He is essentially one of the many enterprising town-builders of Iowa, and having energetic co-workers in Ackley, they have built up a lively town.

Mr. Carton is a republican in politics, but his taste rather inclines to business than office.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, a warden of the Episcopal church, and a man of pure character.

On the 3d of January, 1867, Miss Susan E. Raymond, of Ottawa, Illinois, became his wife.

HON. DAVID S. WILSON,

DUBUQUE.

HON. DAVID S. WILSON, for nearly thirty years a member of the legal profession of Dubuque, furnishes an excellent example of that class of western lawyers who have achieved success and gained a competence by persevering adherence to their chosen calling. He was born at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 19th of March, 1825.

At the age of fourteen he graduated from the high school of his native town, and immediately removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and commenced the study of law, in the office of Hon. T. S. Wilson, his brother, and one of the three original judges appointed by President Van Buren in 1838. After remaining in the office a short time he turned his attention to the editorship of the "Miners' Express," which he conducted with success until 1845, when he sold his interest and turned to the study of law.

So popular had he become with the people of his county, that in 1846, though but a month over age, he was chosen to represent them in the state legislature, and took an active part in the re-submission of the state constitution to the people.

During the Mexican war he was commissioned a lieutenant by Governor Clark, with authority to raise a company, which was employed to remove the tribe of Winnebago Indians from their reservation at Fort Atkinson to Long Prairie, one hundred and twenty-five miles above the falls of Saint Anthony. They remained in service several months after the close of the war, on account of the inability of the government to relieve them.

Returning to Dubuque, he was admitted to the bar, and was immediately elected by the citizens as prosecuting attorney, which position he filled with ability for two terms, declining a further election.

In 1851, on the establishment of the land office at Dubuque, great inducements were offered to active, energetic men to engage in the speculations which followed. Forming a partnership with his brother, Hon. T. S. Wilson, they embarked in the enterprise with great success, until the storm of 1856–57 ruined their hopes, as it did hundreds of others.

In 1857 Mr. Wilson was elected to the state senate for a term of four years, and he served with such distinction as to soon be one of the leading men of his party. During the extra session called by Governor Kirkwood, to place the state on a war footing, he was nominated by the legislature to deliver a lecture on "The Right of States to Secede from the Union." Up to this time he had been an earnest democrat, and one of the strongest and best advocates of the principles of his party in the state; but in the examination necessary in preparing his lecture, he found occasion to diverge some from his former opinions. He brought out a masterly effort in point-blank opposition to the right of secession, which evinced great research and thought, and was the first of the kind that appeared. So great was its popularity, that it was adopted as the war-document of the state, and the legislature published and circulated it by thousands throughout Iowa. By invitation of the people of Des Moines, he repeated

his lecture in that city to one of the largest audiences ever assembled at the capital. From this time Mr. Wilson worked in the cause of the Union during the war, and by his influence and example was of valuable aid.

In 1862, entirely without his knowledge and without solicitation, he was commissioned colonel, by secretary Stanton, of the war department. Although over fifty thousand men had been sent from the state to the army, by his personal exertions he raised his regiment. Just previous to their being mustered into the service, the outbreak of the Sioux Indians, followed by the Minnesota massacre, caused the government to send Colonel Wilson's regiment to the relief of the border, where they participated in several engagements. During the fall of 1863 Colonel Wilson built Fort Sully, on the upper Missouri, and during the following winter was stationed with his command along the Missouri river, for the protection of the settlers from Fort Sully to Sioux City. In June, 1864, he resigned his command, and in the following August removed to California, where he formed a partnership with his brother, S. M. Wilson, Esq., one of the leading lawyers on the Pacific coast, for the practice of their profession. After remaining two years he returned to Dubuque and resumed his practice, as well as practicing in the courts at Washington. In 1872 he was appointed circuit judge, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Barker. This office he held until August following, resigning to accept the appointment of district judge, left vacant by resignation of Judge Brayton. In 1874 he was elected by a large majority, irrespective of party distinction, to the office of district judge, which he still fills.

Mr. Wilson is a popular judge and a hard worker. Whatever he undertakes he throws into it his whole energy, and this may be the ground-work of his success. He is prominently spoken of by his friends as candidate for congress in the coming convention.

He was married in 1850 to Miss Henerettia E. Sanford, of Erie, Pennsylvania.

In every position which in his eventful life he has been called upon to fill, Judge Wilson has been successful in the highest sense. He has left an untarnished record and unspotted reputation. As a business man, he has been upright, reliable and honorable; as a soldier, brave and chivalrous; as a public official, attentive and obliging, but inflexible and unswerving in the discharge of duty. In all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and right, justly valuing his own self-respect and the deserved esteem of his fellow-men as infinitely more valuable than wealth, fame or position. He is a man of fine personal appearance, courteous and friendly, and grows in esteem among his friends upon extended acquaintance. He may well be termed a self-made man, as he began the voyage of life with only his iron will to stem the current of the stream of life.

BENJAMIN McCLUER, M.D.,

DUBUQUE.

TWENTY years ago, when the subject of this sketch crossed the Mississippi river to locate and to practice medicine, he brought with him an ardent love of his profession, a mind richly stored with medical knowledge, and the experience of five years' diligent practice. It will be seen that he laid a broad foundation, sparing no pains or expense in his medical education, and building slowly and solidly on the foundation laid in early manhood.

Benjamin McCluer was born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 8th of May, 1824. He received the christian name of his father, who was a farmer, and who died when the son was hardly eight years old. His mother, Elizabeth Barber McCluer, died when he was nineteen. At that time, having received only a common-school education in his native town, he went to Moscow, Livingston county, and spent six months in a graded school. He then attended two terms at the Perry Center Academy, Wyoming county, and two years at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, Livingston county. At the last mentioned institution he paid some attention to classics, but much more to mathematics and the natural sciences, for which he had a strong predilection.

From Lima he went to Moscow, and read law two years with William M. Older, Esq. He then turned his attention to medicine, and, remaining in the same town, studied in the office of Dr. William C. Dwight.

In the winter of 1849–50 he attended a course of lectures in the medical department of Harvard College, in Boston, and the following year at Cleveland, Ohio. Returning to Massachusetts in 1851, he took a special course in chemistry, under the instruction of Professor E. N. Hosford, at the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge. At its close he again entered the medical college, in Boston, beginning with the session in the autumn of 1851 and graduating the following March.

Thus thoroughly qualified for the practice of medicine, Dr. McCluer opened an office the same month in which he graduated, at Holliston, Massachusetts.

Five years later, tempted by the many promising fields presented at the west, he removed to Dubuque, Iowa. Here he continued the practice of medicine from the autumn of 1856 until August, 1861, when he accepted the post of surgeon of the 9th regiment Iowa Infantry, acting in that capacity until April, 1863. In the early part of the next year he received from the President a commission as assistant surgeon of United States Volunteers. He was promoted to the rank of surgeon in the following September, and the next year, while on duty at Macon, Georgia, he received the commission of lieutenant-colonel by brevet.

Before returning to Dubuque to resume practice, during the winter of 1865–66, he attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city. Since 1866 he has continued to practice in Dubuque with a constantly increasing reputation.

So thoroughly is Dr. McCluer wedded to the science of medicine, that he has never otherwise wedded.

He has always acted with the republican party.

He has been a member of the Congregational church for twenty-five years, and is highly exemplary in all his habits.

HON. HENRY W. STARR,

BURLINGTON.

HENRY W. STARR, lawyer, was born in Middlebury, Vermont, on the 24th of July, 1815; son of Hon. Peter Starr and Eunice Starr *née* Sergeant.

He was educated at Middlebury College, from which he was graduated in 1834.

He studied at the law school in Cincinnati for three years, occupying a desk in the office of his uncle, Henry Starr, a prominent lawyer at that time, and was there admitted to the bar in 1837. Chief Justice Chase was his examiner.

In June, 1837, he left Cincinnati, seeking a place in which to locate in profession, and, after visiting all the most prominent places in the west, decided to settle at Burlington, then the capital of Wisconsin Territory, General Dodge then being governor. After a short visit home he located here in November, 1837.

After practicing a short time he formed a partnership with the late Senator Grimes, making a firm of much celebrity and prominence, which enjoyed a lucrative practice for seventeen years, and was perhaps the best known of any law firm in the state. It is hardly necessary to enter into the details of this practice.

The achievements of Mr. Starr as a distinguished advocate are well known to the community and state at large, and is a record in itself.

Noted from boyhood for his clear and active intellect, these faculties were highly cultured by a liberal course of education. He passed through college with credit, and his studies in the law school were a thorough preparation for the brilliant course of practice which followed.

Had he gone into politics he might have been distinguished in the halls of legislation, but neither his tastes nor his ambitions led him in that direction.

He was twice elected mayor of Burlington; beyond this he never sought or held office, keeping entirely free from the political arena.

He was married in September, 1844, to Miss Marion S. Peasley, who died in 1855. In 1859 he was again married, to Miss Eliza M. Merrill, of Middlebury, Vermont.

On account of feeble health he quit the practice of law about twelve years ago, and retired on a comfortable competence.

Though retired from business and somewhat infirm, his mental faculties are still vigorous. He has

lived an active and useful life, and has merited the confidence and esteem given him by the community and state at large.

His only living son, Charles E. Starr, was born at Burlington, Iowa, on the 29th of September, 1845.

While fitting for college in 1862, he received an appointment to the United States Naval Academy, which he accepted, remaining in the Academy until ordered into active service as midshipman in 1866. He resigned from the navy in 1867, after a little over a year's active service, and commenced the study of law, graduating from the law department of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1873; since which time he has practiced at the bar of his native city. With an increasing practice he bids fair to fill the place left vacant by his father's retirement, and place himself among the leading members of the Iowa bar.

HON. SAMUEL MURDOCK,

ELKADER.

FEW residents of Clayton county, Iowa, have made a more honorable record than Samuel Murdock. His talents, attainments and fitness for certain positions of trust and honor were early discovered. He has been called repeatedly to fill public offices, and has never disappointed the expectation of his constituents.

He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father, whose full name the son bears, came to this country in 1812, and located near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where the subject of this sketch was born, on the 17th of March, 1817.

When he was eleven years old his father moved to Ohio, settling on a farm near Cleveland. There the son remained several years, aiding his father three-fourths of each year, attending a district school the rest of the time, and completing his studies under a teacher, with a few terms at an academy in Cleveland.

He taught school at different places in Ohio; went to Kalamazoo county, Michigan, in 1838; taught there one season; returned to Ohio and continued teaching, and in 1841 emigrated to Iowa.

In the autumn of that year we find him in the law office of Hon. Gilman Folsom, of Iowa City, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar of Johnson county, in the spring of 1843. He immediately removed to Garnavillo, Clayton county, and began practice, being the first lawyer in the county.

A year or two later Mr. Murdock entered some land a mile and a half south of the village, and in a few years had one of the best improved farms in that part of the county. It was his home nearly thirty years, and its evergreens, vineyards and orchards showed the hand of taste and the skill of an experienced horticulturist.

With the exception of two winters in McGregor, passed there on account of school privileges, he lived at the little paradise, called "The Evergreens" until March, 1876, when he removed to Elkader.

He is of the firm of Murdock and Larkin, attorneys-at-law, and is regarded by all as the father of the Clayton county bar. He has the reputation throughout the state of being an able lawyer and a sound jurist, and his acquaintance with the laws, statutes and constitution of Iowa is extensive.

This great commonwealth has grown from a wilderness under his eye, and his knowledge of her public men, her improvements and her resources is equally as extensive.

As already intimated, during the thirty-seven years that he has been in the state he has been the recipient many times of official honors.

In 1845 Mr. Murdock was elected to represent Dubuque, Delaware and Clayton counties in the territorial legislature, and attended two sessions. He aided, at this time, in securing the northern boundary of the state.

He held the office of school-fund commissioner about four years, commencing in 1848, and during his administration most of the school lands of the county were sold by him. He had the sagacity to see that in all cases they fell into the hands of bona-fide settlers.

It is safe to say that no man ever looked after the interests of the county better than he, or guarded its funds intrusted to his hands with greater vigilance. Neither the county nor any man ever lost a dollar by him.

In April, 1854, Mr. Murdock was elected the first judge of the tenth judicial district, and he held the office until the new constitution, adopted in 1857,

went into effect. During his term of office several counties were organized in his district, and he held the first court in them.

Judge Murdock was a member of the thirteenth general assembly, and during its session was among the most influential members from the northern part of the state.

He was for several years president of the Pioneers and Old Settlers' Association, of Clayton county, and has written a great deal of biographical history, not only of local early settlers, but of those in other parts of the state. Years ago he wrote a fine sketch of each of the three territorial governors of Iowa. His pen is still active. Scarcely a week passes in which something from it does not appear in some county paper.

Judge Murdock has always had a taste for scientific pursuits, and has taken up and pursued with diligence several branches of knowledge about which he knew nothing when he came to this state. He has carefully studied astronomy, geology and archæology, and has lectured on these subjects as well as others in many places in Iowa. He is familiar with the geology of the state, and has probably gone down as deep as any one into her fossiliferous strata to bring up the earlier representatives of life.

He has done much to bring to light the relics of prehistoric races that once swarmed along the Mississippi river and its tributaries; and for these services scientific societies have conferred upon him distinguished honors. He is one of the vice-presidents of the American Anthropological Association.

In intellectual pursuits, he has the avidity and activity of middle life; his mental powers were never more vigorous, and he appears as if still in the prime of life.

Judge Murdock was a democrat until the organization of the republican party, since which time he has acted with the latter. During the rebellion his voice and pen were active on the side of the Union. He spent some time in the southern states in 1862 and 1863, and his letters written at that time to different northern papers attracted considerable attention. In religious matters, Judge Murdock calls himself liberal.

On the 11th of September, 1845, he married Miss Louisa Patch, of Clayton county, a woman who had the good sense to be contented with frontier life when it was not convenient to have any other, and who can be domestic and happy with much or little society. She has had six children, four of them now dead. The eldest living daughter, Marion, is professor of elocution and mathematics in the State University, Madison, Wisconsin; the other, Amelia, resides at home. Both inherit their father's love of knowledge, and, like their father, sometimes indulge in the "pleasure of poetic pains."

As the first lawyer of the county, the first judge of the tenth judicial district, and as a miscellaneous writer and scientist, the name of Judge Murdock will ever be associated with the history of Iowa in a manner honorable to his memory.

His good conversational powers, his kindly and humane disposition and other fine social traits, greatly endear him to his neighbors and his large circle of acquaintances.

HON. HARVEY LEONARD,

DAVENPORT.

AMONG the earliest pioneer settlers, and one who has watched the growth of this populous city from a little hamlet of two or three houses to its present proportions, and has seen it take its place among the most important of Iowa's cities, is the name which heads this sketch. Hon. Harvey Leonard, ex-mayor of the city and sheriff of Scott county, Iowa, was born at Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, on the 20th of November, 1812. His parents were James and Jane Leonard *née* Biggs. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Virginia. He had very little opportunity for education in his early youth, all of which was gained at the common schools, he being at the same time engaged in learning his father's trade, that of brick-making, learning also the trade of brick-laying.

When sixteen years of age he left home and commenced working for himself, and in 1829 came to St. Louis, living, however, on the Illinois side, opposite the city. Here he remained till 1837, when he removed to Iowa and located at Davenport. At that time there were but three or four houses and less than one hundred inhabitants. He commenced working at his trade, and to him belongs the honor

A. Leonard

of making the first brick, and building the first brick house in Davenport.

He still worked at his trade after being elected county officer, and he has served as sheriff more consecutive terms, and been longer in office, than any other sheriff in the state. Being elected in 1847, he held the office by reëlections till 1860. In 1872, after a lapse of twelve years, he was again elected sheriff, which position he still occupies. He served as alderman several years, and in 1842 was elected mayor of the city. He has done much in aiding the enterprises of the city in its early day.

Mr. Leonard is not a member of any church, but holds liberal views on religion.

He was educated in the democratic school of politics, the principles of which party he still advocates.

He was married in 1835 to Miss Pelogie Boughnou, of St. Louis.

In all the various changes of an active life Mr. Leonard has gained the respect of a large circle of friends, and the confidence of his constituents. He is a man of good sound understanding, of large practical experience, and of genial manners.

HON. ISAAC J. MITCHELL,

BOONESBORO.

JUDGE MITCHELL is a native of Ohio, and was born in Cincinnati on the 31st of May, 1827. His father, Henry Mitchell, was a farmer. His mother belonged to the Corbin family, of Ohio. His paternal grandfather was one of the militia men called out to defend Baltimore during the revolutionary war. While Isaac was an infant his father moved to a farm in Clermont county, Ohio, and there the son worked until he was nineteen, when he went to a high school at Laurel, Ohio, a few months to prepare himself for a teacher. He taught in Brazil, Indiana, and adjoining districts, for nearly three years. While preparing to teach he worked on a farm a while for two dollars a week, devoting the money thus earned to the purchase of text-books. He read law while teaching in Indiana, and completed his school education by attending Asbury College, Greencastle, Indiana, one term, when, his health giving way, he had to leave the institution. He removed to Boonesboro, Iowa, in June, 1855, and there resumed his study of law, while engaged in the drug business. He finished reading law early in 1858; was admitted to the bar at Boonesboro in April, and opened an office there in that year. He has since been in constant practice, except when in office, building up a large business and an enviable reputation.

He served as justice of the peace in 1857, while reading law in Boonesboro, and the next year was elected a member of the state board of education, serving two years. In 1868 he was sent to the upper house of the general assembly for four years. He was chairman of the committees on enrolling and agriculture, and acted on three or four other committees. He took a prominent part in the movement to settle the title to the Des Moines river lands, and was a very useful and influential member of the legislative body.

While in the general assembly he was elected by that body a trustee of the Iowa State Agricultural College, and most of the time was a member of the executive committee of the same institution. While he was thus serving the state more than one hundred thousand dollars were expended on buildings and improvements on the farm. His responsibilities were great, and he never shirked them or failed to give satisfaction.

In 1874 he was elected judge of the eleventh judicial district, and now holds that office. He is a man of great purity of character; is well read in law; has good judgment, dignity, decision of character, and other qualities which make him an excellent judge. His reputation as a jurist is slowly yet steadily rising.

Judge Mitchell has been an Odd-Fellow for twenty years.

He aided in organizing the republican party in Iowa, and still belongs to that party.

He is a member of no church, but sympathizes with the Methodists in their general doctrines.

In July, 1860, he was married to Mrs. Amanda M. Denison, of Boonesboro. She had one child, and died on the 11th of May, 1873. The child is living.

Judge Mitchell had a hard struggle in getting the rudiments of knowledge and in mastering a few

of the more advanced branches, for he had to rely wholly on his own resources and strength, and in his younger years was far from being robust and vigorous. By rigid economy and great industry and perseverance he laid a good foundation of scientific and legal knowledge, and is still building on it. He has lost none of his studious habits, none of his ambition, and is a reading, growing man.

WILLIAM R. SMITH, M.D.,

SIOUX CITY.

TWENTY years ago the bluffs of the Missouri river around Sioux City, and the whole surrounding country, presented a very different appearance from what they present in this centennial year. In the autumn of 1856 there were not five hundred residents in Sioux City, and farm houses were far apart. In those days a physician of a fair reputation had long, often tedious, and sometimes perilous, rides. The subject of this memoir, one of the best-read and most popular physicians that ever rode out of Sioux City on professional duties, sometimes went as far east as Cherokee, a distance of sixty miles; frequently thirty or forty miles northwest, into what is now Dakota Territory, and twenty-five and thirty miles southwest, into the present state of Nebraska. It is not an enviable lot to be a frontier physician, and face the emergencies and responsibilities of his profession all alone; but a good man will endure much hardship for the sake of relieving suffering or prolonging life, even though the compensation, in dollars and cents, amounts to nothing. Such was the character, such were the professional rides, and such, sometimes, the pecuniary rewards of William R. Smith, M.D., fifteen and twenty-five years ago. He knew every family on either side of the river within forty miles of Sioux City, and nearly all of them received prescriptions at some period from his hands. The doctor's kindly disposition has not changed, but his business has. His saddle bags are seen no more. In other words, during the last few years he has made himself useful; and younger physicians are climbing the bluffs and spanning the prairies that surround Sioux City.

William Remsen Smith was born at Barnegat, Ocean county, New Jersey, on the 30th of December, 1828. His father, Daniel Smith, a wheelwright by trade, died when the son was seven years old, and the boy spent the next eight years of his life with his grandfather, alternating between labor on a farm and a little mental work in a school-house. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Boude.

At sixteen William went to New York city, to learn the saddlery and harness-making trade; but before he had completed it he followed a venerated mother and his step-father, James Collins, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, to Macon, Michigan. There young Smith spent three years in working at his trade and teaching. About the time he was of age he returned to New York city, studied medicine under Dr. William Detmold; attended three courses of lectures at the old college of physicians and surgeons, and then returned to Macon. There he practiced three years in partnership with Dr. Joseph Howell, an experienced physician and a most estimable man.

In 1856 Dr. Smith removed to Sioux City. Here he practiced medicine very diligently for eleven or twelve years, when not absent from home, building up a good reputation and a wide practice, often having more and longer rides than he desired. In those early days in the history of this frontier settlement, duty often called him to other than his professional labors. In the spring of 1861, when there were Indian troubles in this vicinity, Dr. Smith was appointed first lieutenant of a company of mounted riflemen, serving until relieved the following autumn by a company of United States soldiers. About this time he was appointed government surgeon, holding that position until 1863. When the Indian outbreak occurred in Minnesota, in August, 1862, sending a thrill of terror among the residents on the frontier, he was made chairman of the vigilance committee for protection, and gave whatever time necessity required to the duties of the emergency. The following winter he was sent by Governor Kirkwood, in connection with the late Dr. Brooks, of Des Moines, on a sanitary tour of inspection among the Iowa troops, in which mission he visited the army then lying in front of Vicksburg; and afterward did his best to emphasize that general and strong appeal for vegetables, so indispensable for the relief of our suffering soldiers.

In March, 1863, Dr. Smith was elected mayor of Sioux City, and two months later was appointed surgeon of the board of enrollment of the sixth congressional district, serving in the latter position until December, 1864. For several years after the rebellion closed he acted as examining surgeon for the pension bureau.

On the 15th of July, 1865, Dr. Smith was appointed receiver of public moneys of the United States land office at Sioux City, and, with the exception of a short time during the administration of Andrew Johnson, he has held that position to the present time. No less than four times has his appointment been renewed, showing the confidence of the government in his integrity, and his care in managing the business, in one year alone having nearly a million of dollars to pass through his hands. He is eminently trustworthy, and has peculiar fitness for this office. It is a pity that the government could not always be as fortunate in its appointments where great responsibilities are required.

Dr. Smith was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Sioux City, and of the Sioux City and St. Paul and Sioux City and Pembina railroads. He acted for years on the local school board; has been vice-president of the Sioux City Building Association since its organization, and a director of the State Horticultural Society. His quiet and rural tastes, and partiality for farm life, have led him to be quite active in agricultural, horticultural and kindred pursuits. In most enterprises likely to promote the interests of Sioux City or his adopted state, Dr. Smith has been vigilant and untiring. He has been appointed, recently, by Governor Gear, as one of the honorary commissioners of the State of Iowa to the Paris exposition of 1878.

He votes the republican ticket, but is averse to unreasoning partisanship. Though a supporter of the gospel, and a regular attendant on divine worship, he is connected with no church by membership.

On the 12th of July, 1859, he took to wife Miss Rebecca Osborne, of Macon, Michigan, a true helpmeet and most estimable and exemplary lady. They have had six children, all boys, only one half of them now living.

The doctor lives on an eighty-acre farm within the corporate limits, well stocked with fruit and planted with forest trees, situated on a high tract of land overlooking the city, and affording a fine view of the singularly picturesque bluffs of the Missouri river. The doctor is also the owner of other farms in the adjoining county of Plymouth, which attests his success in life in a business point of view.

Dr. Smith is of medium height, very compactly built, and weights two hundred pounds. He is of dark complexion, and nervous-lymphatic and vital temperament; of determined will, and a high sense of honor; easy and affable, yet dignified in manners, and cheerful in disposition, contributing his full quota of sunshine in this "vale of tears."

GEORGE C. LAUMAN,

BURLINGTON.

GEORGE CHRISTOPHER LAUMAN, vice-president First National Bank, Burlington, Iowa, was born at York, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of November, 1814. His parents are George and Margret Lauman *née* Gardner. His parental ancestors were of German origin, and were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania; his grandfather, on his father's side, was engaged in the Indian war under Braddock, and took an active part in the revolutionary war.

George's early education was received from the common schools of the country and the York County Academy, where he pursued the ordinary studies, but being in delicate health he left school and entered a law office. It was the desire of his father that his sons should become merchants, and to that end, after remaining a year, he engaged in a store as a clerk, remaining several years.

In 1834 his father sent him west upon business, and he made the entire journey from York to Richmond, Indiana, and back, on horseback, though, in the meantime, remaining a year in Chillicothe, Ohio, as clerk. In 1835 he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and was engaged in the mercantile business for four years, and gathering his savings he found he had a capital of seven hundred and fifty dollars, with which, with some borrowed capital, in 1840 he entered business in La Fayette, Indiana, organizing the firm of Lauman and Bausemer, general merchandise, etc. In this he was very successful;

this laid the foundation for the competence he now enjoys. His success is much due to his early disposition to live within his income and never incur debts. In the winter of 1845 he sold his interest and in 1846 came to Burlington, and in 1847 went into partnership with his brother in general merchandise, as J. G. Lauman and Bro., in which he continued very successfully till 1858, selling out to W. H. Postlewait and J. G. Lauman. Thomas Hedge and G. C. Lauman formed the firm of Lauman, Hedge and Co. in the banking business, in which they continued three years and dissolved. J. G. Lauman entering the army a colonel of the 7th Iowa Volunteers, and George C. Lauman and Thomas Hedge forming partnership as Hedge and Lauman in general produce business, in which he remained a year or two and withdrew, and gave his attention to settling up the old business of the late firms, and buying produce, etc. The First National Bank of Burlington organizing, elected him cashier in February, 1864, remaining in that office till 1874, when he was elected vice-president, which office he holds to this date. The bank is doing a large and successful business, the result of good management of its officers. He is active in all enterprises for the development of the interests of the city and country.

He was formerly a whig and is now a republican, but is not a strong partisan or politician, never holding office and always refusing any nomination. He has traveled much throughout the states and Canada, visiting all points of interest.

He was born and raised a Lutheran, but for forty-five years has been a member of the Episcopal church. He is a man of fine presence and pleasing features, a good conversationalist, and has a happy faculty of making and keeping friends.

He was married in April, 1858, to Miss Lucy J. Bascom, of Lansing, Michigan, formerly of Wyoming, New York.

GENERAL J. G. LAUMAN,

BURLINGTON.

JACOB GARDNER LAUMAN, late resident of Burlington, Iowa, was born at Taneytown, Maryland, on the 20th of January, 1812. His parents were early settlers of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. He is the son of George and Margret Lauman *née* Gardner. His education was gained at the public schools and at York County Academy.

Immediately after leaving school he went to Baltimore and was engaged in the hardware business, and afterward engaged as clerk in a dry-goods house for several years; at the end of which time he commenced business for himself at Dillsburg, a small village in York county, Pennsylvania, and afterward removed to York Springs, Adams county, where he remained successfully in business till 1844, when he moved west and located at Burlington, Iowa, in business of a general character. In the winter of 1848 he formed a partnership with his brother under the firm name of J. G. Lauman and Bro., continuing in business till 1838, when he sold out, and in connection with Thomas Hedge formed the banking house of Lauman, Hedge and Co., which they continued till the outbreak of the rebellion, when he was tendered the colonelcy of the 7th Iowa Infantry, which he accepted on the 11th of July, 1861. On the 6th of November they moved on the Belmont expedition, in which the battle was fought, and his conduct in the engagement, together with that of his regiment, gave him his early popularity as a military leader. In this engagement he was severely wounded in the thigh, which disabled him for some time. Having recovered from his wound he rejoined his regiment, and at Fort Donelson he was placed in command of a brigade, and for gallantry and bravery was promoted to brigadier-general and assigned a command in General Hurlburt's division, which fought in the left wing of Grant's army at Shiloh. He continued in command through different engagements till July, 1863, when he was relieved by General Ord and ordered to report to General Grant at Vicksburg. This was the result of jealousy and ill-feeling of General Ord for him. He was sent by General Grant to an eastern department and assigned a command in northern Virginia, but before his arrival the command was given to another, and he was ordered to his home in Burlington to await further orders, which never came. He made frequent efforts to find the cause of his treatment, but without success.

He was a sufferer from paralysis, which ultimately caused his death. In person, he was slender, had a nervous, excitable temperament, and a mild, intelligent countenance.

As a military leader, he was brave to a fault, and was very popular with officers and men. As a citizen, he was always held in the highest esteem, and was noted for his kind-heartedness and liberality.

ADAM OGILVIE,

MUSCATINE.

THERE are but few of the old settlers of the counties of Muscatine, Scott, Cedar, Linn, Johnston and Louisa, who do not remember the kind and genial face of Adam Ogilvie. He was one of those whose heart and home were ever open to his friends, and who was ever ready to relieve the wants of the needy. He had the esteem and affection of all who knew him, and his praises were spoken by high and low. Many poor settlers did he aid with means to enter their quarter-sections, whose families are now living in affluence and comfort, while they mourn the loss of their great benefactor.

Mr. Ogilvie was the tenth son of William Ogilvie and Margaret *née* Anderson, who was born, lived and died on the beautiful farm in the parish of Keith, Banffshire, Scotland, known in Scottish history as the Mains (Manse) of Glengerrick. The same farm had been in possession of the forefathers of William from generation to generation, during a period to which neither history nor tradition run to the contrary, and it is still in possession of the family.

Adam Ogilvie was born at the old Manse, in the month of January, 1804, where he remained till he was eighteen years of age, when he was apprenticed for three years to learn the mercantile business with John Ingraham, Esq., in the city of Keith. After the completion of his apprenticeship, which was both creditable to him and profitable to his employer, he was engaged as head man of the establishment, a position which he retained for three years, after which he commenced business for himself in the same line in Keith where he did a very prosperous trade for some eight years.

In the spring of 1836 he sold out his stock of merchandise, and in June of the same year emigrated to the United States, and one month later landed in the city of New York, where he remained a few days with relatives who had preceded him a short time, after which he started for the far west, and about the 1st of September, 1836, he touched the western shore of the "Father of Waters," at Bloomington, now Muscatine, Iowa. After partaking for a few days of the hospitality of Colonel John Vanatta, one of the few pioneer settlers of the place, he determined to make Bloomington his future home, purchased a few town lots and made other arrangements, after which he set out on a tour of observation. He visited all the principal points on the river as far north as Dubuque, then crossed the river and came down through Illinois to Galesburg, from whence he crossed the country to Burlington, Iowa, and from thence north again to the place of starting, walking on foot all the way, and most of the time in snow twelve inches deep. Soon after his return he became one of the proprietors of the place, and during the remainder of his lifetime was one of the most influential men of the community.

His next step was to open a store in a log cabin on Water street, where he sold a general assortment of dry goods and groceries. He soon after built a larger house on the same street, the dimensions of which were 22 × 40, two stories high,—a very fine house for that day. To this he transferred his business, occupying the first story as a store and the second as a residence. This structure occupied the same site for thirteen years, when it was removed to make way for a brick edifice of much greater pretensions, which is still standing and owned by H. W. Monroe.

It may be of interest to those who settled in Bloomington after it had become the somewhat pretentious city of Muscatine, to learn that the timbers of which the old structure alluded to above was built were all felled, squared and framed on the lot where the house stood, so that no teams were required to haul them. The joists, studding, rafters and weather-boarding were all split off the trees that stood in close proximity to the lot, while the flooring, which was of oak, was brought from Drury's mills in Illinois; and the fine lumber for doors and finishing and all the shingles were brought from Cincinnati, Ohio, at great expense.

His next enterprise of note was the building of his magnificent homestead in 1844, on a tract of about sixty acres adjoining the city of Muscatine, which, in fond remembrance of his happy boyhood days passed in "bony Scotland," he named "The Mains of Glengerrick," where he spent the balance of his days with his beloved family.

He made more improvements in the city and suburbs of Muscatine than any of his contemporaries.

He was liberal and generous to all charitable and religious objects, and was the largest contributor toward the erection of the beautiful Presbyterian Church of Muscatine, of which he lived and died a devoted member.

His natural traits were of the amiable and genial kind. The agreeable and useful were combined in him in an unusual degree. Courteous, affable, and anxious to do business, he was a model retail salesman; this was his forte. He was always glad to be and do anything for his customers if he could only hold their good word and their patronage. Of this line of business he was a perfect master. But his ambition and desire for extending his business, and the improvement of the city, led him into the produce and real-estate business, which was beyond his capacity fully to control or correctly to estimate. This led him somewhat beyond his depth, and later in life to some embarrassment.

In the early settlement of the city of Muscatine, the thirty-fifth section, located in the center, fell to the county for public purposes. The county commissioners appointed Mr. Ogilvie as their agent to receive payment and deed to every one his separate lot. This was a most important trust, requiring great financial ability with strict integrity of character to do justice to all parties interested. He discharged this important and very critical business to the entire satisfaction of all concerned,—a most notable proof of his native honesty and sterling business qualities.

In his later years Mr. Ogilvie became a zealous, loving disciple of the Master, and took a warm interest in his church, and an active and leading part in all its exercises and duties, bearing a large proportion of its burdens in his habitually generous and kindly spirit. Thus this sociable, generous and honorable citizen lived universally loved and esteemed.

He was married in New York city, on the 7th of August, 1837, to Miss Isabella Milne, daughter of Peter and Isabella Milne, of Keith, Scotland, who, in June, 1837, with her father, emigrated to America, her mother having died in Scotland. Of this union there were born four sons and one daughter: Henry, William H., Charles B., Frank A. and Isabella.

Charles B., born on the 14th of January, 1845, is a graduate of Princeton (New Jersey) College of 1867; studied law at Columbia College, New York, was admitted to the bar in 1872, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession in Muscatine. Frank A. is a merchant in the same city, while Isabella is the wife of Colonel C. C. Horton, of the 2d Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, now a resident of Muscatine. Charles Duff, the eldest, died when a child. William H. is devoting his attention to farming.

Mr. Ogilvie died on the 5th of February, 1865, in the sixty-first year of his age. His widow still lives in the enjoyment of good health, at the old homestead near Muscatine.

THOMAS J. STONE,

SIOUX CITY.

THOMAS JEFFERSON STONE was born at Royalton, Niagara county, New York, on the 13th of August, 1825, his parents being Isaiah P. and Mercy (Sawyer) Stone. Thomas worked upon his father's farm until he was fifteen years of age, attending the district school three or four months each year; he then went to Oberlin College, intending to take a full course, but while in the freshman year his health failed and he abandoned his intention of further prosecuting his literary studies. He came farther west and spent some time in surveying in Wisconsin and Iowa, pursuing this business at times until 1856. During this period he spent four years in the office of the treasurer of Linn county, Iowa, going into the field occasionally with chain and compass, doing considerable government surveying. For a short time before leaving Marion, the county seat, he was in the banking business with other parties, the firm being Smyth, Stone and Co.

In May, 1856, Mr. Stone removed to Sioux City, and engaged largely in the real-estate business, continuing it up to four years ago. There have been,

and still are, other active real-estate dealers in Sioux City, but none of them ever equaled Mr. Stone in the amount of work accomplished in this line. For many years he paid taxes for nearly one thousand persons. During the early part of his residence here he was a clerk in the county treasurer's office, and was very careful and efficient in this work, as in everything else to which he has put his hands.

In 1867 Mr. Stone opened a private bank in connection with his land operations, and continued it for three years; then, in 1870, he organized the First National Bank, and has been its cashier and principal manager ever since. For four or five years he has paid little attention to real estate, giving his undivided attention and energies to the bank, which is a very popular institution.

In 1861 Mr. Stone was elected treasurer and recorder of Woodbury county, holding that double office three years, and then the office of treasurer alone for the same length of time.

Mr. Stone was a whig, then a republican, and never anything else.

On the 12th of May, 1852, he married Miss Alice A. Heathcote, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and has two children, a son and a daughter. The son is in the junior year of Yale College, and stands high.

Mr. Stone is emphatically a business man. He has done clean, thorough and honorable work all his life, and his friends accumulate with his years. He has seen his fifty winters, but has taken the best of care of himself, and the burdens of life have not bent his tall and symmetrical form an iota.

GENERAL ANDREW J. BAKER,

CENTERVILLE.

ANDREW JACKSON BAKER, son of George Baker, was born on the 6th of June 1832, in Ohio county, Virginia, near Moundsville, now the seat of justice of Marshall county, West Virginia. His father was born on the 26th of April, 1796, in a block-house or fort, known as Baker's Station, near the mouth of Fish Creek, on what was then known as the Virginia Pan-handle; and his grandfather, George Baker, senior, was one of three brothers, Isaac, Henry and George, who immigrated from eastern Maryland, and built the fort in which his father was born, the fort being put up in 1788.

The mother of Andrew J. was margaret Reager, and her mother, whose maiden name was Hayes, was from Scotland.

The subject of our sketch was educated in the public schools of Butler county, Ohio, whither his father removed in 1833, at Furman's Academy in that county, and at the Wesleyan Seminary, Mount Pleasant, Iowa. From early youth his chief delight was in books, and he rarely went into the field on his father's farm to work without taking a book with him. If plowing, he always read while the team was resting; sometimes forgot himself, let the team rest too long, and received a reprimand from his father. At sixteen years of age he obtained a situation in a store at Burlington, Iowa, but the next year his father took him back to his farm, then in that part of Iowa. The son was so dissatisfied with farming that his father finally consented to give him his time, but not a cent of money. Andrew was satisfied with the offer, and it was at this period that he went to Mount Pleasant to a school, now known as the Wesleyan University. He joined the first class ever formed in that institution, and paid his way by doing work of various kinds for his board, and sawing wood at the college for his tuition. Professor Alexander Nelson was principal, and his wife was sole assistant.

In 1851 and 1852 Mr. Baker taught school in Des Moines and Henry counties, and pursued his studies alone, except during the latter year, when he recited to Professor Gunnison of the Burlington Collegiate Institute. During the next two or three years — 1853 to 1855 — Mr. Baker read law with Hon. C. B. Darwin, of Burlington, teaching three or four months each year to meet expenses. He was admitted to practice in 1855, opening an office at Winterset, Madison county, his fortune at that time consisting of just fifty cents. In the winter following he became the partner of Hon. H. J. B. Cummings, now member of congress from the seventh Iowa district. In 1856 he was a candidate for prosecuting attorney on the democratic ticket, against Mr. Cummings, who was elected. For the next three or four years Mr. Baker took a very active part in politics. In 1861 he became disgusted with the action of the peace wing of the democratic party in the state con-

vention, shook the dust off his feet and voted for Samuel J. Kirkwood, the republican nominee for governor.

In the winter of 1861–62 Mr. Baker raised part of a company for the 17th Iowa Infantry, and went into the service as first lieutenant, Company E, of that regiment, resigning on account of sickness in the spring of 1863.

In January, 1864, lieutenant Baker settled in Lancaster, Schuyler county, Missouri; in 1868 was the republican elector in the eighth district of that state, and at the same time was elected representative to the legislature for the term of two years. During the adjourned session of that body he took an active part in submitting an amendment to the constitution repealing what was known as the "iron-clad" oath.

In 1870 the republican state convention split on the question of indorsing the submission of the resolution of amendment, and nominated two tickets, headed respectively by Joseph McClurg and B. Gratz Brown, as candidates for governor. Lieutenant Baker was on the Gratz Brown ticket for attorney-general of the state, and was elected by more than forty thousand majority.

In May, 1875, he removed to Centerville, his present home, and formed a law partnership with General Francis M. Drake, the firm name being Baker and Drake, and they have a very remunerative practice. General Baker has been in the legal business constantly since 1855, except when in the army. His title of "general" is civic, being derived from his office held in Missouri.

He has been a republican since the outbreak at the south.

He is past grand and past chief patriarch in the Odd-Fellows order, and is representative in the grand lodge of the state.

His parents were Methodists. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

His wife, who was Miss Sophia Parker, and married on the 19th of August, 1858, is a daughter of Rev. Leonard Parker, a Methodist minister, and author of a work on "Infant Baptism" and "Immersion not Bible Baptism." They have six children.

HON. HIRAM PRICE,

DAVENPORT.

HIRAM PRICE was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of January, 1814. He had very few of the advantages of education in his early youth, receiving instruction only in the common branches, and having few opportunities for mental improvement. He early developed so strong a taste for reading, that everything readable that could be borrowed was eagerly devoured. After leaving school he entered a retail dry goods store as clerk, was afterward chief clerk at an iron works, and still later was employed in a forwarding and commission house.

He removed to Iowa, in 1844, and located in Davenport, which place has been his residence ever since. On his arrival he went into the mercantile business, with a very small capital, not exceeding one hundred dollars, and by perseverance, energy and business tact, succeeded in acquiring a competence, retiring from the business in 1848. In 1847 he was elected the first school fund commissioner of Scott county, which office he held for nine years. In 1848 he was elected recorder and treasurer of the county, holding them for eight years.

Mr. Price is entitled to an infinite deal of credit for the part he has taken in advancing the construction of our railroads. He was one of the first men, west of the Mississippi, who agitated a railroad connection with the Atlantic, and it is owing to his efforts, as much or more than to those of any one else, that the people were induced to subscribe to this object. He accepted the position of secretary of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, in which capacity he served seven years, and until his election to congress. He was president of the State Bank of Iowa during its entire existence after the first year, and closed the affairs of that institution to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, handling millions of dollars. He was elected to the thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth congresses, each time by largely increased majorities, and then declined being a candidate again; but was nominated against his will for the forty-fifth congress, and was elected by nearly two thousand majority. During the war of the rebellion he was paymaster-general of the State of Iowa.

Mr. Price has always taken a decided and con-

I am truly Yours
M. Price

sistent position in favor of the cause of temperance. He was one of those who, in February, 1848, organized the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance for the State of Iowa, and was elected first Grand Worthy A ———, and afterward Grand Worthy Patriarch for the state. He was elected for a number of years as representative to the National Division of North America. In 1847 he was instrumental in organizing a division of Sons of Temperance in Davenport, and was elected the first Worthy Patriarch. His views, and the position he took upon the temperance subject, have given him a prominence possessed by no other private citizen in the state, and yet there was not a man of his opponents who did not respect the singular honesty of his endeavors, and his entire freedom from all effort to gain either personal or political popularity.

In religious views, he is a Methodist, having joined that church in his seventeenth year. He was treasurer for the Scott County Bible Society for the years 1851, 1852, 1856 and 1857, and president for the years 1876 and 1877.

Mr. Price was raised in the democratic school of politics, and remained in that party until an attempt was made to force slavery into free soil, when he helped to organize the republican party of Iowa, and has been ranked as a radical republican ever since.

He has passed some time in travels, having visited nearly every state in the Union, and has traveled over England, France, Switzerland, Ireland and Scotland.

He was married on the 27th of April, 1834, to Miss Susan Betts.

His son, M. M. Price, was United States consul to Marseilles, France, and one of his daughters is the wife of Hon. John F. Dillon, of the United States circuit court, one of the ablest jurists in the west; another daughter married the Rev. Laird Collier, and another married Alfred Sully, of Brooklyn, New York. His youngest son, W. H. Price, is a resident of Denver, Colorado.

In the various changes of an active life, Mr. Price has gained the respect of a large circle of friends, and the confidence of his business connections, and while making constant use of his natural powers, he has never wasted or weakened them, so he is still in possession of much of his native vigor and strength. At over three score his step is still firm, his form erect, and his countenance cheerful.

WILLIAM S. BOYD, M.D.,

VINTON.

ONE of the oldest and best educated physicians and surgeons in Benton county is William Swan Boyd, a resident of Vinton twenty-two years. He is a son of John and Rachel Waters Boyd, who resided in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, when the son was born, on the 20th of June, 1814. His maternal grandfather and also his paternal were from Ireland. His father was a major in the war of 1812–15. William farmed on the homestead until about eighteen; attended the preparatory department of the college at Meadville, Pennsylvania, two years; read medicine with Dr. Thomas Brinker, of Unity, in the same state; attended medical lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated in February, 1849. After practicing between six and seven years in West Salem, Ohio, Dr. Boyd came to Iowa late in the autumn of 1854, stopped a short time at Iowa City, and at the close of January, 1855, settled permanently at Vinton. Early in the winter of 1868 he went to Philadelphia, and attended a full course of lectures in Jefferson Medical College. The benefits of that course he has reaped in increased efficiency and skill in his profession, and the increased confidence of the people in him as a medical practitioner. Dr. Boyd was examining surgeon for pensions in Benton county about eight years, but has never held a political office of any importance.

He is a strong republican, and usually votes, but his life work has been in his profession, and there he excels.

He was reared a Presbyterian, but inclines to the sentiments of the Methodists. He has no church connection, but is a man of very pure character.

He belongs to the blue lodge in the Masonic order, but pays very little attention to anything outside of his profession.

Dr. Boyd has a third wife. His first, Miss Jane Sloan, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, married in 1839, died in about two months. His second, Miss Elizabeth Carothers, of West Newton, in the

same county, married in 1842, died in 1852, leaving four children, two of them since following her into the spirit world. His present wife was Miss Catherine Winegardner, of West Salem, Ohio, married in 1853. She is a model step-mother, obliging, kind and affectionate. The eldest child of the second wife, John R. Boyd, has a wife, and is a physician and surgeon at Lost Nation, Clinton county. Rachel Ann is the wife of Henry Miller, shoemaker, of Vinton.

Dr. Boyd is a member of the Iowa Union Medical Society, and has an excellent standing in the profession. His character is such as to command the high respect of the community inside and outside the medical fraternity.

He has a fine brick residence located in the central part of the city, with umbrageous and delightful surroundings, one of the most pleasant homes in Vinton.

JAMES M. SHELLEY,

KEOKUK.

JAMES M. SHELLEY, the pioneer dry-goods merchant of southern Iowa, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, on the 26th of January, 1813, and is the son of Francis Shelley and Nancy Shelley *née* Brown. Both his grandparents served during the war of the revolution. He was an apt scholar, and having the best advantages offered by the schools of his time, acquired a good English education, and, besides, a thorough knowledge of Latin. His early ambition was to become a lawyer, in which profession he would doubtless have excelled. His pecuniary circumstances, however, were not such as would allow him to gratify his desire, and accordingly, when he was twenty-two years of age, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, a line of business which has engaged his constant attention during a period of forty-one years. His first effort in mercantile life was with Governor Morehead, at Leaksville, North Carolina, and continued during the years 1836, 1837 and 1838. Aside from their regular mercantile trade he formed a partnership with P. S. Hamlin and Co., and carried on the manufacture of tobacco, then the staple product of their section of the south. Mr. Shelley, stationed at New Orleans, personally superintended the sales in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Mexico — a great undertaking before the advent of railroads, — and by his extensive travels gained a most valuable experience and knowledge of men and things.

In 1838, returning to his native state, he remained one year, and at the expiration of that time removed to Kentucky, where for ten years he was engaged in a successful mercantile trade; and during the same time he served as justice of the peace of Calloway county, having been appointed by Governor Clark. The judicial district, comprising twenty or more counties, was very thinly populated. The district judge not being able to hold his court in some of the counties oftener than once in twelve months, the legislature passed an act authorizing him to select one magistrate of each county, and to endow him with the power of issuing writs, determining habeas corpus, granting injunctions, etc. This honor was conferred upon Mr. Shelley by one of Kentucky's most noted jurists, the Hon. Willey P. Fowler.

Closing his affairs in Kentucky in the spring of 1850, he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, whose commercial future he was able to forecast. Forming a partnership with James and James F. Cox, he at once engaged in the wholesale dry-goods jobbing trade; two years later James Cox retired from the firm, and James F. Cox, by reason of ill health, withdrew in 1865.

Mr. Shelley is preëminently a business man, and succeeds in whatever he undertakes; as a counselor, his advice is freely sought, and many of his wealthy customers admit that they owe their prosperity to him. A rule of his business life has been never to harass or oppress his customers by useless lawsuits. When he traveled through the country doing his own collecting, by his agreeable manners he won his way to his debtors' confidence, and it was a trite saying among commercial travelers, during the financial crisis of 1857, that "it was of no use to go after a customer when Colonel Shelley had been before them, for if a man who owed him had any money, or could borrow it, he was paid first." He has never brought suit unless compelled to do so, and then has always given it his personal attention; and by his remarkable memory of minor

details, and shrewd judgment in determining the strong points, he has been enabled so to direct his attorneys as seldom to lose a case. He is probably the most widely known of any man in his line of business in the state, his name being as familiar as household words among all country merchants. Beginning life without means, he has carved his own history and made his own fortune. Though now sixty-three years of age, he is as active and energetic as when fired by youthful ambition; noble-hearted, public-spirited and generous, his character has ever been unsullied and above reproach.

Politically, Mr. Shelley was formerly a Henry Clay whig, and later identified himself with the republican party. He was a warm supporter of the Union cause during the war, but believing that the tendency of the republican party was toward centralization, he abandoned it in 1870, and two years later was the liberal and democratic candidate of his district for congress. Although he carried his own county, he was defeated by his talented opponent, Hon. George W. McCrary. He was democratic candidate for state senator in 1873, but was defeated by a majority of fifteen. He has never sought political honors, and allowed his name to be used only at the urgent solicitations of friends. He made a gallant canvass for congress, and as a public speaker, though not trained to the rostrum, was logical, illustrative and eloquent; a man of commanding presence, finely-formed head, a clear ringing voice of great capacity, he easily won the attention and admiration of his auditors. He is now in full sympathy with the democratic party, and believes in the old political tests of character, honesty, capacity and fidelity to the constitution. As a writer, he is clear and happy in expression, while as a conversationalist, he is fluent and magnetic, being thoroughly posted in history, poetry and current literature.

At the present time (1876) Mr. Shelley is president of the Iowa Life Insurance Company, located at Keokuk, which is fast winning its way to public confidence.

His religious training was under the influence of the Quakers, and though not a member of any church, he makes the rule of his action that expressed in the words, "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," giving justice to all and oppressing none.

Personally, he is generous and courteous, and by his habitual suavity, impresses even the casual observer as a man among men capable of great things.

Mr. Shelley was married on the 13th of October, 1842, to Miss Louise J., daughter of the late Beverly B. Stubblefield, a prominent name in Kentucky. Mrs Shelley is an estimable lady of fine native endowments, well educated, a devoted wife and fond mother.

Of their two sons, both of whom were educated at Princeton College, New Jersey, William F. is a partner of his father at Keokuk, and George M. a partner at Kansas City in the wholesale dry-goods jobbing trade; both were trained to mercantile pursuits, and inherit the business talent and personal popularity that have so signally marked the career of their father.

HON. SHERMAN G. SMITH,

NEWTON.

SHERMAN GRISWOLD SMITH, son of Stephen F. Smith and Amanda M. *née* Cole, is a native of Green county, New York, dating his birth on the 22d of May, 1831. His branch of the Smith family is of German pedigree, his grandfather coming to this country subsequently to the revolution, and settling in Green county. The Coles are an old New England family. Sherman G. spent the first twenty years of his life on farms in Green and Madison counties in his native state, then came as far west as Oberlin, Ohio, where he entered the preparatory department of the college, pursuing his studies through the first term of the junior year, when he left and began to teach school and study law. He read at Urbana, Ohio, with James and Duell, and was admitted to the bar at a term of the supreme court of Ohio held at Columbus in March, 1857.

On the 11th of November of that year Mr. Smith opened an office in Newton, Jasper county, Iowa, and here has since been his home and the field of his operations, except a little more than two years, which he spent in the military service. He went into the army in September, 1862, as major of the

40th Iowa Infantry, and was with that regiment through all its marches, expeditions, raids and battles until late in 1864, when he resigned at Little Rock, Arkansas, on account of ill-health.

Prior to going into the army, in the autumn of 1861, Major Smith was elected to the state senate, and served in the regular and special sessions of 1862, heartily supporting every war measure of the general assembly.

He was elected district attorney of the sixth judicial district in 1870, and served four years. But such positions are of very little consequence to him, as his professional business is much better than the emoluments of any office pertaining to the bar or bench. He is an excellent office lawyer and a powerful advocate, standing second to no man at the Jasper county bar.

Major Smith has always acted with the republican party, and is an influential member of it. He was a delegate to the national convention in 1876, his favorite candidate for presidential nominee being the Hon. James G. Blaine.

He has been mayor of Newton one term; has done good work at sundry times on the city school board, and is a trustee of the State Normal School located at Cedar Falls.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has been master of the Newton Lodge.

The religious connection of Major Smith is with the Congregationalists, where he has held a membership nine or ten years.

His wife was Miss Louisa J. Dixon, of Newton, their union occurring on the 28th of April, 1859. They have three children, and have lost two.

Major Smith is a man of solid build, physically, morally and intellectually, having a stainless record. It is fortunate for Iowa that she has a large class of just such men. Her honor rests upon them.

JACOB H. BRUSH,

OSAGE.

AT an early period in American history three brothers came from England and settled in Huntington, Long Island, and from them have sprung the Brushes now scattered over the western as well as eastern states. Jacob Henry Brush, son of Albert and Julia Burchard Brush, is one of these descendants, and was born in North Salem, Westchester county, New York, on the 9th of July, 1833. Albert Brush is a farmer, one of the proprietors of Brewster, a town in the edge of Putnam county, on the Harlem railroad, and he and his wife are still living in Brewster. The Burchards were early settlers in Norwalk, Connecticut. Jacob spent his early years in Westchester and Putnam counties, receiving his education at the North Salem Academy and Amenia and Charlotteville seminaries, teaching the district school one winter at Brewster.

About the time he arrived at his majority Mr. Brush became interested in the west, and concluded that here was a good field for young men of any business tact and a disposition to work. Thus impressed, he left Putnam county in May, 1855; reached Dubuque about the time the land office was being removed; followed it to Decorah; there opened a real-estate office and bank, and again followed the United States land office when it was removed to Osage in July, 1856. The next year Mr. Brush was joined in the banking business by his younger brother, Francis Albert, the firm name being J. H. Brush and Co. In 1861 another brother, Jesse Platt, and in 1866 the youngest brother, Avery, engaged with the subject of this sketch in banking, and they are still in business together. In 1865 their private bank was changed to the Osage National Bank, of which J. H. Brush is president, J. P. Brush, cashier, and Avery Brush, assistant cashier.

Of the land-office business Mr. Brush has had special charge since he began it. Few men have located as many acres of land in the Turkey river land district for non-residents as he, and probably fewer still have accommodated as many men who wanted to find homes in this district. During all these years he has never needlessly distressed a man — never took advantage of his necessities to foreclose on him, but has uniformly shown all possible leniency. Indeed, he has seldom had occasion to resort to law.

Mr. Brush has engaged in other business when he could command the time to attend to it. In 1861 he built the Osage flouring and saw mills, and operated them until October, 1873. He is one of the half-dozen Osage men who were most active in

securing the railroad which reached this city in 1868, and one of those who labored and gave to establish the Cedar Valley Seminary, and also one of the very few to advocate and work for the total prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in Osage. Few men in this section are more public-spirited or have labored harder to bring settlers, and those of the very best class, into northern Iowa. In his own city he has always been prompt to furnish means to men of real enterprise and stamina, who wished to put up blocks or single stores, and in addition to the mills and his own bank he has built some elegant residences.

Mr. Brush is a republican in politics, and a strong supporter of the party, but has held no office.

He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since about 1851, and is generous in his support of religious, educational and benevolent institutions.

On the 4th of May, 1862, Miss Julia Buckmaster, daughter of Francis Buckmaster, of Osage, became his wife, and has been the mother of five children. A son and two daughters are living.

Francis Albert Brush, of whom we have spoken, who was killed in the battle of Pleasant Hill, in April, 1864, was first lieutenant, company K, 27th Iowa Infantry. He entered the service in the fall of 1862; was a brave soldier, and most highly esteemed by his comrades in arms, as well as by the community in which he enlisted. Few men who went from Mitchell county and laid down their lives for their country were, in their fall, more deeply lamented.

JAMES H. BROOKS,

TAMA CITY.

JAMES HARPER BROOKS comes of good patriotic fighting stock, both grandfathers being in the revolution. His grandsire Harper was a colonel; his grandsire Brooks a private. His parents were James Brooks, farmer, steamboat owner and contractor, and Mary Harper, industrious, well-to-do people, residing, at the time of the son's birth, on the 3d of April, 1829, at Conneaut, Ashtabula county, Ohio. His father was a private under General Harrison during the second contest with the mother country. James Harper made Ashtabula county his home until past age, although he was absent, more or less, nearly every year after sixteen. He finished his education at Kingsville Academy, in his native county.

In his seventeenth year his father sent him to Illinois with two thousand sheep, the only assistance he had being a boy one year younger than himself. His eighteenth year he spent mainly on the farm at home.

During the seasons of 1848 and 1849 he acted as clerk on the steamer Ohio, owned by his father, and run on Lake Erie.

In the spring of 1851 Mr. Brooks moved to Kane county, Illinois; there farmed for three years, then took a contract on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, furnishing the ties and some other woodwork for the track from the junction to Dixon.

In the spring of 1856 he removed to Iowa, settling in Otter Creek township, Tama county, alternating between farming and railroading for ten or eleven years; most of this time, when off the farm, he was an employé rather than a contractor.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Brooks moved his family into the new village of Tama City, then springing up on the Northwestern railroad, two miles south of Toledo. He went on the Union Pacific railroad and spent fourteen months there as a contractor, in company with Lewis Carmichael, the work done being largely between the Black Hills and Ogden. The operations of Mr. Brooks at this period were very successful.

Since leaving the Union Pacific Mr. Brooks has done some heavy work on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad in Monroe county, Wisconsin, on the Baraboo division.

Meantime he is also farming, merchandising and banking, mainly by proxy, and, strange to say, making a success of every branch. He has a thousand acres of land in Tama county, all under good improvement, most of it cultivated by renters. He is of the firm of Brooks and Holmes, dry-goods merchants, Tama City, the business being managed principally by his partner, Ryland A. Holmes, a promising young man, son of Rev. O. A. Holmes. This store was opened two years ago, and is one of the largest and best in the place.

Mr. Brooks has been in the banking business for

seven years, and is of the firm of Brooks and Moore at Traer, Tama county, and of Brooks and Moore Brothers at Reinbeck, Grundy county, both places on the Pacific branch of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railroad.

Mr. Brooks has great energy and pluck, usually pushing his business rather than allowing his business to push him. He has kept all the irons in the fire, but let none of them become overheated.

Latterly he has let other parties assume most of the labor, and having a competency, he lives very much at his ease. He has one of the most delightful residences in the county, located in a two-acre lot most tastily embellished. The house alone cost twenty-five thousand dollars, and the entire homestead, as it stands, must be worth twice that sum.

Mr. Brooks was in early life a whig; since 1855 he has been a republican; is very decided in his political sentiments; is ready to help a worthy friend to office, but has no aspirations himself in that direction.

His wife was Miss Harriet Hartshorn, of Erie county, Pennsylvania. Married at Meadville, on the 5th of December, 1850. Both are active members of the Baptist church, filling their places, and generously responding to the calls and requirements of the church, and of religious and charitable objects generally. Few kinder-hearted men live than James H. Brooks. He not only pities the poor and unfortunate, but is always ready to help them.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have had two children, and lost one of them. Arthur Lee Brooks, their only child, has a family, and is managing the home farm, paying particular attention to the stock department. He is energetic like his father, a hard worker, and a young man of sterling worth.

CHARLES SWEATT,

WEST MITCHELL.

ONE of the oldest merchants and bankers in West Mitchell, Iowa, and the man who built one of the first frame houses in Mitchell county, is Charles Sweatt, for twenty-two years a resident of this state. He is a Vermonter by birth, a native of Thetford, Orange county, dating his birth on the 30th of May, 1832. He is a son of William Sweatt, a physician, and Zylpha (Baxter) Sweatt. The Sweatts are an old New Hampshire family. His father was a surgeon in the war of 1812–15.

Charles was educated at the Thetford Academy; commenced clerking in his native town at fifteen; at the end of four years he went to Post's Mills, in the same township, and there and at Stanstead, Canada, continued clerking three years more, when, in 1855, he removed to Iowa, settling at West Mitchell. Here, in company with his elder brother, John Sweatt, he opened a general variety store, continuing in trade together until 1862, when Charles sold out to his brother, and rested on his oars one season.

In 1863 Mr. Sweatt resumed mercantile business, by buying out his brother, continuing alone until 1870, when he sold out to two younger brothers, W. S. and F. Sweatt, and started a bank in company with Calvin S. Prime. It is still in operation under the firm name of Sweatt and Prime. Mr. Prime was for several years clerk of the court for Mitchell county. The bank is doing a fair business, being the only one in the place.

In 1875 Mr. Sweatt took back the store and stock of his younger brothers, and is running it with fine success.

When first settled in Iowa, Mr. Sweatt entered government lands, and has dealt more or less in real estate during all these years. In this branch of his business, as well as the others, he has done well. He still owns some lands, but has his funds mainly in the bank, in merchandise and in mortgages. Few better business men ever operated in Mitchell county. He has always dealt fairly, and his reputation for honesty has never been marred an iota. It is such enterprising men as Charles Sweatt that have made the Cedar Valley what it is — one of the most blooming gardens in the State of Iowa.

Mr. Sweatt has voted the republican ticket since there was such a party, but does not allow his name to be used in political conventions.

On the 17th of January, 1865, Miss Cornelia E. Lyons, a native of New York, and then living in West Mitchell, became his wife, and they have one child.

Mr. Sweatt has gray hazel eyes, a fair complexion, and a symmetrical form, is five feet ten inches tall, and weighs one hundred and eighty-five pounds.

He is social, cordial and gentlemanly, shrewd and keen, and well calculated to make friends and to succeed in life.

John Sweatt, who came with his brother to Iowa in 1855, still lives in West Mitchell, dealing in real estate, and loaning money. Like his brother Charles, he has been an eminent success. He has a wife and one child, and is among the sterling men of the place.

EDGINGTON BROTHERS,

ELDORA.

THE pioneer merchants of Eldora, Iowa, were Edgington Brothers, a firm which for more than twenty years was a household word in Hardin county. Samuel R. and Jonathan Edgington reached the present site of Eldora on the 1st of January, 1853, when there was not a building of any kind to be seen. Six miles north, on the Iowa river, was a saw-mill, and there they obtained the lumber for the first frame structure of any kind erected in Hardin county. They built it for a store, on the southwest corner of what is now the public square, part of it being used by Jonathan Edgington two or three years as a dwelling-house. This first building in the place was followed, the coming spring and summer, by four or five log houses, all the improvements made that year. Hardin county was organized in February of that year, and Alexander Smith, the first county judge, received twenty-eight votes.

It was in the latter part of the same month, seven weeks after they reached their future home, that Edgington Brothers opened their store, putting in a stock of goods costing between two hundred and three hundred dollars. It was drawn from Iowa City, distant one hundred and ten miles, by one team.

Trade increased as settlers came in, and the stock of merchandise was enlarged from month to month. Before the close of the first year Jesse J. Edgington, a younger brother, was taken into the firm, and in 1856 Joseph Edgington, the eldest of the four, joined the firm. With each additional member the capital was enlarged, and business expanded with the town For several years the four brothers, operating together, filled all the places of salesman, book-keeper, teamster and porter. Their stock slowly worked its way up from less than three hundred dollars to more than twenty thousand dollars. For several years they did from thirty thousand dollars to forty thousand dollars annually, being the leading merchants in the town and county.

In 1869, on the completion of the railroad from Ackley to Eldora, Joseph and Jonathan went out of the firm and engaged in other business. Samuel and Jesse remained until January, 1875, when the firm was dissolved and the mercantile business discontinued.

These brothers were sons of Jesse and Hannah Edgington, of Springfield township, Richland county, Ohio, originally a family of twelve children, only seven of whom are living. The four brothers were reared on a farm. All had only a common-school education.

Joseph was born on the 28th of January, 1820; was married in 1844, and has no children. He was two years in the Union army, enlisting a company for the 32d regiment Infantry, and going out and returning as captain of company F. Failing health compelled him to resign. He served eighteen months as justice of the peace in Eldora, to fill a vacancy, and has been postmaster between four and five years. He has a beautiful home, with vineyard and other pleasant surroundings.

Jonathan, born on the 30th of September, 1824, went from the mercantile directly into the grain trade, which he still follows, being one of the leading men in that line in Eldora. He was deputy sheriff six years, and justice of the peace four. He has a wife and four children.

Samuel, better known as Colonel Edgington, was born on the 12th of March, 1827. Was a soldier in the war with Mexico, going out in the 3d Ohio Infantry, and serving one year. Raised a company for the 12th regiment Iowa Infantry in September, 1861, and went out as captain of company A, and returned as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He resigned at the end of two years, because of the illness of his wife. He was the first school-fund commissioner of Hardin county, and is now chairman of the board of supervisors. He was married in 1849, and has a family of three boys. The eldest, Melvin, is a partner of his father in the Commercial Hotel, which stands on the original site of the Edgington

store. It was opened in September, 1875, and is the best hotel building in Eldora.

Jesse, born on the 23d of February, 1831, like the other three brothers, continues to reside in Eldora, delighted, as they all are, with the elevated location and beauty and healthfulness of the city. For two years he has been in no especial business. Has a wife and four children.

The four brothers are members of the Masonic order, and the three younger are also Odd-Fellows. Jesse has been grand master of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of the state.

Jonathan is a Universalist in sentiment; the others Methodist in their preferences. None are members of a church.

All are republican in political faith.

Identified as their interests are with Eldora, being among its "nursing fathers," they have always been public-spirited, and promptly lent a hand in every enterprise that would build up the place. During the rebellion those of them who were not able to give their time to aid in crushing it cheerfully gave of their substance. They are a patriotic band of brothers.

OLIVER McMAHAN,

LYONS.

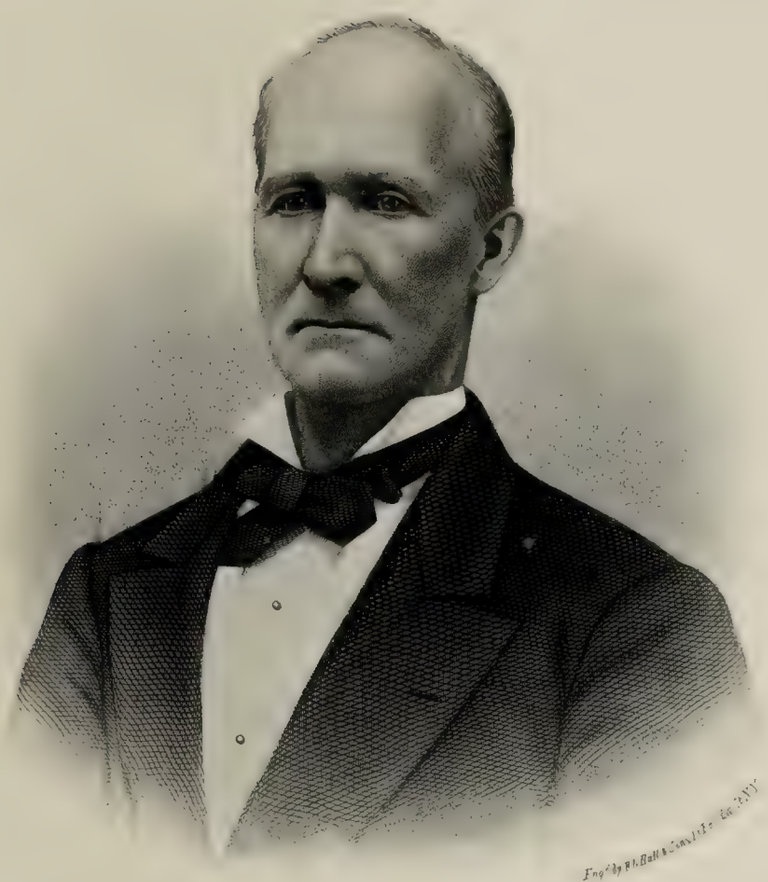
OLIVER McMAHAN, banker and capitalist, was born in Ohio in 1819. His father, Joseph McMahan, served as a soldier during the entire period of the American revolution, and was highly esteemed for his patriotism and sterling integrity. He was killed on the ill-fated steamer Moselle, at Cincinnati, in 1838. His ancestry reaches back to the first settlers of Pennsylvania, and is thence traced to the Protestant section of the north of Ireland. His mother, a worthy and estimable lady, was likewise a native of the same state.

After pursuing his studies in the common school of the vicinity during his early childhood, the necessities of his family compelled him to provide for himself. At the early age of twelve or thirteen years, with a very delicate and slender body, weighing only sixty pounds, he sought and obtained, at length, employment on a farm at four dollars per month; and during the following six years labored in a stone-quarry without adequate compensation. These years of severe toil and trial tended ultimately to develop the latent sterling qualities in the boy, and bring them forth into active manhood.

It is worthy of remark that although the parentage of the subject of this sketch was humble, yet it was honorable and justly respectable. The resources of the country immediately subsequent to the war of independence, having necessarily been neglected and undeveloped, left the people extremely impoverished. Many families were compelled to endure poverty and destitution. The heroes of many a well-fought field found it difficult to keep the wolf from the door of their humble dwelling; hence many worthy youths, thrown upon their own resources, were forced to seek and obtain their own livelihood. In 1837 he was induced to seek a home in the west. Having taken his farewell look of Cincinnati, and of all in it that was near and dear, with the world all before him, he set his face westward. "The child is father of the man," says the poet, an aphorism happily illustrated on this occasion. Arriving in due time at his destination with very limited resources, and without means to grapple successfully with the obstacles that opposed him in his new and rugged sphere in which he was called to labor, he spent years struggling with the adverse circumstances that surrounded and hedged him in on every side. Fortune at last seemed to change in his favor. His brother, unitedly with himself, entered into a profitable and successful enterprise of steamboating on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. In this employment they continued several years working hard and faithfully, and advancing step by step, showing what indomitable energy and intelligence can accomplish.

He married in 1840, and settled in Illinois.

In 1842 the connection with his brother having been mutually dissolved, he embarked in the lumber business, and during the eight following years was widely known as a very successful lumber merchant. At this period of life every enterprise on which he entered was crowned with success. In 1863 he united with other capitalists and organized the First National Bank in Clinton county. As a banker, he has been highly successful, and is greatly esteemed by the business community for his integrity and



Oliver McMahon

thoroughness. In the various transactions of business in which he has been engaged during the past quarter of a century he had acquired such a reputation for financial ability and thorough acquaintance with monetary affairs, that when the panic of 1857 occurred he carried all the public interests intrusted to him successfully and triumphantly through that financial crisis.

Mr. McMahan is likewise, at this time, heavily interested in the well known house of Stiles, Goldy and McMahan, a firm that justly enjoys the confidence of the business community in which it is located. The extent and variety of his business relations, and his reputation for financial ability, is so extensive that he is made the custodian of important trusts, not only in his own, but in neighboring communities. His entire business and financial career has been characterized by eminent success.

Educational topics have always had for him a very strong attraction, and he has in the education of his children always patronized the best institutions in the country.

Although generally eschewing politics, he is a decided republican in principle and sentiment, yet has no sympathy with the party hacks who make politics a trade.

In religion, he has been a worthy and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church more than twenty years, contributing liberally to its support, and working zealously for its interests and welfare.

He has always manifested public spirit, and has contributed materially to the improvement of his immediate vicinity and county. Though of slender and delicate organism, he has led since his early childhood an eminently busy life; and the honorable position to which he has attained has been won by his own unaided and indefatigable efforts. He ground his wealth out of poverty, by never exceeding his means, and by always laying up some portion of his earnings for capital. Whatever spoils he took, he won, and became what he is by the development of his faculties and resources. He is widely esteemed for his intrinsic worth and social qualities.

JAMES S. KELSO, M. D.,

ACKLEY.

ONE of the best read physicians of Hardin county is James Seaton Kelso, a graduate of the University of Glasgow, Scotland. He is a native of Ireland, and was born in Lisburn, county of Antrim, on the 25th of December, 1820. His father, Rev. Joseph Kelso, was a Presbyterian clergyman of some eminence, and pastor of the United parishes of Ballinderry and Maghragal. His mother, Rebecca Johnstone, before her marriage, was distantly connected with the Johnstone family of Annandale, Scotland.

Dr. Kelso obtained his preliminary education at an ordinary parish school, and was prepared for college by a private tutor, completing his classical education at the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast. After being examined at Apothecary's Hall, in Dublin, he was articled to an apothecary, and learned carefully the art and mystery of that business, in connection with hospital practice, at Belfast. He commenced the study of medicine at the University of Glasgow in the winter session of 1838–39, and completed his course at the session of 1841–42, obtaining not only a degree from the University of Glasgow, but a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. He was thus qualified to enter the civil service of the East India Company, which step he had in view, and after waiting a short time for his commission he concluded to visit the United States before going to the Indies. He came over in the autumn of 1844, and soon afterward his commission followed him; but he liked this country too well to exchange it for any other, and has never left it.

In the spring of 1845 Dr. Kelso opened an office in La Fayette county, Wisconsin, and there remained steadily in practice until 1860, when he made a short trip by the overland route to California, to attend to some business. Not completing it as soon as he expected, he took charge of the "Shasta Courier," changing it from a democratic to a republican paper, and conducting it during the campaign which ended in the election of Leland S. Sandford for governor.

On the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1861, Dr. Kelso returned to Wisconsin, and the same year was commissioned as one of the surgeons of the

2d Wisconsin Cavalry, continuing in that position until the close of the war.

On returning to the north he located at Ackley, Iowa, then a new town on the Iowa branch of the Illinois Central railroad, and here we still find him devoted to the practice of medicine. He has long been the leading physician of the place, and here, as he was in Wisconsin, is popular and influential. One of the early settlers in Ackley, he has constantly labored for its welfare. He projected the Sabula, Ackley and Dakota railroad, the first division of which, from Sabula on the Mississippi to Marion, Linn county, is completed. He was at one time a director of the Central Railroad of Iowa, which runs north and south through Ackley. He is president of the Ackley Agricultural Works.

Dr. Kelso is a ready writer on various subjects, and has been a contributor to the London "Lancet" and different American medical journals.

In politics, he was a whig, then a free-soiler, then a republican of the strictest sect.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

In December, 1847, Dr. Kelso married Mrs. Ann Washburn, widow of Frank Washburn, of Raynham, Massachusetts. She died in 1867, leaving no children by this union. In September, 1873, he married Miss Emma Ogden, of Ackley.

Dr. Kelso originated the Union Agricultural Society, which for several years has held an annual fair at Ackley, and has done much to cultivate a spirit of emulation among farmers, stock-raisers and manufacturers.

JAMES BARR, M. D.,

ALGONA.

DR. BARR is a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, the son of John Barr, a stone-cutter, and Janet Shearer, and was born on the 25th of July, 1836. Both families from whom he sprung were Covenanters, and some of the Barrs were in the battle of Drumclog.

At nine years of age James was apprenticed to the weavers' trade. His health failing at the end of four years, he was placed on a farm; at seventeen came to this country with the family; worked in a coal mine near Sharon, Pennsylvania, a short time; removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1854, and worked on a large dairy farm until the spring of 1856, when he removed to Iowa, locating at Fayette, Fayette county. After spending one season on a farm, at twenty one he entered a district school, up to that date not having had, in the aggregate, more than one year's schooling. In a short time he entered the Upper Iowa University, then recently located at Fayette, and diligently pursued his studies until the civil war commenced. During this time he had no means of support except the earnings of his own hand. Every dollar he ever possessed came in the same way.

In September, 1861, Dr. Barr enlisted as a private in the 12th Iowa Infantry, and soon after the battle of Shiloh was appointed hospital steward, serving in that capacity for three years. During the year 1865 the surgeons of the 12th were absent most of the time on detached duty, when he had charge of the regiment, and in September of that year was appointed assistant surgeon. In that capacity he served until mustered out in February, 1866.

Returning to Fayette, he read medicine with Dr. C. C. Parker, surgeon of the 12th Infantry; attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and there graduated in February, 1868.

After spending a short time in Mindoro, Wisconsin, Dr. Barr located at Clermont, Iowa, practiced there until May, 1869, when he settled in Algona, and where he now has probably the most extensive practice of any physician in Kossuth county, though such information could not be obtained from him. The doctor is a modest, quiet, unassuming gentleman, attending to the duties of his profession with the utmost assiduity.

In 1871 Dr. Barr was appointed United States examining surgeon for pensions, and still holds that office.

In February, 1876, he became a volunteer weather-reporter for this immediate section of the state, and makes his daily observations, reporting to Professor Hinrichs, of Iowa City.

Dr. Barr has always voted with the republican party, is firm in his political views, but not very active in a political canvass. His profession has the first claims on his time.

He is a Master Mason.

On the 15th of June, 1871, Miss Selina M. Bradshaw, of Davenport, Iowa, became his wife, and they have three children.

Mrs. Barr is a graduate of the high school and training school in Davenport; was a teacher there several years, and is a woman of no small degree of intellectual polish. She and her husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal church; both are active in the sunday school, and the doctor is its superintendent, and has been most of the time since he settled in Algona.

Dr. Barr's experience in the army hospitals, as steward and assistant surgeon, was an excellent school to him, and aided him in laying a good foundation on which to build in medical science, of which he is a very close student. When he entered the army he took some of his books with him, and at first pursued his literary studies when not busy in the hospital. He fitted himself, finally, for a surgeon's duties, often studying two hours or more before any one else was astir. Industry in so noble a direction has been amply rewarded.

JOSEPH J. HUTCHINGS,

WINTERSET.

JOSEPH J. HUTCHINGS, son of Francis and Elizabeth Turner Hutchings, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Clark county, on the 29th of November, 1825. His ancestors on his father's side were from England; settled first in Maryland, and spread thence into Virginia and the southern and western states. Francis Hutchings moved with his family from Clark into Hendricks county when Joseph was ten years old, where he was reared on a farm, attending, during three or four months each year, an excellent Quaker school. By dint of hard study in that school he fitted himself to instruct, and after teaching one term he moved to Iowa, spending one year in Davis county. In the summer of 1851 Mr. Hutchings taught in Jasper county; came into Madison county, and taught in the country two winters, moving into Winterset, in the interim, in the spring of 1852. Here he commenced trading in land, and success attended him from the start. He took unwearied pains to show new-comers and home-seekers the rich and beautiful lands, the "unshorn prairies" of Madison county, and aided hundreds to locate here, many of whom are now among the most thrifty farmers in this vicinity. Probably no man in Madison county has done more to settle it with this class than Mr. Hutchings.

In the autumn of 1872 he was one of the foremost men in organizing the Citizens' National Bank, of which he has since been president. It is a prosperous institution. Indeed, almost everything the hand of Mr. Hutchings touches is sure to thrive. He is a shrewd business manager, strictly honest and reliable, and has the full confidence of the people. He keeps a land office separate from the bank.

Mr. Hutchings was originally a whig, and for twenty years has been a zealous, untiring worker in the republican ranks. He helps his friends into offices which he refuses to accept himself. His heart is in the cause, and no man rejoices more than he in the success of the republican candidates.

Mr. Hutchings is a Chapter Mason, and here, as in politics, he keeps out of office as much as possible. He is a member of no church, but has a partiality for the Quakers.

The wife of Mr. Hutchings was Miss Mary Bell, of Winterset; married on the 28th of January, 1856. They have one child, Flora, who was educated in the female seminary at Mount Pleasant, Henry county.

Mr. Hutchings has a dark complexion, a keen hazel eye, is six feet tall, and weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds. He is quick on the feet, alert for a bargain, and has a business education and business tact second to no man in Winterset. There is a good lesson in his life. He came to Iowa a poor young man, bringing, it is said, his worldly effects in a carpet-bag. When he came into Madison county he walked from Newton, Jasper county, reaching Winterset, a distance of seventy miles, in three days, through trackless prairies and across bridgeless streams. He had to "rough it" at times, in fare as well as travels, but took things cheerfully as they came, had a hand willing and ready for any work, and by his industry, pluck, energy and good business capacities has become

City, and there graduated in December, 1869; since practicing law with a growing business and rising reputation, at Montezuma, where he settled in April, 1870.

He is in company with Major Carr (elsewhere mentioned in this volume), and they are doing a thrifty business in the abstract line and real estate, as well as law.

Captain Redman has twice been mayor of Montezuma, and has a high standing in the community.

In politics, he trains in the republican ranks.

He is connected with the Odd-Fellows.

The wife of Captain Redman was Miss Sue P. Ferguson, of Jefferson, Harrison county, Ohio; married on the 3d of March, 1870. They have had three children, and lost two of them.

MOSES M. MOULTON,

MONTICELLO.

SOME early settlers in a town are purely selfish; they identify themselves with no public enterprises; live wholly for themselves, and, dying, are soon forgotten. Others, from the start, make the interests of the place their own; promptly enlist in the movements likely to benefit the place, and are foremost in every good work. Of this class is Moses Montgomery Moulton, who settled in Monticello when it had only a postoffice, one very small store and a single mechanic shop. Here he has lived for twenty years; has seen the stores gradually increase to thirty, and banks, manufactories, churches, schools and library associations spring up around him; and he now has two thousand neighbors who take pleasure in honoring him from time to time with different official positions.

Mr. Moulton was born in Sandwich, Carroll county, New Hampshire, on the 12th of January, 1832. His father, Jeremiah Moulton, occupies the homestead, which has been in the hands of the Moulton family more than a century. Many of the apple trees standing on it are a hundred years old. The mother of Moses was a Rice, a family long settled in New Hampshire. She was a woman of excellent principles, and reared her children, like many New England mothers, in the ways of rectitude. Moses worked on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age, attending the common school a few months each year; he then connected himself with the high school in his native town for a year or two, laying a good foundation on which he subsequently built as best he could alone. He learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it until he was twenty-six years old, part of the time in New Hampshire, two years in Dixon, Illinois, and two years in Monticello. The last named place he reached on the 22d of September, 1856.

In 1858 he opened an insurance and collecting office, a business which he has steadily continued with marked success for eighteen years.

Mr. Moulton was elected township clerk in 1857, and held the office for ten years; has been notary public since 1858, and secretary of the board of education since the same date, except the year 1868, when he was president of the board.

The writer has known Mr. Moulton intimately during all the time of his connection with educational matters, and has no hesitation in saying that a more efficient man in such a cause it would be difficult to find in Jones county. To him, with the assistance of a few good backers, is owing the excellent system of instruction in Monticello. His efforts in this line have been untiring, and are thoroughly appreciated by his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Moulton was appointed United States commissioner in 1867, and still holds the office. He has been elected mayor twice, holding the office in 1869 and 1870.

Soon after coming to Iowa he began to read law, his studies being much interrupted by a press of business. He was admitted to the bar of Jones county on the 23d of June, 1869, but has never made a specialty of legal practice. He lets nothing interfere with the insurance and collecting agency, which is quite profitable. He is widely known and eminently trustworthy.

Mr. Moulton is an Odd-Fellow, and member of the grand lodge of the state; also a Knight Templar, and member of Trinity Commandery, No. 16, of the Masonic fraternity.

He was a democrat until the rebellion broke out; has since voted the republican ticket.

On the 10th of December, 1858, he married Miss Amelia McDonald, of Monticello. She has five

children, "and looks well to her household." She heartily sympathizes with her husband in his efforts to educate the children.

Mr. Moulton is compactly built and of the medium height, bordering on embonpoint, and weighing two hundred and twenty-five pounds. His habits are of a strictly temperate character, and he bears the image and superscription of good living and superb health. He is a well-read and well-posted man, talkative, lively and genial, and can enjoy a good joke, whether it be at his own expense or of his own originating.

ABRAHAM H. NEIDIG, A.M.,

MARSHALLTOWN.

AMONG the truly representative men of the northwest there is none who has exerted and obtained a more universal respect than the subject of this sketch. Colonel Abraham H. Neidig was born at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of September, 1839, and is of Swiss origin. His ancestors came to America in 1615. His father, Johnathan Neidig, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1812; married Catherine Hershe in 1833; came west in 1850, and settled at Muscatine, Iowa. Being a man of considerable means, he contributed liberally to our public improvements. He was one of the founders of Western College, Linn county, Iowa, and moved to that place in the year 1857. He died there in 1871, leaving a wife, one son and two daughters to mourn his loss. He was a christian gentleman of the old school, possessing thorough qualities of mind and heart, that rendered him universally loved as well as revered. Abraham spent his early years, or until the age of seventeen, as most of the sons of the substantial and energetic men of the past generation were accustomed to spend them, namely, in attendance upon the public schools and in being useful in the store or on the farm as occasion seemed to require. At this age he entered Cornell College, Iowa, and his name appears in the first printed catalogue of that flourishing institution. After completing the usual preparatory course of study he entered college proper at Western, and pursued the classical course until two terms prior to the graduating of his class, when he entered the army, enlisting in company D, 44th Iowa Infantry. Being so thoroughly prepared to graduate before leaving, the college faculty several years ago conferred on him the degree of B.A. and A.M.

In 1865 he took a thorough business course at the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to prepare himself for mercantile pursuits. He purchased a dry-goods store at Western, which he managed for several years, then changing bought a drug store which he operated for almost five years, the last year of which he also had charge of the Western "Gazette." As an editor, his ability was soon widely acknowledged, and while yet dealing in drugs he was invited by the stockholders of the Cedar Rapids "Daily and Weekly Republican" to remove to Cedar Rapids and take editorial charge of that influential paper, which offer he accepted, although he knew that to do so would be at a financial sacrifice, as he would be compelled to lock up his drug store and finally sell it out at a loss. He, however, had so strong a taste for editorial work that he determined to make it his life business and enter a wider field than the "Gazette" furnished. In 1873, the second year of his connection with the Cedar Rapids "Republican," he was elected chairman of the republican state central committee, and had the management when the anti-monopoly movement was at its height, threatening a dissolution of the republican party. He threw great energy into the campaign, and had the credit of carrying one of the most difficult and successful campaigns in the state. In 1874 he purchased a three-fourths interest in the Marshalltown "Republican." In 1875 he inaugurated another edition to the paper, now issuing two papers per week, semi-weekly and weekly "Republican." It has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the fifth congressional district. At this writing Mr. Neidig is secretary of the Iowa Press Association, now serving a second term, also president of the Marshalltown Public Library Association. In March, 1878, he was appointed a member of Governor Gear's staff, with rank of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry. He has a thorough acquaintance and an extensive correspondence with the leading politicians of the state, with whom he exchanges information upon leading topics of the day.

In politics, he is an enthusiastic, uncompromising republican, and has always been active in politics. Though a young man during the campaign of Lincoln and Johnson, he took great interest in electioneering and making political speeches. He was always foremost in public enterprises wherever he has lived. Has a natural taste for choice literature, and enjoys perusing histories, both ancient and modern. Has traveled in most of the states and territories; while traveling in the latter he visited Salt Lake City as a member of the Iowa Press Association. Mr. Neidig is a man of thorough culture and noble and generous principles.

He is liberal in his views toward all denominations, but attends the Presbyterian church, of which his wife is a member.

While at school at Western College he became acquainted with Miss Lou A. Davis, daughter of Rev. William Davis, at that time president of that growing institution. He married her on the 3d of January, 1867. She is a model wife, a woman of culture and rare social attainments. Some six years prior to her marriage she was engaged in teaching in the public schools of Iowa. They have three bright and promising children, one boy and two girls.

At the writing of this sketch Mr. Neidig's mother still lives, also his two sisters, the eldest of whom married Mr. F. P. Steele, a stock dealer in Butler county, Nebraska; the younger became the wife of J. B. Overholsen, an attorney at Grundy Center, Iowa.

ABRAIM P. HOSFORD,

CLINTON.

ABRAIM P. HOSFORD, capitalist and lumber merchant, and one of the pioneer settlers of Iowa, was born in Orange county, Vermont, on the 8th of December, 1811. He is the son of John and Lydia Perkins Hosford, whose ancestry is among the most respected and earliest in that state. His paternal grandparent, Joseph Hosford, and likewise his maternal grandparent, Colonel Perkins, were both soldiers in the war of independence, and were highly esteemed in their day for their sterling integrity and disinterested patriotism. On his father's side his pedigree is of Welsh origin, his ancestors having emigrated to this country during the first settlement of the old Plymouth colony.

He was educated principally in common schools of his neighborhood, but subsequently received a thorough and practical course of instruction, both literary and scientific, in an academic institution, intermediate between the common school and college.

Having devoted the usual number of years, allowed New England youths, to qualify himself for the duties of life, at the early age of nineteen he engaged in teaching, and during the following five years made this his special vocation. He seems to have been remarkably gifted as a teacher, and his fitness for that pursuit was widely known and duly acknowledged. He possessed the happy faculty of making study attractive to the youths committed to his care, and his success as an educator may be attributed to the accuracy and thoroughness with which pupils were required to work, and above all, to the active sympathy between himself and his scholars.

In the fall of 1834, having long entertained the desire to visit the west, he left home, and on foot traveled throughout several of the southern counties of New York, possibly with the intention of locating, and also for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the country. His impressions of the various points examined not being satisfactory, he retraced his steps and finally returned to Vermont by way of Utica and Albany. His pedestrian powers were amply tested on his return route by a walk from Syracuse to Utica in one day, a distance of fifty-two miles.

In the fall of 1835, having devoted the previous winter in teaching school in New Hampshire, he again visited the west as far as Ohio, and after having engaged in teaching during the winter of 1835–36, in Fairfield county, returned to his home in Vermont.

The west, with its rolling prairies, elysium fields and attractive climate, still haunting his imagination, he resolved to pass the following summer at the old venerated homestead, and then, after taking farewell of the parental mansion and the loved ones within its hospitable walls, to turn his face to the

A. P. Hosford

setting sun, and follow, for the third time, "the star of empire westward."

Having gathered together all the little worldly gear he possessed, he left home finally for the last time, and turned his steps toward Chicago, then the great Mecca of the entire west, as his point of destination.

The lateness of the season, at the time he embarked at Buffalo in a vessel for Chicago, intercepted the voyage, and he was left at the mouth of the Maumee river, where the city of Toledo is now located. Leaving his baggage at this point, he continued his journey on foot to La Salle county, Illinois, where he determined to settle. Having definitely decided upon the above location, he walked back to the Maumee river, and taking twenty-eight pounds of his baggage on his shoulder returned to La Salle county on foot, averaging thirty-five miles daily for the entire distance, and requiring some seven days to accomplish the journey. Such feats need no comment, they are their own commentators.

The history of his agricultural career in this locality; his progress, step by step, in opening up the virgin soil; his subsequently extensive investments, and, as years passed on, his costly improvements, vying with many an eastern establishment, all related in minute detail, would be exceedingly interesting, not only in each particular itself, as exhibiting the material growth and development of that locality, but also as showing the ability and energy, as well as business capacity and indefatigable industry and perseverance, of him who planned and achieved it all. But the studied brevity of this sketch will not permit in detail their introduction.

Soon after locating himself in this vicinity he built a log-house, and in 1837 married Julia C. Carter, daughter of Joel Carter, formerly a resident of New York. He subsequently built a commodious frame-house, and still later a large barn. During the following five years he added to his original purchase of two hundred and forty acres four hundred and eighty acres more, making his entire estate seven hundred and twenty acres.

In 1853, having found a favorable opportunity, he disposed of his entire landed property in this vicinity, with all the personal property, reserving only some twenty acres for his own use and convenience. This closing up of his agricultural business, with the intention of seeking some more genial occupation, was the necessary result of his growth of mind and unconscious mental development. His life required greater mental activity than agricultural pursuits could give, and thus a vague unrest of an unsatisfactory existence weighed heavily upon his spirits, and daily increased. Those who will study the philosophy of the human mind will learn that only in the midst of pressing activities and responsibilities is there either peace or happiness. Having dispossessed himself of all his material interests in Illinois, he located himself, in 1854, in Black Hawk county, Iowa, and during the subsequent three years was actively engaged in various enterprises, and especially in securing the removal of the county seat from Cedar Rapids to Waterloo.

While a resident of Waterloo his public spirit was manifested in the organizing of schools and churches and other public improvements.

In 1857 he established himself in Lyons, Clinton county, Iowa, and built a saw-mill. After having manufactured a large quantity of lumber the business prostration of the entire county during that financial crisis prohibited any sales, and in 1858 he returned to Waterloo.

In 1859, while his partner devoted himself to the mutual business interests in Waterloo, the subject of this sketch removed his saw-mill from Lyons to Clinton, Iowa, and the firm of Hosford and Miller continued in successful operation, increasing and extending its business during the following seven years.

In 1866 the company was mutually dissolved, A. P. Hosford having purchased the entire interest of his former partner. Soon after, during the same year, the Clinton Lumber Company was organized, a majority of the stock being held and owned by A. P. Hosford.

In 1867 he took an active interest, and likewise a stock interest, in the Dubuque Lumber Company, and in 1868 became an active participant in the Clinton Paper Company. He is president of the Clinton Lumber Company, and also of the Clinton Paper Company.

In 1870 he purchased the entire property of the Union Works for fifty-one thousand dollars, the original cost of which was seventy-two thousand dollars.

In all these varied business establishments he furnishes employment for not less than one hundred and seventy-five men. The amount of lumber manufactured annually is from thirteen to fourteen million feet, independent of the daily manufacture of

thirty thousand shingles and eleven thousand lath, besides the productions of the planing machines.

As a developer of the resources of the west, great credit must be awarded to him. It is through the agency of men of his nature and energy that the material interests of our country are forwarded and expanded. He is emphatically a self-made man. His career has been most successful, and the problem of life may be said to be solved in his own experience. He ground his wealth out of poverty.

As a public-spirited citizen, few men have done more to advance the general interests of the community than he, and during his long business career he has been an active and liberal patronized of useful institutions. Every public improvement has found in him a quiet but influential advocate, and he has ever shown his readiness to extend substantial aid to all projects calculated to benefit the community.

In politics, he is a republican, although not a partisan. He has no sympathy with party "hacks" who make politics a trade.

In person, he has a strong and vigorous constitution; of a solid, compact organism and a clear and active intellect; his countenance is pleasant and agreeable; his manners courteous and affable to all, indicating benevolence, generosity and kindness.

In religious matters, he belongs to the Congregational church, of which he is a valuable and conscientious member.

HON. WILLIAM H. TUTHILL,

TIPTON.

THE Tuthills in this country are of English pedigree, and descended from John Tuthill, who settled at Southold, Long Island, in 1640. The grandfather and great-grandfather of William Henry Tuthill were participants in the struggle for American independence. His father was James M. Tuthill, for many years a merchant in New York city, where the son was born on the 5th of December, 1808. His mother was Emma Townsend, a descendant of a prominent English family, a representative of it early settling on Long Island.

The subject of this biographical sketch was educated in a private school in New York city, receiving instruction, in addition to the rudimentary branches, in Latin, French and the higher mathematics. From early youth he had a very studious disposition, and mastered other branches after leaving school. Having completed his school education, young Tuthill learned the art of copper and steel-plate engraving, working at it a few years, when his health gave way and he was obliged to quit the business. In 1832, during the first year that the cholera was in this country, he acted, by appointment, as assistant secretary of the New York board of health, and as secretary of the special medical council; and among his duties was the compiling of the daily reports of cholera cases. Subsequently he entered the Chemical Bank, now the Chemical National Bank, of his native city, and was a clerk there a number of years.

In 1840 Dr. Tuthill immigrated to Cedar county, Iowa Territory, spending one year in the southern part, and in the spring of 1841 located permanently in Tipton. When he first came to Cedar county there was not a house of any kind on the site of the present seat of justice. Tipton was surveyed and laid out early in the spring of 1840, and when he opened a store there the next year there were not more than a dozen families in the place. After continuing in trade about two years he turned his attention especially to law, which he had read some before, and on the 13th of November, 1846, was admitted to the bar. Two years later he was admitted to practice in the United States court. He continued in practice until elected judge of the eighth district in 1855, he wearing the ermine five or six years. During this period he was also engaged in banking. He has been in that business since 1850, and is known as the literary banker of Iowa.

Dr. Tuthill was prosecuting attorney at an early period in his legal profession, and has been notary public constantly for the last thirty-six years.

He was originally a whig, and attended all the state conventions of that party in Iowa, until its dissolution in 1854, when he united with the republicans. He has been nominated at different times for both houses of the general assembly, when a nomination was equivalent to an election, but he peremptorily refused to accept the nominations. The offices which he has held were urged upon him.

Judge Tuthill is an Odd-Fellow, and has been grand master of Iowa, and grand representative of the Grand Lodge of the United States. He is an honorary member of several historical and literary societies; is an ardent bibliopolist and antiquarian; has a large law library and more than five thousand miscellaneous volumes — one of the largest and best collections of scientific and literary works in the state. His collections in genealogy and heraldry are quite extensive. His editions of the ancient classics, Livy, Virgil, etc., are of the richest kind. He possesses numerous editions of the Bible, from the "Breeches," three hundred years old, down to the present time. One edition is in six royal folio volumes, the pages being of the size of an ordinary quarto newspaper, with numerous engravings by the best British artists. Only a few of the publications from the pen of Judge Tuthill have been published: among them a very able and exhaustive review of the "Dred Scot Decision," delivered as an address in 1860, and which is said to have swelled the republican vote of that year; a few historical sketches for the "Annals of Iowa," and an address delivered on the occasion of the gathering of the Tuthill family at Southold in 1867.

Physically, he is small and frail, having more mind than body. A stranger conversing with him would say that the engine is much stouter than the machinery which holds it. Although five feet and eight inches tall, his greatest weight ever reached was one hundred and twenty-six pounds. Of late years it has averaged about one hundred and eight pounds.

He is a member of the Lutheran church, and a man of very pure character.

Judge Tuthill has had two wives. The first wife was Miss Sarah Smith, of New York city. She was married in 1833, and died without issue in 1841. The second was Miss Dorothy Platner, of Cedar county, married in 1843; she has one child, James William Tuthill, a druggist in Tipton.

WILLIAM W. BLACKMAN, M. D.,

WEST MITCHELL.

WILLIAM WALLACE BLACKMAN, who represents Mitchell, Floyd and Butler counties in the Iowa senate, is a native of New York, and was born in Bridgewater, Oneida county, on the 7th of January, 1823. He is a son of Lorrain S. Blackman, a farmer, who is still living, his home being in Stoughton, Dane county, Wisconsin, and whose ancestor on the maternal side, four generations back, came from Scotland.

The Blackmans were early settlers in New England. The mother of William was Olive Hulburt. She has had seven children, of whom William is the third child, and all, with herself, are still living.

William was educated in the common school and academy at Bridgewater, and the Hamilton Academy; commenced teaching a winter school at seventeen, and followed it five or six seasons, aiding his father each summer on the farm, and attending an academy in the autumn.

At twenty-one he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Erastus King, of Unadilla Forks, Otsego county, still teaching three or four months every alternate winter to keep himself in funds, as he had no other resource.

He graduated from the medical department of the New York State University, in March, 1848; during the same spring immigrated to Wisconsin, and there practiced medicine nineteen years, in Rock and Dane counties.

In the autumn of 1866 Dr. Blackman settled in West Mitchell, having built a store here the summer before, and he brought with him a heavy stock of merchandise, including drugs and medicines. Since that date, in addition to his professional business, he has had a large trade, and is a successful merchant as well as physician. As a medical practitioner, he stands high, and is one of the leading physicians in this part of the Cedar valley.

While a resident of Wisconsin Dr. Blackman served three sessions in the legislature — in 1859, 1860 and 1864—and took part in adopting the "Revised Statutes" of that state. He was also in the general assembly of Iowa in the sessions of 1872 and 1873, and aided in the revision of its statutes. In the autumn of 1876 he was elected state senator to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Arad Hitchcock. He has an excellent mind, and makes a prudent legislator. He has been postmaster since the spring of 1873.

Dr. Blackman is a humanitarian in the broadest

sense. Was originally, in politics, a liberty man, and since 1854 has been a strong and influential republican.

In religious sentiment, he is a Baptist, and has been a member of the church many years.

On the 24th of April, 1848, he married Miss Lucy A. Brewer, of Unadilla Forks, New York, and they have had two children, only one of them, Eva Louise, now living. Mother and daughter are communicants in the Baptist church, and active in the Sunday-school and other christian enterprises.

Dr. Blackman is a very influential man in Mitchell county, and his influence is wholly on the side of good morals. He nobly strives to give an elevated tone to society. At an early day he took a very active part in educational matters, and was town superintendent of schools in New York and Wisconsin. He has not lost his interest in such matters, but in Iowa has had less time to attend to them. He believes that intelligence and virtue are the safeguards of a republic, and he encourages both to the extent of his abilities. He is a positive man — makes up his mind what to do and does it.

Dr. Blackman is a member of the Mitchell County Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and was a delegate to the National Medical Association which met at St. Louis in 1873. He has an excellent standing in the medical profession, and is a leading man in the community.

HON. ROBERT H. TAYLOR, M.D.,

MARSHALLTOWN.

THE present mayor of Marshalltown, R. Howe Taylor, is of Norman-French stock. His original ancestor in England came to that country at the time of the invasion by William the Conqueror, in 1066. The name was then spelt Tellefaire. At what period the Taylors came to this country we are unable to state, but the grandfather of Robert Howe was an officer in the first war with the mother country. His maternal grandfather Howe also was an officer in the same war.

The subject of this sketch, a son of Charles C. Taylor, a mechanic, and in later years a farmer, and Mary Howe, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, on the 1st of October, 1825.

When he was about ten or eleven years old the family moved to Dutchess county, New York, where the son did a little work on his father's farm, and served as clerk a short time, finishing his education at the Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institute, in 1845. He taught school awhile in New York, moved to Wisconsin in 1850, and resumed teaching, reading medicine while so doing, in both states. He attended lectures while in New York, and after being in Wisconsin one year attended a course at the University of St. Louis, now St. Louis Medical College, graduating in 1851.

Dr. Taylor commenced practice in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, came to Marshalltown in 1854, and continued in the profession until about 1862. He had been elected county judge the year before, and in 1863 was elected treasurer and recorder of the county, serving two years in each position.

He went into the drug business in 1864, and continued in that trade until the spring of 1877.

Dr. Taylor was state senator from the 1st of January, 1872, to the 1st of January, 1876; was chairman of the committee on penitentiary the first session, chairman of the committee on senatorial districts the second, and also acted on ways and means and railroads, two committees of much importance. He was presidential elector for the fifth district in 1876, on the republican ticket.

Dr. Taylor has served in various capacities in the municipality of Marshalltown, and is now at its head. He was elected mayor in the spring of 1877, and makes a very judicious executive. The people have great confidence in his integrity as well as capability. He is faithful in every trust confided to him.

The doctor was examining surgeon for Marshall county in the early part of the civil war, and afterward was United States examining surgeon for pensions, resigning the office several years ago.

Dr. Taylor is a Royal Arch Mason, and has been grand high priest of the Grand Encampment of the Odd-Fellows of the state.

His religious connection is with the Unitarian church; is a trustee of the Marshalltown society; his life seems to be without a blemish. Such citizens are an honor to the city, the county and the state.

He was originally a whig, and clung to the party as long as it had an existence; voted the American ticket in 1856, and has since been an unwavering republican. He edited the Marshalltown "Times" in 1858, and by pen and tongue has ably advocated the tenets of his party.

He was quite active in getting the Chicago and Northwestern railway through Marshalltown, and has been among the leaders in all local enterprises of the least consequence.

Dr. Taylor has a second wife, his first being Miss Delia A. Pratt, of Marshalltown; married in June, 1857, and dying in less than a year. His present wife was Miss Rachel Dunn, of La Porte, Indiana; married in April, 1860. She has had three children, two of them, girls, now living.

HON. DANIEL MOOAR,

KEOKUK.

AMONG the prominent citizens of Keokuk is Judge Daniel Mooar, at this time president of the Keokuk Gas Light and Coke Company.

He was born in Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, and was the youngest of fifteen children, fourteen of whom lived to grow up to man and womanhood.

He is just two generations from England, on his father's side, and two from Scotland, on his mother's. His grandfather, David Mooar, came from the interior of England when quite a boy, and settled in New England. He was of the Anglo-Norman race, and hence the peculiarity in the spelling of the name.

He was in the revolutionary war, and at the time the English propagated the small-pox through the American camps he fell a victim to that disease.

Judge Mooar's father, Jacob Mooar, was also in the revolutionary war, and fought in the battle of Bennington under General Stark, when in his seventeenth year.

The Judge, while quite small, was sent to a country district school, but some time after the death of his father, which occurred when he was in his twelfth year, he was placed in an academy in Chester, Vermont. While in that institution one of his teachers was the Hon. Horace Maynard, now member of congress from Tennessee.

The remainder of his academical education was in a classical school in Milford, New Hampshire.

In the spring of 1839, while quite a youth, he came to Cincinnati, and finding nothing to do there he went over into northern Kentucky, and for some time taught a district school in Grant county, in that state. After having earned sufficient to warrant his undertaking the study of the law, he became a student in the law office of the Hon. M. M. Benton, at Covington, and subsequently attended the law college in Cincinnati, and graduated in that institution, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1843. He settled in Covington, immediately upon the opposite side of the river from Cincinnati, which enabled him to enjoy all the advantages of that beautiful and thrifty city.

In the spring of 1844 he was married to Lydia A. Southgate, eldest daughter of the Hon. George M. Southgate, of Kentucky.

Immediately upon going to the bar he was necessarily thrown in contact and competition with the very best legal talent the country afforded; it being a well-known fact that at that day Kentucky was celebrated for her able statesmen and jurists. With the bright examples before him of the statesmanship and legal ability of such men as Clay, Crittenden, Hardin, Robertson, the Wickliffs and Marshalls, together with the able lawyers that he daily was brought in contact with, coupled with the fact that he was poor in purse and with a family to support, placed him in a position at once well calculated to inspire and bring out the entire energies of the man.

As an evidence that he fully comprehended and appreciated the position he was placed in from the time he went to the bar, he exhibited an energy and advancement in his profession that meant success, and enabled him in a very short time to acquire sufficient business for an ample support.

He continued to prosecute his profession in Kentucky for about twenty-five years, most of which time he had a large and lucrative practice. He established the reputation of being a profound lawyer, a safe counselor, and a man of high sense of honor and business integrity; hence his success.

During his professional career he never exhibited much taste for politics nor let them interfere partic-

ularly with his business, although he was a member of the city council as far back as 1844, and was a member of the legislature of Kentucky in 1849-50. By a provision of the constitution of Kentucky, the members of the bar in that state are authorized to fill temporary vacancies in judgeships. Judge Mooar was several times, during his professional career, put upon the bench by a vote of the members of the bar of his district. This we consider no ordinary compliment, inasmuch as the members of the bar are presumed to be more competent than the general voting community to judge of the necessary qualifications of persons for such an office. The result of his labor in Kentucky was an ample fortune.

In 1865 his health, in consequence of constant application to business, had become very much impaired. In that year, having interests in Keokuk, he came out to look after them, and after having remained for some time and finding that his health was very much improved by the change, and in the meantime two of his daughters having been married to gentlemen in Keokuk, he concluded to make Iowa his future home; since which time he has been settling his affairs in Kentucky, and from time to time transferring his property to Iowa. He is now among the substantial and solid men of Keokuk. Besides owning the controlling interest in the Keokuk Gas Light and Coke Company, of which he is now president, his good judgment has been marked by the purchase of a large amount of the best business property on Main and other streets of the city of Keokuk. He has also purchased a large amount of unimproved property in and adjoining the city.

Judge Mooar is at this time between fifty and sixty years of age, and, like a true philosopher, putting aside much of the details of business, although he is at his office in the city nearly every day when not absent from home. He has taken up his residence at "Floral Hill," a beautiful farm of one hundred and thirty acres adjoining the city, which he is improving from time to time in a manner that exhibits the sound judgment and refined taste of the true gentleman. He is a man of decided ability and varied information.

Although very positive in his character, he is at the same time kind and obliging in his nature, and is possessed of high social qualities. Such men are really ornaments to any community, and Keokuk has been fortunate in adding such a one to her citizens.

Judge Mooar has added largely to his real-estate possessions in the vicinity of Keokuk, and is now one of the largest farmers in Lee county.

He is also a member of the banking firm of H. G. Boon and Co., Mr. Boon being his son-in-law.

One of the striking characteristics of Judge Hooar is his rigid method, care and accuracy in all his business matters, a quality worthy to be imitated by every business man.

As a writer, he has the reputation of being accurate, pungent and forcible. His letters and published communications give evidence of strong practical judgment and good descriptive powers.

HENRY T. BALDY, M.D.,

TOLEDO.

THE oldest physician in Toledo is Henry Tomlinson Baldy, a graduate of the medical college at Louisville, Kentucky, and a man of good reputation, both personally and professionally. He is a son of Christian Baldy, a farmer, and Mary Tomlinson, and was born on the 29th of December, 1819, in Catawissa, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Paul Baldy, was a trader with the Indians, residing at Sunbury, Pennsylvania. Baldy is an Italian name, and was originally spelled Baldi. During the thirteenth or fourteenth century the family was driven by wars from Italy into Germany, from whence the ancestor of Henry T. came to this country. About 1830 Christian Baldy moved to Sunbury; two years later to Newfane, Niagara county, New York, and in 1835 to White Pigeon Prairie, Michigan, the son aiding his father in all these places at farming, receiving only a common school education.

In 1840 Henry T. concluded to become a physician; read medicine with an older brother, Peter L. Baldy, at Constantine; then seeing that his father was likely to lose his property unless he received aid, returned to the farm and worked four years, thus freeing the property from incumbrance. He then resumed medical studies, attended lectures at

Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the winter of 1847–48, and the next winter at Louisville, Kentucky; commenced practice at Constantine in February, 1850; at the end of two years went to California, doing poorly at mining but well at trading; returned in July, 1854, and the following November located at Toledo, where he is still found in good practice. His calls are both numerous and, some of them, remote, extending all over Tama county. The doctor is well-known in every township, and the respect shown him is as wide as his acquaintance. He is very kind to the poor, and has ridden hundreds of miles to administer to their necessities without expectation of any compensation. At all seasons of the year, at all hours of the night, he has answered calls, regardless of the pecuniary circumstances of the summoner. He has been examiner for the insane of the county for the last eight years, the only office he has ever held, this being directly in the line of his profession.

He is a republican, with whig antecedents, but of late years has done little more than vote. Years ago he was very active in politics, and in 1858 published the Toledo "Tribune," the first paper in Tama county. He published the first delinquent tax-list in the county. He has been a very active, enterprising and useful man.

On the 9th of December, 1857, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Miller, of Tama county, became his wife. They have a cozy little home, with pleasant and beautifully ornamented grounds, a fitting place of rest from professional care and labor.

EDMUND MILLER,

WATERLOO.

SOME business men live an active life, accumulate a large amount of property, but act selfishly, and, dying, make no sign. Others run the same active career, are equally as successful in business, accumulate a fortune, yet become noted for their public spirit and their munificent benefactions, and, dying, are profoundly lamented in a circle as wide as they were known. Of this character was the subject of this sketch.

Edmund Miller was born on the 20th of December, 1823, at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. His parents were Henry and Ann Miller. In addition to the common school, Edmund attended an academy a short time in his native town; but as early as his seventeenth year he went to Hollidaysburg, and became a clerk in a store connected with iron-works. In a short time he became assistant superintendent of the works, showing at a very early age remarkable efficiency in business.

In 1848 he removed to Ottawa, Illinois, became a real-estate dealer, and there began to show his great capacity for business.

In the spring of 1854 he came to Waterloo, entering immediately in partnership with A. P. Hosford, tion real-estate speculations, in a short time connecting with it the banking business. Success attended both branches. Mr. Miller kept the land office open in Waterloo for twenty years, or till his death, though not always living here. From 1856 to 1866 he was in the lumber business in Clinton, Iowa, with A. P. Hosford, under the name of Hosford and Miller, a firm widely and favorably known. At Clinton, Mr. Miller had a very remunerative trade, and left with the rich rewards of his industry.

In the autumn of 1866, in connection with M. H. Moore, he built a saw-mill in Dubuque, but remained there only a short time. Returning to Waterloo, we find him again adding banking to his real-estate business, and continuing in both until his death, which was caused by apoplexy, and which occurred on the 4th of March, 1874. No death in Black Hawk county ever caused deeper sorrow.

Mr. Miller was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, and lived a consistent and very active christian life. He was liberal in its support, and munificent in his contributions to literary and benevolent institutions. Though quiet, he was generous in his charities.

Edmund Miller was one of the class of men who never was idle, he made every day tell for his own advantage or the public good. He was preëminently a leader in all important movements for the benefit of society. He came to Waterloo in 1854, with small means, and during the twenty years he was in the state he accumulated a fortune. This he did by energy, shrewdness and close application to business.

While president of the National Savings Bank of

Waterloo, during the last two or three years of his life, he encouraged persons of small means to be economical; and by his own brilliant example he taught all classes to combine industry with a prudent husbanding of resources.

The influence of Mr. Miller was in all respects eminently praiseworthy. When he opened an office in Waterloo he sold lands to men of limited means, by contracting with them to pay him the proceeds in grain, of a specified number of acres each year, until the debt was liquidated. If there were a failure of the crops any one year, the party paid nothing, and had an extension of time for payments. In this way Mr. Miller aided many persons to secure farms without paying a dollar in money. In multitudes of ways he benefited people by plans and devices that ordinary business men would not think of. It may be truly said of him that he "proved by the ends of being to have been." Mr. Miller was a firm republican in politics, but never sought office.

On the 18th of October, 1855, he was married to Miss Cornelia A. Manning, daughter of Colonel Joel Manning, of Lockport, Illinois. She resides at her beautiful home in east Waterloo, possessed of every comfort in life except of him who was the light of that home.

HON. BUREN R. SHERMAN,

DES MOINES.

BUREN R. SHERMAN was born in Phelps, Ontario county, New York, on the 28th of May, 1836, and is the third son of Phineas L. Sherman and Eveline *née* Robinson, both of whom were natives of New York. His parents were persons of advanced ideas, who fully realized their responsibilities and rightly understood their duty in providing for the future of their children, and, as they were unable to bestow wealthy possessions, adopted the wise course of giving them a liberal and thorough education. They spared no pains in rearing their children to habits of industry and economy, and in impressing upon them the value of a noble character, and to the influence of their teachings is due, in a large measure, the success that has attended their family.

The father died on the 27th of December, 1873, and the mother on the 7th of February, 1876. Of their children, the two eldest died in infancy. Buren R. is auditor of state of Iowa; John W. is deceased; Wright P. is a book-keeper in Waterloo, Iowa; Ward B. is manager of a life insurance company at Davenport; Eugene L. is a Congregational minister at Prairie City, Iowa; James P. is a publisher at Waterloo, Iowa, and George D. is a teacher, of Tama City, Iowa.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and concluded his studies at Elmira, New York, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the English branches. He never had the advantage of a collegiate course, but being a close observer has gained a practical knowledge of men and things, that admirably fits him for active business life. At the close of his studies, acting upon the advice of his father, who was a mechanic (an axe maker), he apprenticed himself to Mr. S. Ayres, of Elmira, to learn the watchmaker's trade. In 1855, with his family, he removed to Iowa and settled upon an unbroken prairie, in what is now Geneseo township, Tama county, where his father had purchased lands from the government. At that time the nearest postoffice was Waterloo, a distance of sixteen miles, and the nearest mill fifty miles. There young Sherman labored on his father's farm, employing his leisure hours in the study of law, which he had begun at Elmira. He also engaged as book-keeper in a neighboring town, and with his wages assisted his parents in improving their farm. In the summer of 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and the following spring removed to Vinton, and began the practice of law with Hon. William Smyth, formerly district judge, and J. C. Traer, conducting the business under the firm name of Smyth, Traer and Sherman. They built up a flourishing practice and were prospering when, upon the opening of the war, in 1861, Mr. Sherman enlisted in company G, 13th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and immediately went to the front. He entered the service as second sergeant, and in February, 1862, was made second lieutenant of company E. On the 6th of April following he was very severely wounded at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and while in the hospital was promoted to the rank of captain. He returned to his com-

Sincerely Yours

W. T. Sherman

pany while yet obliged to use crutches, and remained on duty till the summer of 1863, when by reason of his wound he was compelled to resign and return home. Soon after returning from the army he was elected county judge of Benton county, Iowa, and reëlected without opposition in 1865. In the fall of 1866 he resigned the judgeship, and accepted the office of clerk of the district court, to which he was reëlected in 1868, 1870 and 1872, and in December, 1874, resigned in order to accept his present office, auditor of state. He now resides at Des Moines, the capital of the state.

Captain Sherman was married on the 20th of August, 1862, to Miss Lena Kendall, of Vinton, Iowa, a young lady of rare accomplishments and strength of character. The union has been happy in every respect, and her counsel has ever been characteristic of the true wife who desires the good name of her husband. They have two children: Lena Kendall, born in 1863, and Oscar Eugene, born in 1866. Mr. Sherman is personally popular with all classes of the people. Possessed of a quiet manner and generous disposition, he is surrounded by warm personal friends, with whom his relations, both of business and socially, are of the most pleasant character.

Politically, Judge Sherman has been a republican since the organization of that party. From early boyhood he was taught the fundamental truth that the people were the true sovereigns, from whom emanated all political power, and to whom should be direct and certain responsibility. He has ever remained religiously true to that faith, and has contributed largely of his time and talents in promoting the success of those principles. He is decided and uncompromising in his views of political right and responsibility, and believes in the largest liberty to every citizen, compatible with good government.

As a public speaker, he is one of the ablest in the state; always clear and convincing, he never fails to interest his auditors. His services are in frequent demand, especially during the times of political canvassing, now so common throughout the country, in which he takes an active part, and from which he retires with honor.

As an officer, Mr. Sherman has been fortunate in every capacity in which he has served, and has made an enviable record. In his present prominent position of auditor of state he has fulfilled the expectations of his warmest friends. His office is, perhaps, the most arduous and responsible of the state departments, requiring constant care, and affording ample opportunity for the exertion of the best business ability; but his administration has been characterized by an efficiency eminently true of the man. Himself honorable and thorough, his management of public business has been of the same character, and such as has commended him to the hearty approval of the citizens of the state, by whom he is regarded as a prudent manager, a reliable officer, and a generous and conscientious man.

HON. JOHN N. W. RUMPLE,

MARENGO.

JOHN N. W. RUMPLE, state senator from Iowa county, and one of its ablest attorneys, dates his birth on the 4th of March, 1841, in Seneca county, Ohio. His parents are William Rumple, many years a hotel keeper in Ohio, and Mary J. Rosenberger. The Rumples are an old Pennsylvania family, the grandfather of John having been in his day a staunch Dunker, and a man of great firmness of christian character. The maternal grandfather of John immigrated from Virginia to Ohio in the youth of the latter state, and opened a farm in Seneca county. William Rumple died of cholera in 1851, and his widow moved with her family to Iowa, in 1853, and settled on a farm in Iowa county, near Marengo, where the subject of this sketch had a little experience in agriculture, but in two or three years left home for school.

He received his academic and preparatory education in Ashland Academy, Wapello county, and Western College, Linn county, and was attending the Iowa State University when the south took up arms to destroy the Union. This nefarious act excited his mind, unfitted him for study, and led him, in August, 1861, to enlist as a private in Company H, 2d Iowa Cavalry. He was in the service a little more than four years, and during that period he was promoted from corporal, step by step, to captain of the company. He was in more than a hundred skirmishes and fights, and received only a slight wound in the face.

In December, 1865, Captain Rumple entered the law office of H. M. Martin, of Marengo, and read until February 1867, when he was admitted to practice at the Iowa county bar. Here he has since followed his profession, with a growing reputation, particularly as a jury lawyer. He enters heartily into sympathy with his clients' rights, makes an impassioned argument, and has great power with a jury.

Captain Rumple was elected to the state senate, to fill a vacancy, in 1872; attended the adjourned session of the fourteenth general assembly, the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions, and as we write is preparing to attend the seventeenth. He was re-elected in 1875, and his present term will expire at the close of 1879.

He has been chairman of the committee on colleges for the blind, and was on the judiciary committee during every session. He is the father of the three-card monte bill, which became a law in 1876. As a legislator, he is attentive to business, and shows much practical good sense.

Senator Rumple has served at home on the school board, and lends his influence and aid in local causes generally, which tend to the public good.

Politically, he has uniformly acted with the republican party.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a church-goer, but a communicant in no religious body.

Senator Rumple has a second wife. His first was Miss Addie M. Whittling, of Marengo; married in December, 1866. She died in February, 1869, leaving one child. His second wife was Miss Mary E. Shepherd, of Iowa City, chosen on the 7th of December, 1872. She has one child.

COLONEL WILLIAM T. SHAW,

ANAMOSA.

THE brick town of Anamosa, Jones county, the best built city of its size in Iowa, owes more of its beauty and solidity to Colonel Shaw than to any other ten men in the city. He is a town builder, a railroad builder and a rebellion smasher, and would be a man of mark in a much larger city than Anamosa.

William Tuckerman Shaw, a native of Maine, was born in Steuben, Washington county, on the 22d of September, 1822. His parents were William Nicholas Shaw and Nancy D. Stevens Shaw. His paternal grandfather was a distinguished officer in the revolutionary army: aid-de-camp to General Knox; was promoted to the rank of captain of artillery in 1780, and served until the close of the war.

Young Shaw was educated in the common schools of his native town, and the Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield, attending the latter institution two or three years. At nineteen he started for the west, spending one year in teaching a private school in Greencastle, Indiana. He then went to Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and continued teaching until the Mexican war broke out.

In 1848 Mr. Shaw strayed into Arkansas and the Indian Territory, among the Cherokees, Chocktaws, and other tribes, and the next year found his way into California. He remained there, digging in the mines with fair success, until 1851, when he returned as far eastward as Anamosa, then little more than a four-corners, on the banks of the Wapsipinecon river. Here he bought lands and opened a farm, with more "yellow boys" of the mines all the time before the eye of his imagination, and in 1852 he returned to the Golden State again by the overland route. Two years later he returned to Anamosa and speculated in real estate, being fortunate in many of his investments. He built the Dubuque Southwestern railroad from Farley to Anamosa, and was at work on this road when the rebellion broke out. For the last ten or twelve years he has been engaged in banking, real estate, and the building of brick blocks in Anamosa and railroads to help the town. The Iowa Midland road, running from Clinton to Anamosa, is the work of his hands. He is of the banking firm of Shaw, Schoonover and Co. Nearly every business block in Anamosa was put up by him. His energy, business tact and executive power are unmatched in Jones county.

In 1846 he enlisted as a private in the 2d regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, and remained with it till the close of the Mexican war. He was in the battle of Buena Vista, where both the colonel and lieutenant-colonel were killed. Mr. Shaw returned as a non-commissioned officer.

On the 24th of October, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the 14th regiment Iowa Infantry,

and served the full three years for which it enlisted. His regiment was in the second brigade, third division, sixteenth army corps, and after being fearfully cut up at Pittsburgh Landing, it composed for a time part of the "Iron Brigade," which consisted of the 8th, 12th and 14th Iowa and 58th Illinois regiments. No better fighting regiment went from Iowa than the 14th, and no braver, more daring officer than Colonel Shaw.

For a while he commanded the third division of the sixteenth army corps, and when finally relieved at the end of the three years, on the 29th of October, 1864, Major-General A. J. Smith paid a high compliment to him for his "courage, patriotism and skill" during the fifteen months that he had its command. When about to leave the division which he had so bravely commanded, the officers made him a present of a beautiful sword and scabbard, a token of their kindly regard, which he cherishes highly.

The Shaws are a patriotic family. A cousin of the Colonel, Robert G. Shaw, commanded the first colored regiment, and was killed at Fort Wagner.

Colonel Shaw was originally a federalist, then a whig, and latterly a republican. He is now a member of the lower house of the general assembly, and one of the leading members of that body. He is not a member of any religious body.

Colonel Shaw has had three wives. In 1854 he married Miss Helen A. Crane, of Jones county. She had two children, and died in 1865. One child survives her. His second wife was Rhetta Harmon, who lived only one short year. His present wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Higby, of Kalamazoo county, Michigan.

Colonel Shaw is a tall, sparely built man, of nervous temperament, quick to act and to think, and always ready at repartee. He is as full of humor as an egg is of meat. He is a good hater, and would have pleased Dr. Johnson, hating hypocrisy, shams of every description, and traitors preëminently. He is attached to his friends and to every true, fair-dealing person, and will travel a long distance to render aid to the needy. In every respect he is a valuable citizen.

JACOB W. ROGERS,

WEST UNION.

JUDGE ROGERS, as he is universally called in Fayette county, and who was a pioneer in West Union, is a native of the Granite State, being born in Moultonboro, on the 15th of August, 1820. His father, John Rogers, was a farmer, whose ancestors came from England, and settled at an early day in the eastern part of New Hampshire. The wife of John Rogers was Anna Wentworth, a descendant of Governor Wentworth, and a relative of Hon. John Wentworth of Illinois. In England it is one of the noble families, but Judge Rogers places no weight in pedigree. In this free country every man builds his own ladder.

Jacob lost his father when the son was only four years old; at seven the family moved to Ossipee, in the same state, and in 1831 to Bethel, Vermont. There the subject of this notice worked out more or less on farms, purchasing, after four or five years, his time of his stepfather, Samuel Rogers, for one hundred dollars. At this time, seventeen years of age, he had had but a few months' schooling, and now alternated between laboring in the summers, attending academies at Randolph and Royalton in the autumns, and teaching during the winters. This course he pursued for three or four years.

In 1843 Mr. Rogers came as far west as McHenry county, Illinois, where he taught steadily until 1845, going thence to Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, where he taught four or five terms. He then went into the mercantile business with Jacob Lybrand; continued in trade there until the summer of 1849, and on the 7th of the following September he and his partner took a stock of goods to the spot where West Union, Fayette county, Iowa, now stands. The town was not laid out, and there was no building on the site. William Wells had a log house half a mile away. Mr. Rogers built the first house, which was made of hewn logs, in the place, and moved into it on Christmas day, 1849. The goods were put into Mr. Wells' log house, and the partnership was soon dissolved.

In 1850 Mr. Rogers, Mr. Lybrand and Mr. Wells laid out the town, and that year Mr. Rogers was appointed postmaster, the nearest postoffice before that date being at Elkader, Clayton county, twenty-five miles distant. Provisions were brought from

Quasqueton, on the Wapsipinecon, in Buchanan county, forty-five miles southward. For two or three years Mr. Rogers acted as compulsory landlord, there being no hotel in the place.

In 1850 the lands in northern Iowa were not in the market; so Mr. Rogers, dropping the mercantile business, took up claims, opened farms and sold the claims, and when the lands came into market, continued to deal in them, thus operating until 1857, when the financial panic put a stop to the business for a few years.

Prior to this date Mr. Rogers had read law, and was admitted to the bar as early as 1853, but did not practice much until of late years.

In 1854 he was elected to the legislature, and served two years. He was an anti-slavery man in those days, and was the first man in Fayette county to suggest the organization of the republican party.

He was elected county judge in 1857; reëlected in 1859, and resigned in January, 1861, soon afterward, for a few months, trying his hand, for a temporary purpose, at journalism, he naming his paper the "Republican Era."

In August, 1862, Judge Rogers raised company F, of the 38th regiment, became its captain, and served until January, 1865, when the 34th and 38th regiments were consolidated.

On returning to West Union, Judge Rogers engaged in farming a few years, dealing also in real estate at the same time. During this period, in 1871 and 1872, he was also editor and proprietor of the West Union "Gazette," doing good service in the republican cause, and showing himself a writer of much sharpness and power.

In 1873 the judge went to California and spent a year, and since his return has been engaged in the practice of law, giving his whole time to his profession. He is of the firm of J. W. Rogers and Son, his son, Oscar Wentworth, being in practice with him.

The judge was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Jane Simons, of McHenry county, Illinois, on the 25th of February, 1848, and has five children, all married except Omar A., who resides at Los Angeles, California. Ada A. is the wife of Elisha M. Eggleston, of Los Angeles; Anna A., of Charles F. Babcock, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, and Frances, of John S. Sampson, of West Union. Oscar W., already mentioned, and who was married in May, 1874, to Miss Mary F. Putnam, of Lynn, Massachusetts, is a young lawyer of decided promise.

JAMES D. CARTER,

WINTERSET.

THE baptismal name of James Dyhouse Carter was derived from his maternal ancestors, who were among the early colonists from England. The ancestors of his father were also from England. James Carter was a native of Yorkshire, England, who, with a company of others from the High Church of England, landed in America in 1729; passed through Albemarle sound up the Roanoke river, and settled in Guilford county, North Carolina. There he was married to Charity Vincent, by which union they reared a family of eight children, one daughter and seven sons. Five of the latter were lost in the revolutionary war, three of them being killed at the battle of Guilford Court House, on the 15th of March, 1781. After the battle the tories took possession of all they had, and he then engaged in the saddle and harness business. Benjamin, the youngest son, died of sickness, and the father did not long survive, his death occurring in 1783. Having sold his entire possessions for Continental money, Charity, the only daughter, and Jesse, the only surviving son, inherited the entire estate in this currency. The money greatly depreciated in value while in their hands, and Jesse at one time gave a hundred-dollar bill for a jack-knife. Jesse Carter, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1764. When he was quite young he married Mary Hains. The spirit of adventure which animated their forefathers would seem to have been inherited by the descendants, for with the westward march of civilization they were found among the pioneers. Soon after their marriage they moved to near Murphysboro, Tennessee, where she died, leaving two children. They were sent back to her friends in North Carolina, and Jesse moved to Crab Orchard, Lincoln county, Kentucky, in 1811. In 1812 he married Sarah Dyhouse, and by this union they had ten children, five of them now living. She died in April, 1831. In 1832 he married Mary Sword, with whom he lived but one year, when she

died. In 1835 he was married to Ann Starns. By this marriage they had three children.

In religion Jesse was a Baptist. One of his principal characteristics was excessive benevolence; his charity to the poor was often more than his personal interests would admit. In appearance he was tall and commanding, and slightly stooped; in disposition very quiet, speaking but little, and never in a boisterous way. He was hale and hearty, and almost youthful, for one of his age, and the day of his death walked over his farm giving instructions, remarking that he should soon die. On his return to the house he died while resting in his chair, on the 8th of April, 1853. His wife survived him till 1874.

The maiden name of James' mother was Sarah Dyhouse. Her father, George Dyhouse, came to America in 1772, and settled in Maryland. At the breaking out of the revolution he espoused the American cause, and served through the war. For four years he belonged to Washington's life-guards, and was for three years messenger, bearing information and dispatches through the British lines. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown; at the battles of Brandywine and Valley Forge. At the latter place he was obliged to cut his way out, in doing which he had the cap of his knee cut off, which caused him to be ever afterward a cripple. One's hand could not be placed on his person without touching a scar from wounds received in passing the pickets. While messenger he formed the acquaintance of Mary Adams, who, in order to promote the American cause, assisted in conveying news of the enemy by secreting dispatches in her clothing, and carrying them through the lines. Her career through the revolution was almost as noted as that of Lucretia Mott. She was married to Dyhouse at the close of the war, when they settled in With county, Virginia. They were among the early pioneers of Kentucky, settling at English Station. During the interval of peace he worked at the blacksmith trade in Garrard county, Kentucky, and reared a family of nine children. At the commencement of the war of 1812 one of his sons enlisted, and though a cripple for life from wounds received in the previous war, Dyhouse could not let him go alone, and not being able for active service he enlisted as drum-major in Colonel Richard M. Johnson's regiment. He was present at the battle of the Thames, and others. At the close of the war, while crossing the river on his way home, jubilant and enthusiastic over the victory and declaration of peace, he was joyously beating his drum, which caused a dispute between parties on board, ending in an encounter in which the drum-major received injuries from the effects of which he died at Fort Meigs in 1815, leaving a wife and nine children. The former lived to be one hundred and four years old. The last fifteen years of her life she was blind, but could distinguish persons whom she had not met for years, and tell the color and material of their clothing, as readily as though she possessed her sight. She, with an old negro who had gained his freedom by his services in the war, and was termed "Revolutionary Jack," lived with her son-in-law, Austin Adams, till her death in 1854. After the death of George Dyhouse his heirs employed Robert P. Letcher, then a prominent lawyer of Kentucky (afterward governor of that state), as their agent to England to settle their estate, an inheritance of forty thousand dollars. On presenting the claim, owing to the children having changed the last letter of their name, he obtained nothing, and the entire sum went to the crown.

James was brought up on the farm. He received at intervals, in all, about three months' schooling in the common schools of Lincoln county, but by perusal of studies alone he acquired a liberal education,—keeps his own books and transacts all his own business; is a constant reader, and well versed in literature, there being no subject, religious or national, ancient or modern, on which he is not well posted and enjoys a discussion. After the third marriage of his father he left home, from choice. When thirteen years old Hiram Roberts obtained for him a situation with Archibald Shanks, to be educated and taught the mercantile business; but owing to his having read Dr. Franklin's warnings, and Mr. Shanks placing him in a saloon to sell liquor, he would not remain with him. Leaving Mr. Shanks, being destitute of means, and too young to earn any, he engaged to learn the saddle and harness trade with Henry Beddow. At the end of four years he had finished learning the trade. At the age of nineteen he started north as a traveling saddler, and worked at many places. The following are some of the incidents that had a decided influence in forming his habits and course of life. At Salem, Indiana, he engaged to work for a man who proved to be a grand rascal. After having worked some time the man, in order to cheat him of his wages, circulated the report that he was a runaway apprentice. James produced his indentures and proved to the contrary; but the fellow being worthless, he received

no remuneration for his work. Ever after, in seeking employment, one of his first objects was to ascertain if the parties were reliable. His early resolutions to form temperate habits were prompted by the example of William Batterton, with whom he worked at Bloomington, Indiana. Mr. Batterton had been a very intemperate man, but resolved total abstinence, and in order that he might overcome the temptation of drinking he worked five years with a pint of liquor hanging over his work-bench. The bottle hung there till all its contents had evaporated, without his once tasting liquor. James thought if Mr. Batterton, who had been an habitual drunkard, could so manfully resist the temptation of a cultivated appetite, that he could surely benefit by his example, and resolved to live a temperate man. He continued working at different places until he would procure sufficient amount of means to proceed on his journey northward. He did his last work at Greencastle, Indiana, and arrived at Bainbridge, Indiana, on the 6th of March, 1836, with his kit of tools and seventy-five cents in money, where he commenced business for himself. There were but three log cabins in the place. His first shop was made of buckeye poles. The fireplace consisted of a hole in the floor, and one in the top of the roof for the smoke to escape. The only store was heated by a kettle of coals. The citizens being anxious for him to commence business, John W. Cooper, one of the citizens, proposed to furnish him one hundred dollars, providing he would return him one hundred and fifty at the end of a year for the use of it; but as he succeeded so nicely in the business, when the time arrived for the payment Mr. Cooper only required the original sum with ten per cent interest. He boarded with Mr. Cooper, at seventy-five cents per week, and he was to take the amount in stock from the shop. His business increased till it became necessary to build a larger shop. The main building in the place was a grocery and saloon, and in building it was more convenient to build near it; but he had such an abhorrence for liquor that he would not build in range of such an establishment. Some of the citizens were determined unless he placed it in range they would not help him in raising it, so they all left him. Some of the old pioneers of temperate habits came and assisted him, and after the other parties found he would build where he chose they offered to help him if he would treat to a gallon of whisky; this he would not do. In that shop was placed the first stove that was in the vilage.

While boarding at Mr. Cooper's he formed the acquaintance of Miss Cintha Graves, a sister of Mrs. Cooper and daughter of Peter Graves, formerly of Knox county, Tennessee, and one of the first pioneers of Indiana. They were married on the 13th of October, 1836. She died on the 8th of April, 1854. By this union they had eight children, four of whom are living, one boy and three girls.

On going to housekeeping, himself and wife carried their cupboard ware and cooking utensils home in their arms. By industry and economy they were so successful that in 1840 they had accumulated three thousand dollars. After a time, in order to improve the country and town, he engaged in speculating in fine horses; but it was at too early a day to make it a success, and he lost some nine thousand dollars. During 1841 and 1842, there being no demand for merchandise, he cut and split rails at fifty cents per hundred, to support his family. Business opening again, he took a sub-contract to carry the mail from Indianapolis to Montezuma. The mail he had carried by a boy whom he had found in the woods, almost starved to death, and was afterward bound to him by the overseers. He obtained sufficient amount of funds from this contract to reëstablish business, and met with great financial success. He resolved to become a public benefactor, and spent much money in making plank roads, railroads, building churches, school-houses and academies. The contractor of the academy failed, so he superintended, built and paid for the Bainbridge Male and Female Academy. He was afterward reimbursed by the community for a part of it. To improve the place he built and furnished a fine residence on Main street, on one of the most desirable building lots in town. Close confinement to the shop and business was injurious to his health, and for a recruit he took a contract on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad. After the completion of the road he engaged in buying mules and horses, and shipping them to the southern markets. In 1859 he lost thirteen thousand dollars' worth of stock by overheat on the train and disease which followed. From this embarrassment he did not fully recover till 1869.

In 1861 he left the shop and purchased a farm three miles south of Bainbridge, where he remained ten years. In 1871 he moved to near Winterset, Iowa, and engaged in raising thoroughbred stock. He still continues in that business, with marked success.

In politics, he is a firm republican.

Mr. Carter is gifted with a fine constitution, which alone could have borne him through the labor of this life. His mental and moral standing is sufficiently given in his record. Sound in judgment, thoroughly conscientious, broad in views as in culture, well informed on a great range of subjects, one who sounds the depth of everything he handles and judges accordingly, affable in manner yet firm in purpose, he is one in which implicit confidence is placed by all who know him. Mr. Carter is a kind and indulgent parent, devoting his whole time to the education and interest of his children.

He married Miss Pricilla, daughter of Michel Daggy, on the 19th of October, 1854. By this union they have one child, a girl.

HON. LEWIS W. ROSS,

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

LEWIS WILLIAMS ROSS was born in Butler county, Ohio, on the 15th of October, 1827. His lineage is from the Scotch. The annals of the family show that his ancestors were Protestants, and were driven from Scotland into north Ireland, and thence to the New World. Daniel Ross, one of the colonists of New Jersey, was the first representative of the family in this country. The Rosses, from time immemorial, have followed agriculture, and it is believed that the subject of this sketch is the only one of the name who has made a departure from that pursuit and kindred vocations. His father, Amos Ross, and grandfather, Ezekiel Ross, were pioneers in Ohio, settling there in 1812, when the country was an unbroken wilderness. At the age of twenty Lewis W. left his father's farm, with such education as the log school-house of those days furnished, and studied at Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, for two years. He then entered Miami University, Oxford, and there graduated in 1852. At Farmers' College his studies were mainly under Dr. R. H. Bishop, a Scotchman of great learning and singular abilities as a teacher. At the university he had among his instructors James C. Moffett, now of Princeton College, and James Mathews, the father of Stanley Mathews, United States senator. Among his classmates we find the names of David Swing, now of Chicago, Benjamin Harrison, of Indianapolis, and Milton Saylor, of Cincinnati.

From college Mr. Ross passed into the law office of Scott and McFarland, Hamilton, Ohio, and there remained two years, gaining admission to the bar in 1854. In 1856 he visited Cass county, Iowa, partly on business and partly home-hunting. Being pleased with the Nishnabotna country, and being assured that the Mississippi and Missouri River railroad would soon be constructed to the Missouri river, he settled in Lewis, then the county seat, intending to follow his profession after the manner of pioneer lawyers; but he was soon crazed by the mania for speculation then prevailing throughout the west, and made such investments of his limited means as to require his undivided attention for the next two years, resulting at the end of that time in a total loss of capital and labor. His experiences in this respect are like those of many early settlers in Iowa. He is not the only lawyer who has tried to gain wealth by buying and running a saw-mill.

In 1858 Mr. Ross opened a law office in Lewis, and soon found full, but not very lucrative, employment in settling up the mistakes and failures of the hard times of 1857–58. In 1861 he removed to Council Bluffs, where he has since quietly but persistently followed his profession.

In the autumn of 1863 he was the nominee of the republican party for the state senate in a district then considered close, and was elected by a majority of several hundred votes. His record as a legislator is without spot or blemish. He was a member of the judiciary committee at the sessions of 1864 and 1866, and chairman of the committee on public lands at the latter session. Perhaps he did more to shape legislation, and to prevent the enactment of unwise laws, than in the origination of subjects of legislation. Of conservative mind and painstaking habits, he was regarded as a safe leader. In 1864 Mr. Ross was elected by the legislature a trustee of the State University of Iowa for a term of four years; was reëlected in 1868, and served until the reorganization of the university, and the creation of a board of regents. Without any solicitation on his part, he was elected regent in the session of 1874 for a term of six years, and now holds that office. As trustee and regent, he has done much in developing and enlarg-

ing the work of that institution. The establishment of the departments of law and of medicine has been the especial subject of his labors. Here, as in the legislature, his faculty as an organizer has shown itself. The idea being furnished, he has found the ways and means for its practical operation. Politically, Mr. Ross has always been a republican.

Religiously, he comes of Presbyterian stock, but since settling in Iowa has been in connection with the Congregational church.

Domestically, he is the husband of one wife, Zoe M. Brown, taken on the 12th of July, 1855, at Lebanon, Ohio. Is the father of five children, and is happy in the society of this wife and these children.

SAMUEL A. JAMES,

SIGOURNEY.

SAMUEL ADAMS JAMES, capitalist, was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, on the 27th of December, 1823, his parents being Thomas James and Barbara *née* Britts. His father was of mixed Scotch and Welsh lineage, while his mother was of pure German stock. The former had a very limited common-school education, but was nevertheless a man of great shrewdness and considerable general information, while the latter never attended school so much as a single day. Although English was sometimes spoken in her father's family, yet the German was that most commonly used. By the time she was grown, however, she could read quite fluently in both English and German. Among the earliest youthful recollections of our subject is that of hearing his mother reading alternately from her English and German bibles. She was a pious and exemplary woman, a member of the Christian church, and left the impress of her pure and practical character upon her son. The father inclined to the Baptist faith, but never united with any church.

In the year 1829 the family removed from Virginia to the State of Indiana, and settled in Hendricks county, in which and the adjoining county of Montgomery Samuel A. obtained a common-school education. His school opportunities, however, did not commence until after he had attained his eighth year, at which period he was able to both read and write. At this period books were not as easily obtained as now; especially was this the case in the wilds of Indiana; but he possessed a peculiar fondness for study, that would, doubtless, under more favorable auspices have carried him to distinction in the world of letters. His early library was composed of the Bible, Weem's "Life of Washington and Marion," and "Peter Parley's" young reader. The first and only newspaper taken by the family for many years was Joseph C. Neal's "Saturday Gazette," published at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, embracing the time of his charcoal sketches, from the perusal of which Samuel derived much profit and general information.

As soon as he was old enough he had recourse to the usual expedient of aspiring youths, school teaching. In 1840 he taught the Byrd School in Montgomery county, Indiana, many of his former schoolmates being now his pupils, the school term at that period consisting of the three winter months. This he continued three terms, being at the same time an industrious and diligent student himself.

In the spring of 1842 he resolved to pitch his tent still farther west, and turning his back upon the scenes of his boyhood, he started alone and on foot, with a pair of leather saddle-bags straddled over his shoulders, and crossed the states of Indiana and Illinois into the then territory of Iowa, and to the town of Washington, which he reached on the 25th of March, 1842. The troubles of the Black-hawk war were now over, and everything being settled upon a sure foundation, Iowa was considered the most promising state of the Union, a promise which has been amply fulfilled in the case of our subject.

In the fall of the same year he taught one term of school in Washington; but in the year following (1843) he removed to Keokuk county, and made a claim about four miles north of Sigourney. In the autumn of the year, however, he returned to Washington and spent the following winter in the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in Sigourney soon after.

As yet the territory now forming Keokuk county was still a part of Washington, and in March, 1844, Mr. James was appointed clerk of the district court, with a special commission to organize the county of Keokuk, and accordingly, equipped with the same old

S. A. Dawes

saddle-bags, he journeyed to the southeastern part of the county, where he arranged places for holding the first election, and designated the judges thereof, after which he canvassed the returns and qualified the first set of county officers. On the 10th of May of the same year Sigourney was selected as the seat of justice, and about the 1st of June our subject arrived upon the spot, the luxuriant prairie grass as yet undisturbed by ought save the long pole which had been set up to designate the site of the court-house. Finding board and lodging at the only claim cabin in the vicinity, he erected on the town quarter a log court-house twelve by sixteen feet, in which primitive structure was held the first district court of the county, commencing on the first Monday of July, Judge Williams, of Muscatine, then Bloomington, presiding. Soon after this he was appointed postmaster of Sigourney, simultaneously with which Governor Clarke sent him, without solicitation, a commission as notary public. He remained at Sigourney till the autumn of 1847, when the seat of justice having been removed by a vote of the county to Lancaster, he followed the office to the latter place. The removal of the county seat had engendered considerable local feeling, and the movement having been strenuously opposed by Mr. James, the same vote that decided the question in the affirmative subsequently defeated his reëlection to the office of clerk, and in the autumn of 1849 he shook the dust of Keokuk county off his feet and removed to the city of Keokuk, in Lee county, where he was soon after appointed deputy clerk of the district court, with headquarters then at Fort Madison. In 1852 he was elected clerk of the county, and reëlected in 1854. Having no resources with which to command the public favor other than the hardest industry and the sternest faithfulness in the discharge of duty, he worked so laboriously and incessantly that his health gave way, and after struggling for a year in the vain hope of recuperation, he was finally obliged to resign as the only means of prolonging his life. In the autumn of 1853 he returned to Keokuk county in time to cast his vote in favor of the removal of the county seat back to Sigourney.

In May, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln postmaster of Sigourney, a position which he retained over five years, but refusing to "Andy-Johnsonize," as the movement was then phrased, he was superseded in August, 1866. The interval between that date and the present time he has devoted to private pursuits, giving his attention mainly to transactions in real estate, the preparation of abstracts of titles, and in the brokerage and money-loaning business. The large advance in real estate, together with prudent investments in other property, have combined to make him one of the richest men of his county.

In politics, he was raised in the democratic faith, but was always opposed to slavery; like the pious John Wesley, he regarded the institution as "the sum of all villainies"; and although he found it hard to break with old friends, still, when the political issue came to be hinged on this question, he hesitated not as to duty, and took his stand with the party of freedom. Owing to defective eyesight, from which he has suffered since the age of sixteen, he was unable to enter the military service during the slaveholders' rebellion, but he did excellent work for the Union cause with his pen in the columns of the Sigourney "News," of which he was the principal editor during the first years of the war. In addition to the offices already named, he held the position of alderman of Fort Madison in 1854, and that of mayor of Sigourney in 1860. He has also served a number of terms on the school board, and took a prominent part in advocating the erection of the magnificent school-house which is now the glory and ornament of the southern part of the town.

He has always been a man of public spirit, advocating every measure calculated to benefit the city; and when the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company proposed extending their line to Sigourney, he was one of fifty citizens of the county to pledge and pay for the right of way.

In 1847 he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and was for several terms district grand master, and also served as representative to the grand lodge of the state. During the centennial year of the republic he made an extended sojourn at the Philadelphia exposition, and contributed a series of very valuable letters on that subject to the Sigourney "News," which were among the most interesting and graphic of any that were published in the state on that subject.

He was brought up in the "Campbellite" or Christian church, that being the faith of his mother. In 1850, however, he united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Keokuk. Seventeen years later his attention was directed to the writings pertaining to what is called the "Second Advent" of Christ, and he was not a little surprised at the large number of passages

of holy scripture which emphasized this doctrine which had hitherto failed to arrest his attention. His study of the prophecies of Daniel and the Revelation of St. John led him to adopt the peculiar views of the Adventist, and he now looks for the "second coming" of our Lord in person at a period in the near future — the exact time not being revealed to man,— when this earth shall be renovated and become the paradise it was intended to be from the beginning, and be the everlasting habitation of the saved of the human race of all ages. In connection with this subject, he also considered the question of the change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week. To his equal surprise he was unable to find a single text of scripture that to him authorized, much less directed, the change; on the contrary, finding many injunctions to observe the royal law, he decided to observe the fourth commandment of the decalogue, and, true to himself as he has always been to others, he has, ever since January, 1873, laid aside business on the "seventh" day, regarding it, as Elihu Burritt did, as the only Sabbath to be observed in holy writ.

He was married in Sigourney on the 2d of September, 1847, to Miss Sarah Moody, daughter of the late Thomas Moody, of Licking county, Ohio, an extensive manufacturer of pottery ware, and one of the most genial men of his time; a most excellent woman, to whose good sense, careful prudence, patient forbearance and holy influence is largely owing the success which has crowned his efforts in this life. They have had six children, three of whom died in infancy, and three survive. The eldest, a son named George Stover, is now in business with his father. The others are daughters, named Libbie Ann and Ida Bell, the elder of whom is said to be the best pianist in Sigourney.

In physical appearance, Mr. James is about five feet ten inches high, and weighs about one hundred and sixty-five pounds. In demeanor, polished and gentlemanly, courteous, graceful and dignified, modest and unassuming, he is known at sight by almost every inhabitant of the county. He is, moreover, a man of undoubted integrity and of the highest moral character; steady and sober in all his habits, prompt and transparent in all his dealings, and a most generous contributor to benevolent and religious enterprises. His experience in this regard has been, that the more he has given, the more he was prospered; and yet his gifts have been so quietly and unostentatiously bestowed, that his right hand has not known of the doings of the left. In the decline of life the sun of God's love shines upon him, surrounded by a happy family, and by kind and trusting friends and neighbors. In the struggle of life, and in battling for the right, he has sometimes been reviled because wrong, injustice and deception did not prevail.

With a competency for old age accumulated by honest industry and by painstaking forethought, a comfortable and happy home, together with a conscience void of offense toward God or man, he awaits calmly the summons that shall call him to a higher state of existence.

HON. HARDIN NOWLIN,

WATERLOO.

HARDIN NOWLIN was born on the 11th of October, 1804, in Saint Clair, Illinois. His parents were Lewis and Mary (Whiteside) Nowlin. He lived at home until of age, working on the farm and attending a district school in the winters.

At the age of twenty-one he went into the mining business in Missouri, and in 1829 removed to Jo Davies county, Illinois, settling near Galena and continuing to mine. In June, 1833, immediately after the Sac and Fox Indians were removed from Iowa, he went to Dubuque, and in that county made his home for nearly forty years. Part of the time he was in the mercantile business in the village, now city, of Dubuque, and part of the time on a farm. The first year he was in Dubuque he owned, at one time, about ten acres of land near the center of the present city, and sold the whole at one sale for one hundred dollars. About the same time he sold lots on Main street for seventy-five cents each. He secured those lots by placing four logs in the form of a square on each of them. In 1871 Mr. Nowlin removed to Waterloo, Iowa, where he still resides. During his middle life, and up to a few years ago, he was the recipient of repeated honors at the hands of the people.

Mr. Nowlin was a member of the first Wisconsin

territorial legislature held at Belmont, Wisconsin, in 1836. The next year he was a member of the same body, when it met at Burlington, then in Wisconsin territory, now in Iowa. When Iowa became a separate territory he was for three or four years a member of what is now called the general assembly, the last two sessions in which he served being held at Iowa City. He was always in the lower house, and serving so long and always being a diligent man, he became quite influential. For twelve or fourteen years he was surveyor of Dubuque county, and very accurate in all his work. During part of this time he was also engaged in government surveys in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. He was careful and reliable, and enjoyed a good reputation in this line of work.

Mr. Nowlin has been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church for a period of more than forty years.

He was a democrat until the rebellion broke out, since then he has been a republican.

On the 15th of May, 1825, he was married to Miss Martha Eckert, of Kentucky. They have had four children, and two are living. One of them, James L , is a merchant at Peosta, Dubuque county; the other, Mary C., is the wife of Henry B. Allen, Esq., an attorney at Waterloo.

Though living a frontier life for many of his younger years, Mr. Nowlin has always been a man of exemplary habits, and now, past his three-score years and ten, he has a steady nerve and writes a neat hand, almost as good as in middle life.

JOHN F. McGUIRE,

CLINTON.

JOHN F. McGUIRE, lawyer, and brevet-major in the Union army, was born in a small town among the Adirondacks, New York, on the 22d of February, 1838. He is of Irish ancestry, as his name denotes, his forefathers having early emigrated to this country. His father was a country merchant, and having failed in business in 1850, the son was sent to Canada to be educated. He, however, becoming homesick, the mother's tender sympathies for her absent child induced his father to recall him. At the age of thirteen, being of an active and independent temperament, he apprenticed himself, without his father's knowledge, to learn the nail-making trade. In this occupation he continued nearly three years, working in Troy, New York, and other localities. While in Troy, he was pursuaded by a Scotchman, a deserter from the British army, to accompany him to South America. Arriving at New York city, on their way thither, they were disappointed in securing immediate passage, and, being destitue of means, his companion enlisted in the United States army. Soon after, his own funds becoming exhausted, he endeavored to find employment, but without success. As a last resort, he pawned his dress coat for a small consideration, and with the proceeds he, like the Prodigal Son, sought the paternal mansion. Previously, while in Brooklyn, with an eye to the navy, he visited the receiving ship North Carolina, then lying in the navy-yard, and decided not to become a sailor, wisely concluding that a sailor's life was not as poetical and romantic as the imagination of Ned Buntline has pictured it. Having resumed again home-life, he devoted his time principally to reading law and teaching, alternately. His limited means at this period precluded his entering college, and he finally determined, at least for the present, to relinquish the design for a more extended course of study. He continued the study of the law, however, and labored to qualify himself for the duties of this profession.

At the breaking out of the rebellion he retired to Montreal, Canada, partly with the view to learn French, but more especially to gratify his mother, who feared he might be persuaded to unite in the pending struggle. At this time the Canadian sentiment was very bitter against the north. While pursuing his studies quietly as an American youth, his patriotism was often insulted and his country vilely traduced. On the following 4th of July, however, unitedly with two or three other American students, he publicly vindicated his country by displaying the American flag and firing a national salute. The love of country had often led him to walk the entire length of the wharfs at Montreal to obtain one look at his country's flag; and when he saw the stars and stripes floating only over the American consul's house his eyes filled with tears and his young heart with emotion.

After the disastrous battle of Bull Run, the Canadian feelings became so abusive and vindictive, he left the school and returned home. He felt that his country demanded his services, and his patriotism would not permit him longer to withhold it. In his native town not one man had responded to the call of the government. In two weeks a draft would be made to fill the quota. In this emergency he was appointed, young as he was, first lieutenant, with power to secure enlistments. At his own expense he opened an office, hung out the stars and stripes, and by canvassing the adjacent section, in due time obtained forty-five good and able-bodied men for his country's service, and took charge, under the title of lieutenant commanding. He had so exhausted his limited means in securing his company, that on arriving in New York city he had no funds to purchase himself a uniform. In this extremity his company made him a present of a sword, sash, belt and a revolver, and Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Armstrong presented him with a suit of military clothes.

His military career was throughout varied and honorable. The first duty of his company was to be sent on detached mission with the provost-marshal south of the Potomac. He subsequently did difficult and responsible duty in the vicinity of Washington. Having been called to the department of the Gulf, he served with Banks in his Red river expedition, participating in all the skirmishes and fights in his subsequent harassing retreat, and commanded the rear guard after the battle of the Sabine Cross-Roads. Leaving New Orleans in July, 1863, he subsequently participated in the various battles and skirmishes in defending the capital from the invading rebel army under Early, and assisted in driving him back across the Potomac. He likewise participated in all the marches, skirmishes and battles of General Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, and after the assassination of President Lincoln was on picket duty in and around Washington until the capture of Booth, and guarded the United States arsenal during the trial of Mrs. Surrat and the other conspirators. Having discharged faithfully and with honor these high and responsible duties, he was subsequently ordered to Savannah, Georgia, where he was detailed as assistant provost-marshal of the city, until October, 1865, at which period he was ordered to New York to be mustered out of service. He was promoted by the governor of New York to brevet-major, for gallant and meritorious services. He had previously been made captain in command of the company he recruited and led into service. His distinguished services have won for him the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens and the gratitude of his country.

Having returned to civil pursuits, he resumed his law studies, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar. In 1868 he located in Clinton, Iowa, where he has devoted himself energetically and most successfully to his profession.

He has manifested commendable public spirit in the growth and prosperity of the town, and has taken an active part in every public improvement, and contributed liberally to every enterprise. His well-known and acknowledged activity and zeal have tended greatly to advance the public improvements in and around the vicinity of Clinton.

He is emphatically a self-made man, and a most laborious student and worker. Possessing a sound constitution and robust figure, he promises many years of useful labor to the state, in whose growth he has always been so profoundly interested.

WILLIAM LOCKRIDGE,

NEVADA.

AMONG the successful business men of Story county residing at the seat of justice is William Lockridge, a native of Virginia. He was born in Augusta county, on the 23d of June, 1832, his parents being John and Eliza (Erwin) Lockridge. The Lockridges are of Scotch-Irish descent, the progenitor of the family in this country settling in Virginia at an early day. John Lockridge was a soldier in the second war with the mother country, and at the time of William's birth was a farmer in the Old Dominion. William was the sixth child in a family of seven children. He remained at home until of age, farming in the summers and attending a very ordinary common school in the winters. At twenty-one he attended a graded school a full year; in his estimation, as we once heard him intimate, a precious expenditure of time and money, as it fitted him for a prosperous business life.

John Lockridge located a quarter-section of land in Story county as early as 1852, and when William was of age promised the land to any one of his sons who would accept and improve it. William accepted the proposition, and after the year's schooling which his father had the thoughtfulness to suggest, and some subsequent delays, including teaching for five months, he came to Iowa, reaching Nevada in May, 1856. He had no immediate means of improving the land, which was one mile southeast of Nevada, and, luckily, the next month obtained a situation as deputy treasurer and recorder of the county under Mr. J. C. Moss. The next April Mr. Moss resigned; the judge appointed Mr. Lockridge to fill the vacancy, and in August, 1857, he was elected by the people for the term of two years, at the end of which time the legislature extended his term from August to January. He held the office nearly three years, and made a competent and faithful servant of the people.

In 1860 Mr. Lockridge went on his land, worth then less than one thousand dollars; carefully cultivated it for ten years; sold it in 1870 for fifty-six hundred dollars, and went into the lumber business, which he still follows, and in which he has marked success. He receives about three hundred car-loads of lumber annually, selling, on an average, about three million feet.

Mr. Lockridge has held various offices in the municipality of Nevada, and is a very useful citizen.

In politics, he has always been a democrat, but is not very active. Business with him takes the precedence of everything else.

He is a Master Mason, and a chapter member of the Odd-Fellows fraternity.

Mr. Lockridge's wife was Miss Lydia A. Letson, a native of Ohio, residing at Nevada when married, on the 19th of February, 1860. She has had seven children, six yet living.

Since a resident of Iowa, and all his life as far as we can ascertain, Mr. Lockridge has been very industrious, doing everything he undertakes carefully, expeditiously and thoroughly. In all his business transactions he leaves a clean balance sheet.

WILLIAM BRADLEY,

CENTERVILLE.

THE biographical history of the self-made men of Iowa affords very few such brilliant examples of success resulting purely from industry, economy, prudence and sagacity, as the life of William Bradley. Left an orphan when just merging upon his teens, thrown upon the world, and left entirely to himself for support, he pushed on, working at first upon farms for food, clothes and schooling; then carrying a mail at six dollars a month; a little later peddling on foot from door to door, rising step by step as his means accumulated, until he is now president of five banks, with a controlling interest in all of them, and owns at least five thousand acres of land in the State of Iowa.

Mr. Bradley was the son of James Bradley, carpenter, and Phebe Fulton, and was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of December, 1825. His mother died when he was twelve and his father when he was thirteen years of age, leaving him no legacy but a strong constitution, inherited from his father, and the wholesome counsel of an affectionate, christian mother. Left parentless, he sought a home among farmers for four or five years, laboring for his support, with the privilege of attending a district school during the winters. For four months, in 1843, he carried a mail from Washington, Pennsylvania, to Georgetown on the Ohio river, receiving six dollars a month and his board. With twenty-four dollars in his pocket he went to Pittsburgh; bought two tin boxes; started off on foot; peddled four years in Pennsylvania and Ohio; cleared sixteen hundred dollars, and never spent a cent of it for tobacco, liquor, or any kind of pernicious or vicious indulgence.

In 1850 Mr. Bradley went to California by the overland route; mined sixteen or eighteen months; returned by way of the isthmus, with two thousand dollars in his pocket; commenced peddling again, mainly jewelry and oilcloths; went through from Keokuk, Iowa, to Des Moines, on a prospecting as well as peddling trip; returned to Pennsylvania; bought a peddler's wagon at Pittsburgh; shipped it to Keokuk, and run it two years.

In April, 1856, Mr. Bradley located at Centerville, bought a lot, built a house, and started in the mercantile trade, with a capital of four thousand dollars,

continuing in the business for ten years, and being very successful. Meantime he farmed more or less, and dealt at times quite heavily in live stock. He continued to add to his lands from time to time until he had three thousand acres in Appanoose county, half of it in farms under improvement, and two thousand acres of wild lands in Woodbury county.

In 1863 Mr. Bradley organized the First National Bank of Centerville, of which he owns nearly four-fifths of the stock. He has been its president from the start. It is one of the soundest institutions in southern Iowa. In 1872 he organized the First National Bank of Trenton, Missouri; in 1873 the Mercer County Bank, Princeton, Missouri; and in 1874 the First National Bank of Allerton, Wayne county, Iowa; he owning a half interest in these last three banks. In the spring of 1877 he organized Bradley's bank at Bloomfield, Davis county, he owning all the stock. He is president of all of them, managing them with consummate skill.

Mr. Bradley has had something to do with railroads; has been a director of two or three of them, but banking is his main business, and he may with propriety be called its king in southern Iowa.

In politics, he is an independent democrat with whig antecedents. He shuns political offices.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church; an elder in the same, and an enthusiastic worker in the Sunday-school cause. He is superintendent of the Presbyterian school in Centerville, the largest in this part of the state, and is doing a noble work among the young, who all know him. The poor, also, know him, to their great joy. Having the means as well as the disposition to relieve distress, Mr. Bradley has thoroughly tested the scripture adage regarding the pleasure of giving. A kinder heart than his does not beat in Centerville. Its pulsations are the sweetest music of humanity.

On the 26th of September, 1855, Mr. Bradley was married to Hiss Amanda T. Campbell, of Madison county, Iowa, and they have four children living, and have lost two.

Whatever money Mr. Bradley obtained in early life was the proceeds of faithful, closely-applied labor, and he early learned the value of a dollar. As far as we can ascertain, though he was exposed to strong temptations in youth, he never deviated a step from the path of integrity; kept clear from the vicious habits into which many young men fall; early learned to be prudent and saving, as well as honest, and has since learned that wealth thus obtained is the kind that affords comfort and satisfaction. Having obtained his accummulations by fair means, and using them for the benefit of others, as well as himself, Mr. Bradley is a happy man. The indices of his public spirit are seen in more than one splendid block which fronts the public square of his adopted home, and his generosity is like the gulf stream from the tropics, sending its warming influence into many a heart chilled by penury.

REV. THADDEUS McRAE,

CEDAR RAPIDS.

THADDEUS McRAE, was born in Marlboro district, south Carolina, on the 10th of October, 1831. His grandparents all came from Scotland prior to the revolutionary war, and some of his immediate ancestors participated in the struggle for independence. His father, James McRae, moved to Mississippi soon after that state was admitted to the Union, and losing his means through the dishonesty of others, had to begin life anew. He improved a farm, brought up his family in habits of industry, and at the breaking out of the rebellion possessed a moderate fortune.

He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and was highly esteemed for his strict integrity and large liberality.

The earlier years of Thaddeus were spent on his father's farm, where he was trained to hard work. From childhood he was fond of books. He attended school in De Kalb during the winter, and in summer labored in the field, but kept up with his class in school by studying at home. At the age of sixteen he began Latin, and mastered the rudiments of the reader and several books of Cæsar, all while at work on the farm, studying at noon and night. He then thought of the law as a profession. Some of his youthful companions were addicted to social drinking and card-playing. On one occasion, being solicited to join them, he reflected on the evil of such habits, and formed a resolution to abstain from all such indulgences. This resolution he has

kept, and to it he attributes much of his success in life. About the same period another incident occurred which probably tended to elevate his mental and moral tone. A novel fell into his hands, and he read it; the story stirred his sensibilities intensely, so that he read and wept alternately. After finishing the book he felt ashamed of himself for wasting his time and expending his sympathies on mere fiction, and concluded that he would henceforth avoid such unrealities. This resolution he has also observed, having read only a few standard novels to this day.

He next entered the high school at Salem, Mississippi, in 1849, where he remained three years, at the end of which time he had accomplished a four-years' course, leaving his class one year behind. Such close application impaired his health, and he would not advise anyone else to attempt it. He entered the college of Hanover, Indiana, in 1853; but, having read more Latin and Greek than was required by the curriculum, and his health being feeble, he left before graduating. He then taught school in Mississippi, completing his course in mathematics and the sciences in the meantime. His early tastes were literary, and his ambition thorough scholarship. He was always fond of metaphysics, the natural sciences and the standard poets, and still finds time to read up in these studies. Besides the Latin and Greek, he has studied the Hebrew and French languages. Having resolved to enter the gospel ministry, he studied theology with Rev. John Morrow, at Columbus, Mississippi. This was advised by his presbytery. He was ordained in November, 1855, by the presbytery of east Mississippi. His first pastoral charge was at Jackson, Louisiana, where he remained three years. In 1861 he was called to Port Lavaca, Texas. Here he took a decided stand for the Union. He had always been opposed to slavery, and was often denounced as an abolitionist. His life being in danger, he escaped to New Orleans in December, 1863, leaving his family behind. He served in the Union army one year as chaplain, getting his family through the lines in the meantime. Then, to the close of 1865, he supported himself and family with his pen. At one time he was associated with ex-Governor Flanders in the treasury department. Returning to Texas in January, 1866, he found that his property had been confiscated by the confederacy, some of which he recovered. At this time he received and accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church at Austin City, Texas; both he and the church refusing connection with the Southern church. He was the subject of much political abuse for this bold stand for reunion, but he remained firm, and succeeded in winning over to his cause two other ministers and their churches; with these the presbytery of Austin was organized, which was admitted to representation in the general assembly in 1869. Whilst pastor of that church he served also as private secretary to Governor Pease, and wrote considerably for the press.

Several flattering offers were made him by prominent statesmen of Texas to enter politics, but he persistently declined. Tired of strife, having put the church of Texas on a sure union basis, and desiring better advantages for his family than Texas afforded, he accepted a call to McVeytown, Pennsylvania, in 1869. There he wrote a work entitled "Lectures on Satan," which was published by Gould and Lincoln. The book was well received and highly commended by the leading reviews. The publishers failed soon afterward, so that he did not realize much from it. In 1873 he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church at Renovo, Pennsylvania, and in 1875 he removed to Cedar Rapids, and at this writing is pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of that city. In the pulpit Mr. McRae is earnest, plain, concise and forcible. In the discussion of his subjects he is argumentative and conclusive, never leaving a point unsettled, an argument unfinished, a conclusion not clearly arrived at, nor a proposition not definitely established. His language is peculiarly forcible, his manner attractive, and while his eloquence may not be regarded as of the highest order, his forcible manner, his argumentative style, his clear, concise statements, and his powers of description, place him in the front rank of the pulpit orators of the west.

In 1855 he was married to Miss Anna T. Bradshaw, daughter of Rev. Fields Bradshaw, of Alabama. By this union they had five children, two boys and three girls. She died at McVeytown, Pennsylvania, in 1872. He was married to Miss Susan D. Potter, daughter of General James Potter, of Pennsylvania, on the 21st of May, 1873. Mrs. McRae belongs to an historic family, one of the oldest, and at one time the wealthiest, in Pennsylvania. Her great-grandfather, General James Potter, was a major-general in the revolution, and for several years an officer on the staff of Washington. He possessed the entire confidence of his commander-in-chief, and at the

close of the revolutionary struggle was sent at the head of a detachment of troops into central Pennsylvania to overawe the Indians and protect the settlers. Potter's Fort in Penn's Valley, Center county, Pennsylvania, was built and fortified by this expedition; and at the termination of the Indian troubles the commander was so charmed with the natural beauties and advantages of that region that he took up his permanent residence near the site of the "Old Fort," and here her father was born. Mrs. McRae is also heir to a flag captured from Colonel Monckton at the battle of Monmouth, by her grandfather, William Wilson, on the 28th of January, 1778. By this marriage Mr. McRae has one child.

He is a kind husband and indulgent parent, and a loved and much-respected pastor.

SUMNER B. CHASE, M.D.,

OSAGE.

ONE of the oldest and most eminent physicians of Mitchell county, Iowa, is Dr. Sumner Burnham Chase, who platted the village, now city, of Osage, gave the streets their names, and assisted in giving the town its first start by aiding to secure the location of the United States land office here. He is one of those New England men who seem to be reared expressly for town builders, and who have been the founders of scores of thriving villages and cities in every western state.

Dr. Chase is the son of Moses and Mary (Libby) Chase, and was born in Limington, Maine, on the 4th of October, 1821. He was educated at Parsonfield Seminary and Limerick Academy; read medicine with Dr. Seth L. Larrabee, of Scarboro, Maine; graduated from the medical department of Bowdoin College in the spring of 1849; practiced in Portland until September, 1855, and then moved to Decorah, Iowa, where the United States land office had recently been located. On the 20th of the next January he settled permanently in Osage, coming hither partly in the interest of the land office, which was soon after moved, and he was subsequently (September 1, 1857) appointed its register. In laying out the town late in the winter of 1855–6, he drew the stakes on a hand-sled, the town plat consisting of nine hundred and sixty acres. Dr. Chase bought eighty acres and built a one-story frame house immediately after locating. Believing with Lord Bacon that "true dispatch is a rich thing, for time is the measure of business as money is of wares," the doctor put up his house in a hurry, it being a fearfully cold winter, as the residents of Iowa twenty-two years ago will recollect. The frame house into which he moved one Saturday night was in the standing trees the Monday morning before. The roof was double-boarded, there being no shingles in the place. The house was sixteen by twenty-four feet, with a partition in the middle, and the doctor and his family occupied one end and two brothers-in-law, Edward F. and James H. Merrill, with their families, the other. Cold as it was, the lumber dried rapidly, and before "the ides of March" the cracks were an inch wide, and called for a liberal supply of batten. There the families lived not only contented but happy; and there being only thirteen members in the aggregate, all of these families took boarders! In the spring of 1856 the doctor was appointed postmaster, and, as he had an abundance of room, his half of the building being just twelve by sixteen feet, he kept the post-office in his house — the mail itself in a small tin milk-pan.

Dr. Chase was register of the land office until September, 1859, when it was closed. The office of postmaster he had resigned on being appointed register. With the exception of the autumn of 1860 spent in Des Moines, he has been in practice at Osage since leaving the land office, and while register did not wholly abandon it. Of late years it seems to have grown upon him; he was never more popular, and never busier.

Dr. Chase aided in organizing the Mitchell County Medical Association in 1861, and was its first president. He also helped organize the Upper Cedar Valley Medical Association, which embraces nine counties, and was its first president also. He is also a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. The Mitchell County Society holds a semi-annual meeting, which the wives of the physicians attend.

Dr. Chase has a pretty little farm of fifty or sixty acres near the city, and raises his own grain and other produce. He owns and lives in the largest

Yours truly, S. P. Chase

and perhaps the best brick house in the county, with brick barn and pleasant surroundings, the reward of skill in his profession and industry that never remits.

In politics, he is a democrat. In religion, a Congregationalist, and a member of the Osage church.

On the 3d of September, 1846, Miss Almira B. Cobb, of Limington, Maine, became his wife, and she has been the mother of five children, four of them, two daughters and two sons, yet living. Ada M. is the wife of Dr. John L. Whitley, partner of Dr. Chase; Mary A. is unmarried; Frank W. is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and is practicing at Shenandoah, Iowa, and Charles S., a graduate of the Iowa State Agricultural College, is a lawyer. All the children have graduated from the Cedar Valley Seminary.

Dr. Chase is a very warm friend of this seminary, located at Osage, and has been its secretary from its organization. It is annually sending out a class of young men and young women to different colleges in the east as well as the west, and they show a high grade of scholarship.

No enterprise in the city or county which is calculated to benefit the people, either in a pecuniary, literary or moral sense, fails to receive the doctor's earnest support; usually he is among the originators of such projects.

He was a director of the old Cedar Valley railroad, surveyed as early as 1858, and which came through, under the management of another company, about ten years later.

For years he has been accustomed to report cases and write essays to be read before medical societies. One of these essays, read before the Iowa State Medical Association in 1876, has been published in the proceedings of that body. It is on the subject of alcohol and tobacco, taking strong ground against the use of either, and it would be well if it could have yet wider circulation.

Dr. Chase has gray eyes, a nervous-sanguine temperament and a compact body, is five feet eight and a half inches tall, and weighs one hundred and sixty pounds. He wears gold glasses, dresses very neatly, usually in black, and would be taken by a stranger for a college professor or a presiding elder.

THOMAS J. ROSS,

NEVADA.

LIKE most members of the Ross family, the subject of this notice is of Scotch descent. His great-grandfather came from the "auld" country prior to the American revolution, settled in New Jersey, and with a brother fought valiantly for freedom from British rule and taxation. Thomas Johns Ross sprung from the industrial class, is the son of an Ohio farmer, Samuel Ross, and was born in Knox county, on the 14th of September, 1832. His mother was Charity Montgomery, whose older relatives were Marylanders. Thomas J. was reared to agricultural pursuits, and had, in addition to a common school education, two years' discipline at the Martinsburg Academy. He remained in his native county until twenty-three years of age, leaving there in the autumn of 1855, and coming directly to Story county, Iowa, where he remained. During the first year that Mr. Ross was in the county he sold goods at Iowa Center, in the southern part of the county, farmed the second and taught school the third; the last of these three years being directly after the financial tornado of 1857, when all money seemed to be swept out of the country. Central Iowa, then very sparsely settled, was about as destitute of it as a sand-bank is of clover. The year 1858 was especially hard in this part of the state, and Mr. Ross was glad "to teach the young ideas how to shoot" at twenty-eight dollars a month, the highest wages, with one exception, paid to any teacher in the county.

In 1859 he was elected recorder and treasurer of the county; removed to Nevada, the county-seat, just before the close of that year; assumed the duties of his office on the 1st of January, 1860, and held it by reëlections six years, the longest term of anyone in that office in the county. He discharged its duties to the thorough satisfaction of his constituents.

Since 1866 Mr. Ross has been in the real-estate business, and for the last three years has dealt quite largely in live stock. He has a farm adjoining the town, on which he has lived since he came to Nevada, and another farm in the county, both under good improvement. He has made a success in real

estate and in his ventures generally. He is a very shrewd, reliable business man, with capacities far above the average.

Mr. Ross is a Master Mason. In politics, he is a republican. In religion, a liberal.

He has been a married man since the 24th of October, 1854, his wife being Miss Julia A. McCreary, of Martinsburg, Ohio, daughter of William McCreary, at one time a member of the Ohio legislature, and an associate judge for several years. Mrs. Ross has been the mother of four children, only two of them, both girls, now living. Ida is a graduate of the agricultural college located in the western part of Story county, and Carrie is attending the graded school in Nevada.

Mr. Ross is above the medium height, compactly built, and has a very robust appearance. His hair is light, his whiskers are sandy, his eyes blue and his expression that of a matter-of-fact, intelligent citizen, in whom it would be perfectly safe to confide.

BENJAMIN HERSHEY,

MUSCATINE.

BENJAMIN HERSHEY, merchant and farmer, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of April, 1813, and is the son of Joseph and Hester (Hostetter) Hershey. His father was a large and prosperous farmer of that county; a strict and exemplary member of the Mennonite faith, in which he died in the year 1830, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He had a taste for fine stock, especially horses, and owned some of the best animals in the state. At the time of his death he was worth about one hundred thousand dollars—quite a large fortune at that period. He had a family of three sons and two daughters: Joseph, Benjamin, John, Magdalen and Catherine. Joseph became a farmer in his native county, and accumulated considerable wealth; he died in 1865. John still resides on the old homestead, but has long since retired from business on a competence. Magdalen is the widow of the late Jacob Huber, Esq., of York county, Pennsylvania. Catherine remains a maiden.

The great-grandfather of our subject was a native of Switzerland, born near Lake Geneva, and emigrated to America about the close of the seventeenth century, being driven out of his fatherland by religious persecution. He sought the western continent, where he might worship the God of his fathers according to the dictates of his conscience, and the creed (Mennonite) which he inherited from his ancestors. The descendants are not numerous, and are still mostly residents of the Keystone State.

Benjamin Hershey was raised on the farm, where he acquired a taste for agricultural pursuits, and especially for the raising and training of fine horses. He attended the common schools of the period, or rather what was then termed subscription schools, the teacher renting a room or cabin, where he could procure one, and teaching at so much per pupil. His attainments, as derived from this primitive institution of learning, hardly carried him beyond the three R's, "'Readin', 'Ritin' and 'Rithmetic," but he was a man of large natural gifts, which he has never since ceased to cultivate, so that he is now among the best informed men of the age.

From an early period he had a strong desire for travel, and always contemplated settling in the west. In the year 1832, at the age of nineteen, he made what was considered at that day quite an extensive tour in the western states. Starting from Lancaster in the spring, he traveled to Pittsburgh in a "Yankee wagon," with wooden springs, thence by steamboat to Wheeling, Virginia, and thence by stage to Saint Clairsville, Ohio, where he bought a horse, saddle and bridle, on which he rode to Cincinnati and Dayton, thence westward through Indiana by way of the National Road, just blazed out as far as the eastern border of Illinois, visiting many of the farmers on his route, and gathering information of the country and the prospects of the west as he progressed. After a period of three months spent in this way he returned to Pennsylvania in company with a drover, who was driving a herd of cattle to the eastern market.

In 1833 he commenced farming on the homestead, of which he became possessed soon after his father's death, which he carried on for eighteen years with very satisfactory results, raising and owning, during that period, some of the finest blooded horses in the state.

In 1851 he disposed of his farm to his brother John, and in pursuance of his long cherished scheme

moved west, and settled in Muscatine, Iowa, where, in May, 1853, he rented a saw-mill, on what was then known as the Muscatine Slough, now as South Muscatine, bought raft-timber on the river, and in this unpretentious way laid the foundation of what has since grown into one of the largest and most prosperous concerns on the Mississippi river.

In 1855 he bought out the property he had previously rented, and in the year following commenced the erection of the Monmouth establishment, since known as the Hershey Saw-mill, then one of the largest, if not the largest, on the Mississippi river. At that time the enterprise was regarded by many as wild, reckless and visionary, and certain to entail ruin and disaster upon its projector (the whole state of Iowa, it was thought, could not consume lumber enough to keep it profitably employed); a few years, however, amply vindicated his wisdom, and demonstrated the soundness of his judgment. The original cost of the structure, which was put in operation in the spring of 1857, was seventy thousand dollars, and its capacity was fifty thousand feet of lumber in twenty-four hours. This was the first gang saw-mill put in operation on the "Father of Waters," and it was then the largest in the country. Since then it has been several times enlarged and improved, provided with the best machinery, and at this juncture it is the best and most economical mill on the river, capable of producing one hundred thousand feet of lumber in eleven hours, giving steady employment to about two hundred hands, its annual sales amounting to almost half a million dollars, while its proprietor has become one of the wealthy men of the valley of the Mississippi.

In 1872 the institution was furnished with what is known as the Sumner dry-house apparatus, one of the most important and valuable auxiliaries of the establishment, by means of which green lumber is put through a process of drying, which fits it for house-building purposes in seven days, as thoroughly as the old system of weather-drying was wont to do in six months.

In 1876, the lumber business still increasing, and Mr. Hershey having become the owner of a large farm which required much of his time, in order to gain some relief from the responsibility incident to so large a concern, turned his lumber business into a stock company, taking some five of his principal employés and four outside gentlemen into partnership, but retaining three-fourths of the interest in his own hands; since that date the business has been conducted under the style of the Hershey Lumber Company. The company cut down their own logs in the Wisconsin pineries, and tow the rafts down stream by their own tow-boat, the Ben. Hershey; own their own rolling stock or freight cars, on which they distribute the products of their mill to their customers as far west as the base of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Hershey is also a member of the Mississippi Logging Company, of the Beef-slough Boom Company, of Wisconsin, and various other corporations. He was a member of the constructing committee for the building of the Muscatine Western railroad, of which he was also one of the largest stockholders. He served as mayor of Muscatine two terms, during the years 1862 and 1863, but this was the extent of his office holding, his own business furnishing as much work as he could conveniently attend to.

In politics, he was first a member of the whig party, and in early life voted what was known as the "Anti-mason" ticket, expressive of the strong prejudice then existing against the Masonic fraternity, arising from the supposed murder on their part of the man (Morgan) who had revealed the secrets of the order. Since 1856 he has been an uncompromising supporter of the republican party.

In 1866 he purchased the beautiful farm alluded to above, consisting of eight hundred acres, situated partly on the bluff and partly on the bottom skirting Muscatine Island, some two miles from town, on which, in 1870, he built a stately mansion, said to be the finest farm-house in the state, designed on the Swiss model, by I. P. Walton, of Muscatine, together with barns, stabling, and all the appurtenances of a model agricultural establishment. Here he has collected the finest stud of blooded horses in the state, together with Shetland ponies and draught horses to the number of one hundred and fifty, besides splendid short-horns, Alderneys, sheep and hogs of the best varieties; while his barn-yards are overrun with domestic fowls of every feather. His trotting stud comprises representatives of the Henry Clay, Royal George, and Mambrino breeds. His young horse, Envoy, is one of the handsomest and most symmetrical specimens of the equine race in the country, while his mare, Fleta, is among the fleetest in the west. The catalogue of this celebrated stud contains many other names well known on the turf; while among his Shetlands are found such names as Huckebery, a pibald stallion, forty-four inches high, and weighing three hundred and

fifty pounds, imported from Gibralter. Anna Dickinson and Fanny Fern, mares of the same breed, of still smaller dimensions, besides many others. At this beautiful retreat, and in the care and training of those animals, most of the mornings and evenings of Mr. Hershey are passed, while the remainder of the day is devoted to his other business.

His efforts to improve the various breeds of farm stock has had a most salutary effect upon the farmers generally, to whom he has been ever ready and anxious to extend every courtesy they may ask or require.

He has always had in his employment a large force of hands, to whom he has invariably given the largest wages and the kindest and most considerate treatment. If all employers were like him, strikes and discontent would be unknown. Systematic in his business, each man knows his place, and is promptly at his post of duty, and, as a consequence, everything moves on smoothly and harmoniously, without one jarring exception. He has ever been ready to extend a helping hand to those in his service who have shown themselves worthy and deserving, and many of them are now the owners of handsome and pleasant homes, which they chiefly owe to his generosity.

From what has been said it will readily be inferred that Mr. Hershey is a man of broad and capacious mind and of remarkable sagacity and foresight. All his undertakings of any considerable magnitude have had strict reference to the enlargement of business and broader and more extended fields for the employment of capital, and he has so arranged his business as to adapt it to all the changes and demands of after years. He is also a man of large public spirit, ready at all times to give of his means to every enterprise of real public utility, while his private benefactions are given freely, and have been the means of relieving and cheering many a needy and suffering household; but these deeds are done so quietly and unostentatiously that they become known only by means of the recipients themselves. He is, moreover, a man of great frankness and honesty of speech, never attempting to conceal his views or opinions, and what he has to say is generally said without any regard to person or place.

On the 6th of February, 1836, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Wittmer, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, also of Swiss origin, a lady of rare mental and moral gifts and attainments, who has since been his companion and helpmeet. They have had four children: Sarah J., Mary Amanda, Elizabeth and Elmira. Elizabeth died in early maidenhood in Muscatine, Iowa, on the 7th of October, 1856, and Amanda died in Munich, Bavaria, whither she had gone to complete her studies, on the 24th of December, 1876. Her remains were brought home for interment, and were buried in Muscatine, on the 13th of February, 1877, amid the tears and regrets of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

From the very earliest dawn of reason the children gave evidence of the possession of the rarest talents and gifts, which were fostered and encouraged by their affluent and indulgent father. Their early education was conducted under the parental roof by the best private tutors and governesses then to be found; and having passed through the full curriculum of studies in all the branches of art and literature afforded by the schools of America, they were sent to Europe to be perfected.

Sarah J., the eldest, developed an extraordinary talent for music. She studied under the best mæstros in London, Berlin and Milan for five years, and is now perhaps the most perfect mistress of harmony in the United States. She is also an accomplished linguist, speaking the German, Italian and French languages only less fluently than the English. Nor is she less cultured in the fine arts, to which she also gave much attention; her extensive study and travel having made her quite a critic in sculpture and painting. She is, withal, a queenly woman; majestic in appearance, graceful and elegant in all her motions, and peerless in every noble and amiable quality. She was married on the 2d of September, 1857, to Hon. William F. Brannan, of Muscatine, Iowa; one daughter, Miss Bessie, a young lady destined to equal if not excel her mother in the line of art and elocution, is the fruit of this union. In 1876 Mr. Hershey built the large and magnificent conservatory of music in Chicago, known as the Hershey Music Hall — the finest institution of the kind in the country, and destined to add much to the fame of that city — over which Mrs. Brannan is now presiding with a success commensurate with her great talents. She has recently appeared in operas in New York, London, and several cities of the continent of Europe, where she has been regarded as a "star" of the first magnitude, and is destined to a career of fame and success second to no artist of the century.

The younger sister, Miss Elmira, is following close-

ly in the same line and is learned in all the sciences, no less than in the more ornamental accomplishments. She has been for a number of years a student of the old masters of Berlin and Munich, where she is still a sojourner; at present making a specialty of painting and music. She is a lady of towering talents, has drank largely of the purest founts of literature, and has stored her mind with the best thoughts of the best authors of the world in all ages and in all languages. She is, moreover, of a cheerful and breezy disposition, dispensing gladness and sunshine wherever she goes.

It remains only to add a brief memorial of the recently deceased Mary Amanda, who was among the most gifted, noble and beautiful of her sex. Prominent among her characteristics was her great strength of purpose to attain a high standard or aim in her pursuit of art, science, or whatever branch of knowledge she might be in pursuit of; with anything short of perfection she was never satisfied, and to a broad, deep culture of mind she added the more substantial ornaments of a meek and virtuous spirit. joined to strong independent opinions and actions, when occasion required, were the more tender and lovable ways: sympathy for those who needed consolation, confidence in her friends, without a trace of suspicion, and an indescribable charm of character which surrounded her always with a loving circle of friends, in whose hearts must remain a void forever. Her friends have often thought that could her talents have been distributed among others, many might have been richly dowered with those which she possessed alone. Her acquirements in music, art, science, language, rhetoric, coupled with refinement of thought and manner, seemed to make her a meet illustration of the character in the gospel to whom was intrusted "ten talents," all of which she had improved; and although carried to an early grave, she had brought much fruit to perfection. That one so gifted, so precious, so endeared to all who knew her, should be called from a busy and useful life here, the dew of youth still freshly resting on her brow, while the indolent, vicious and ignorant remain behind, is one of those inscrutable mysteries of Divine Providence which are past finding out. Doubtless the Supreme Governor of the Universe had a mission for her in another and more exalted sphere, whence she will be restored to her friends hereafter inexpressibly improved in every noble and endearing accomplishment. While she was abroad she was the recipient of many sincere expressions of encouragement and praise for her great and varied attainments, and of commendation for her adherence to what she esteemed christian principle, as at variance with Old World customs, and by her beauty of person and mind, and her consistency of conduct, drew to herself many noble hearts, who not less sincerely lament her untimely death than do those who were more closely connected by ties of blood and early association.

SIMON G. STEIN,

MUSCATINE.

SIMON G. STEIN, one of the most sagacious and successful business men of Muscatine, was born in East Hanover, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of March, 1817.

His father, Captain Abraham Stein, was born in the same county on the 11th of January, 1788, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, after which he returned to his farm, where he remained during the balance of his life. He was a man of considerable influence and popularity in his community, serving constantly in the various civil positions in the gift of his fellow-citizens for a period of over forty years. He died in 1858, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was married to Miss Anna Barbara Gerberich, of the same place, on the 2d of April, 1811, who survived him about eighteen months. They had four sons and one daughter, of whom our subject was the youngest, and of whom only two are now living: S. G. and his brother, A. G., residing in Philadelphia.

From a genealogical record of the family, running back some five generations, we learn that the great-great-grandfather of our subject, Sebastian Stein, was born in Germany in the year 1696; the great-grandfather, Abraham Stein, was born in Krumbach, "*Aus der Rheinrömischen*," Germany, on the 1st of October, 1724; was married to Anna Maria Rohrer in the year 1750, and soon afterward emigrated to America and settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where they raised a family of five

sons and eight daughters, among whom was John Philip Stein, born on the 2d of December, 1760, who was married to Susanna Wilt in 1787; removed to East Hanover, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, where they raised a family of eight sons and five daughters, of whom Abraham, the father of our subject, was the eldest of the sons.

After receiving a common-school education Simon G. Stein launched out for himself at the age of seventeen; served an apprenticeship to the milling business, which he subsequently followed in Berks and Chester counties, Pennsylvania, for about two years. But having heard of the greater possibilities of the west and the inducements which the country beyond the Alleghanies offered, he removed to Ohio in the year 1836, and continued his trade in the cities of Springfield and Hamilton, of that state, for several years. Meantime "The West," as then located, had removed to the valley of the Mississippi, whither the tide of empire was then setting, and our subject, to keep abreast of the movement, resolved to follow. Accordingly having made a short visit to the paternal homestead and seen the "old folks" again, in 1839 he removed to Illinois, and followed his trade in Putnam, Peoria and Rock Island counties, of that state, until 1846, when he engaged with D. Overmyer, under the firm name of Stein and Overmyer, in the manufacture of lumber and flour, in Moline, Illinois, which they carried on successfully for three years. In 1849 he crossed the river to Muscatine, Iowa, which has since been his home, and has continued in the lumber business there ever since. In 1875 he became connected with the Hershey Lumber Manufacturing Company, one of the largest and most successful lumber companies in the west, and of which he has been vice-president since his connection. In 1854 he engaged with Philip Stein, a cousin, in the furniture business, under the style of S. G. and P. Stein, and has since conducted one of the largest wholesale and retail establishments of this kind in the valley of the Mississippi.

In 1852 he engaged, in company with the late Colonel S. G. Hill, in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, which was carried on successfully until 1861, when the firm was dissolved, Mr. Hill going into the army. The business has since been conducted alone by Mr. Stein. In 1855 he engaged with G. P. Vesey in the manufacture of bedsteads and chamber furniture. This business continued in operation until 1859, when it was discontinued. He is also largely interested in farms and in farming lands in Muscatine, Louisa, Cedar, Jackson, Benton, Hamilton and Calhoun counties, Iowa, and in Rock Island county, Illinois; in all, fifteen hundred acres of improved lands. He is also the owner of three of the finest buildings in the business part of Muscatine. He is also engaged in business with Messrs. Barnhardt Brothers, Spindler and Co., in the Great Western Type Foundry, of Chicago, one of the most extensive type manufacturing establishments in the west.

Mr. Stein is president of the Muscatine Steam Ferry Company. Has been president of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, of Muscatine City, for ten years past. Was president of the Muscatine Western Railroad Company at the organization of the company and during the construction of the road. He is also president of the Muscatine, Tipton and Anamosa Railroad Company. During the years 1871 and 1872 he held the office of chief magistrate of the city of Muscatine, being twice elected without opposition, and receiving the unanimous nomination of both the republican and democratic parties, an honor unprecedented in the history of the city. In 1872 he was appointed one of the capitol commissioners, for the purpose of selecting plans and overlooking the construction of the new state-house at Des Moines, and served two years in this capacity with zeal and great wisdom.

He was admitted a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in 1844, and continues in fellowship, being at the present time a member of the grand lodge of Iowa. He is also a distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity, to which he was admitted in 1850.

He is one of the most benevolent of the citizens of Muscatine, always contributing liberally to public and private charities.

He was raised in the communion of the Lutheran church, and was admitted to membership in that society by confirmation at the age of sixteen years.

In politics, he was originally a whig, and since the organization of the republican party he has been identified with it, and was during the war a staunch supporter of the government, and in favor of the emancipation and enfranchisement of the negro.

On the 20th of May, 1841, he married Miss Anna Catherine Bernthisel, who was a native of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, of German origin, and a lady of rare good sense, modest, amiable and kind-hearted. The union has been blessed with two children, a daughter and a son. The daughter, Angie S., was born in

1844, and is the wife of A. M. Barnhardt, of Chicago, Illinois, to whom she was married in 1869. The son, Simon G., who was born in 1861, resides with his parents.

Mr. Stein is one of those fortunate individuals who almost invariably succeed in whatever they undertake, and whose enterprises always seem to come out right in the end, however mazy they may have appeared while in process of development. From small beginnings, by energy, perseverance, faithful industry, and above all, consummate wisdom, he has gradually amassed a fortune, and his fair and honorable dealing has made his name a tower of strength in the community where he is known. For the railroad interests of the state, especially those communicating with Muscatine, he has worked with unabated zeal and energy, and spent both time and money freely, looking for his remuneration in the growth and progress of the city of his adoption. To know that any public interest was intrusted to him was to be assured that it would receive the most faithful attention and be carried to the most successful issue. In the various positions of trust and honor to which he has been called he has discharged his official duties with scrupulous care and fidelity, and to-day he stands in the front ranks of the most valued, judicious and successful citizens of the state. Two more useful, unassuming and universally beloved individuals than Mr. Stein and his estimable wife it would be difficult to point out, or a pair possessing more of that plain, sterling common sense and good judgment, a little rare in these days, and yet of no less value than pure gold tried in the fire. While abundantly able to make a display in the world, they have preferred the quiet and sedate walks of life in a well balanced medium between extravagant pomp and sordid parsimoniousness, remote from the least ostentation, yet in all points exemplary. Satisfied with the discharge of their daily duties in the domestic circle, they have been content to allow others to wear the tinsel and display the gildings of fashionable life, reserving to themselves the more substantial comforts resulting from prudent habits and moderate desires. They have thus become models of domestic virtue, and patterns of social life and manners.

M. L. TEMPLE,

OSCEOLA.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Monongalia county, West Virginia, on the 16th of September, 1848. His father's name was Nathaniel Temple, who was born and raised in Green county, Pennsylvania, and removed to West Virginia in 1844. His mother's maiden name was Henrietta Rice. His father was a farmer. M. L. Temple worked upon his father's farm until he was twenty years of age, when he obtained a scholarship and cadetship in the West Virginia University, which he attended for five years, and from which he graduated in June, 1873, in the classical and military departments.

He began the study of law prior to graduation, in the office of Judge John H. Dice, at Morgantown, West Virginia. He left this office on the 30th of September, 1873, and came to Osceola, Iowa, and commenced the practice of law, which he still continues.

He early in life evinced a great desire for study, and although he never had more than one hundred and twenty-six days of schooling previous to entering the university, he attributes the advancement he made by virtue of close application to books while at home under the guidance of a devoted mother, who was well educated and possessed of a disposition befitting her for teaching. At sixteen he commenced teaching in the public schools when the free-school system was first inaugurated in West Virginia. He early formed a great desire to study history and solid literature generally, which induced him to obtain, if possible, a collegiate education.

Mr. Temple married at Morgantown, West Virginia, on the 30th of September, 1873, Miss Julia M. Protzman, who has borne him one boy.

In religious matters, he inclines toward Methodism, though he is allied to no church organization.

In politics, he is an active democrat.

Mr. Temple is in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice throughout Clark county. He is physically and mentally a strong, active man. In the twenty-ninth year of his age we find him well established in reputation and profit in the practice of his profession, a noble example of what pluck, guided by well earned scholarship, can do to advance

the interests of a rising man. What a commentary the success of such a man is to the thousands on thousands of comparatively briefless lawyers who are rotting away in dingy offices in the great Atlantic cities, who have book knowledge enough, but who lack the nerve to strike out for themselves amid the thousand and one opportunities which continuously present themselves in the great west for men of tact and energy of character. Mr. Temple is a climbing man, and notwithstanding just now he seems to be unambitious, yet it will by no means surprise us to find him, ere he reaches the meridian of life, making an indelible mark upon the history of the state of his adoption.

He became a member of Clark Lodge, No. 95, in December, 1875.

HON. SUMNER B. HEWETT,

EAGLE GROVE.

SUMNER BARSTOW HEWETT, a pioneer settler in Wright county, Iowa, and second judge of the county, is a son of Sumner B. Hewett, senior, a millwright and carpenter, and Mary E. Allen, and was born in Northbridge, Massachusetts, on the 22d of June, 1833. The Hewetts are of English pedigree, and were early settlers in the Old Bay State. The grandfather of our subject was in the war of 1812. Sumner spent his boyhood in Sutton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, near his birthplace, finishing his education at the East Douglas Academy. He was a clerk in a store at East Douglas and other places a few years; afterward an accountant in Boston four years, and in 1854, at the age of twenty-one, settled in Wright county, which has since been his home. His father and brother-in-law, Nathaniel B. Paine, came with him, and they were the first settlers who remained. With the exception of narrow belts of timber on the streams and around Walled Lake and other bodies of water, and here and there a grove, the county twenty-four years ago was an open prairie, "unshorn and beautiful," waiting for the plow. Buffalo, elk, deer and other wild animals were abundant, but no white man had turned a furrow.

Judge Hewett selected his home in Eagle Grove township, in the southwestern part of the county, and started what is now known all over northwestern Iowa as Eagle Grove Farm. It consists of six hundred acres of the best quality of land, under good improvement, and well stocked with short-horn and graded cattle. Stock raising has been a specialty with Judge Hewett. He has taken much pains to acquaint himself with the science of the business; is well posted on matters generally pertaining to agriculture; has a small orchard, and is a good representative of Iowa men engaged in this pursuit.

He was appointed county judge in April, 1861, and the following October was elected to the same office for the term of two years. In 1862 he was appointed revenue collector for the sixth district, and held the latter office until turned out by Andrew Johnson, the bolting republican president. Prior to taking this office in January, 1862, he was appointed engrossing clerk of the senate in the general assembly, and most of the time acted as second assistant secretary of the senate.

Judge Hewett was elected to the general assembly in the autumn of 1871, and in the session held the next January–March served on the committees on agricultural college, railroads and public buildings, being chairman of the first-named committee, and doing good work on all of them. He was for some time a director of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, and quite active and efficient in the board.

He seems to be always ready for public service, and prompt in the discharge of every duty.

The records of the fourteenth general assembly indicate that representative Hewett was usually in his place when votes were taken. He was a discreet legislator, doing very little public talking, but prompt and untiring in the committee room.

He has always been a republican, and is vigilant in his efforts to advance the interests of the party, after attending congressional and state conventions. Politically and in all respects he is an influential man.

He has been a Freemason since 1862, having, however, taken only three degrees.

The wife of Judge Hewett was Miss Abbie S. Parker, of Blue Hill, Maine, a woman of good education, and in her younger years a popular school teacher. They were married on the 24th of October, 1854. They have two adopted children, recently

S. B. Hewett

taken, a boy and a girl, whom they are intending to educate and fit for usefulness.

The judge has been engaged from time to time in trying to secure a railroad for his part of the state; was one of the first men to suggest the Iowa Pacific road, now graded through Wright county, and passing within a mile and a half of his farm; and is one of the foremost men in his section in prosecuting enterprises calculated to develop the wealth of the soil or the best qualities of the people.

WILLIAM H. BAXTER, M.D.,

WILTON.

WILLIAM HENRY BAXTER was born in Cannonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of December, 1828, and is the eldest child of Joseph Baxter and Isabella *née* Porter, both natives of the Keystone State. His father was an industrious blacksmith, and wrought at the anvil all his lifetime, but having a family of ten children to support, his utmost efforts were exhausted in hammering out a bare subsistence for them, so that beyond the then crude and irregular public schools he was unable to provide for their education; consequently the children were early thrown upon their own resources. Both parents are descended from Scotch Covenanter ancestors, who took refuge in the north of Ireland to escape the bitter persecution visited upon the non-conformists under the Stuart dynasty, from whence they emigrated to Pennsylvania previous to the revolution.

The father of our subject in early life had a taste for military tactics, and was for many years captain of a military company under the militia laws of the state. Of his ten children, two died in infancy and eight lived to maturity, namely, five sons and three daughters. Four of the sons were soldiers in the Union army during the late rebellion. Robert was a member of an Ohio regiment and was killed while on a "scout" in Braxton county, Virginia, in 1862. James was a member of the 11th Iowa, and was wounded in the battle of Shiloh, from the effects of which he died in 1863. The other two, Joseph and John, were also through the war, but escaped unhurt. Mary Jane is the wife of John W. Guard, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Elizabeth Ann is the wife of Joseph Herron, of Clay City, Illinois, and Martha Matilda is the wife of Samuel Comer, of Moscow, Iowa. The father died in 1857, in Leesville, Carroll county, Ohio, and the mother, a most worthy lady, is still living, in the enjoyment of good health, in the family of her daughter at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

At the age of twelve years William Henry removed with his parents to Leesville, Carroll county, Ohio, where, by working in the summer months, he was enabled to pay his way through an academic course in the New Hagerstown Academy, in that county. At the age of sixteen he taught a district school for several winters.

From a very early period in his history he entertained a controlling desire to become a physician, and in 1847 an opportunity offered for preparation for the profession which had been the aim of his life. In that year he entered the office of Dr. John H. Stephenson, of Leesville, Ohio, where for four years he was a diligent student. Ambitious to attain to a full knowledge of the science of medicine, and indefatigable in his pursuit of experimental skill, he was in high favor with his preceptor, who during the last years of his pupilage was accustomed to place the knife into the hands of his pupil and superintend while the latter performed some of the most critical operations coming within the practice of a country physician of that day. Dr. Stephenson has often been heard to say that he would never relinquish the practice in Leesville until Dr. Baxter would remove there and take his place.

In 1850 Dr. Baxter commenced the practice of his profession at Leesville (without a college diploma), and remained one year longer under the eye of his preceptor. In 1851 he removed to New Franklin, Harrison county, Ohio, where he practiced a year; and in 1852 he immigrated to Moscow, Muscatine county, Iowa, where he practiced with very flattering success for fifteen years. In 1867 he removed to Wilton, which has since been his home, where he has long since attained to the highest rank in the profession, and built up a large and lucrative practice extending many miles into the country, and being often called upon by his brother practitioners in other towns to consultations on the most serious and critical cases.

In 1865 he attended a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, from which he graduated with honors; and during the winter following he graduated at the Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, receiving addendum degree. He is one of the assistant surgeons of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, and attends to all the accidents occurring on the line in the vicinity of Wilton Junction. He is a member of the Muscatine County Medical Society, of the Iowa and Illinois Medical Association, the Iowa State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was president of the Iowa and Illinois Association in 1874, and in 1870 was a delegate from Iowa to the national convention of the American Association held at Washington, District of Columbia, and served as the representative of his state on the committee for the nomination of officers for the ensuing year.

He is a member of the Masonic order, and has been twice master of Wilton lodge, No. 167, also a member of the Muscatine Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

His religious views are orthodox, but he is not in union with any church, though an attendant of the services of the Presbyterian church, and is generous in his contributions toward religious and benevolent objects generally. In politics, he is a republican of the radical school.

In personal appearance, the doctor is rather below the middle size, of fair and ruddy complexion and solid build, weighing one hundred and ninety pounds, of a bright and cheerful disposition. His presence and breezy manners in the sick room being often not less beneficial to the desponding patient than his professional treatment. He is known as a kind-hearted, whole-souled and generous gentleman. He possesses considerable professional pride and courtesy, and is very highly esteemed by his brother practitioners for his eminent ability, skill and integrity. In a word, he is an amiable gentletleman and an exemplary citizen.

He has been twice married: on the 18th of January, 1852, to Miss Matilda J., daughter of William Wright, Esq., of New Franklin, Harrison county, Ohio, by whom he has two children, Clara and Ida. She died on the 9th of February, 1863. On the 14th of April, 1864, he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Small, of Washington, Tazewell county, Illinois. They have had four children, one of whom died in infancy, and three survive, namely, Nelly, Lizzy and Willie.

SANFORD W. HUFF, M.D.,

SIGOURNEY.

SANFORD WILLIAMS HUFF was born in Hamburg, Erie county, New York, on the 25th of December, 1826, and is the son of Timothy Huff and Phebe *née* Potter. His father was born near Vergennes, Vermont, and removed, at the age of twenty-one years, to the wilderness known as the "Holland Purchase," which composed several of the westernmost counties of that great state, and including the sites of the present cities of Buffalo and Rochester. The former was but a village of a few rustic houses when, with knapsack in hand, this stalwart youth, six feet one in his stocking feet, hair black, dark eyes, and erect symmetrical figure, first set foot upon its streets as a pioneer of the newly-opened-up annexation to the state. Locating his claim of a tract of wild land purchased from the Holland Company, at their office in Buffalo, near the present thriving town of Hamburg, he commenced opening up a farm. Success crowned his industrious efforts, and he subsequently became a well-to-do farmer, and a man locally renowned for his integrity of character. He was often called upon to perform important public duties, and intrusted with responsible official positions. For many years he held a magistrate's commission, and "Esquire Huff's" court was always the synonyme of justice and impartiality. His death occurred in 1854.

The mother of our subject was Phebe Potter, a sparkling young Quakeress, daughter of Nathaniel Potter, descended from one of the solid old families of that persuasion, of New England historical stock, which suffered persecution and martyrdom at the hands of the Puritans of the Colonial days, in that era of religious intolerance which was marked by edicts of banishment, and often capital punishment, for heresies against orthodox creeds. Out of these persecutions grew a hatred of sectarianism in religion by this exemplary and otherwise amiable

persuasion that lasted through generations, and which is still manifest in many of the descendants of the old stock. To the influence of his mother's liberal and genial views of christian duties may possibly be attributed the disinclination to the restraints of creeds, and the large and liberal views of christian duties, and the faith upon which they are based, so eminently characteristic of our subject.

The first of the family known to the American genealogical records is Angalus Huff, of German nativity. (The family chronicler has said *German*, but it has been thought by some branches of the family that this is an error of some copyist of the records in confounding in his own mind the terms Dutch and German, so common in conversation in this country; if so, it has served to make the extraction somewhat doubtful to all future generations). Angalus Huff seems to have been a man of considerable local celebrity for his scholarship, which was thought remarkable for that early day and locality. He was also noted for his dashing horsemanship, and for his great longevity. He died in the one hundred and twenty-first year of his age.

The family records fade into indefiniteness for a generation or two after. The Huffs are next found on the banks of the Hudson, in Dutchess county, in one of the thriving neighborhoods of that ancient county, where the grandfather of our subject, John Huff, was born.

He joined the revolutionary army at the age of sixteen, and for the next six years he carried a musket. Except his participation in the battles of Saratoga and Brooklyn, little is known of his army career.

He returned home, after the achievement of the independence of the colonies, to find his father ruined in property by the devastations of the several armies.

He removed soon after to the newly formed state of Vermont, where he married, and where most of his children were born, including the father of our subject, who was one of the eldest of several brothers, and was educated under the sparing facilities of that then new state. However, the proclivity for education was predominant in the blood, and most of the children, especially the younger members, overcame the obstacles of the situation and obtained good educations, and became men and women of more or less intellectual prominence.

The fruit of his marriage with Phebe Potter was five children, of whom our subject is the youngest, and four of whom are still living: the oldest brother named Levi, two sisters and the doctor, each the head of a family, and residents of different states of the Union.

A sister, Mrs. Charlotte Gould, residing on a farm adjoining the homestead, remains the sole representative of the family in its native state of New York; while Adalia is the wife of a merchant named Scott, in Indianapolis, Indiana.

As the youngest of the family Sanford W. came into the world after the first wild roughness of pioneer life had passed away. He grew up in vigorous usefulness on the farm, passing much of his boyhood, however, in the school-house on the hill. The Huff family, as noted above, were all lovers of knowledge.

Financial embarrassments which overtook the father in his declining days prevented in a measure the carrying out of a cherished design to give our subject the advantage of a thorough collegiate education, so that he was left to achieve his own mental discipline as best he could. He was able by dint of perseverance, economy and industry to avail himself of the advantages of academical schools. During his boyhood the state, by a legislative enactment, provided for the establishment of circulatory libraries in the school districts, of one of which his father became the custodian and librarian. To our subject, who had been starving for something more to read than the few scattering books in the families of the neighborhood, this was a God-send. It was a fountain from which he drank largely, and upon which he grew intellectually. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in the spring of 1851, and in the summer of the same year commenced practice as the partner of a practitioner of high standing in that city. But the severe application incident to his professional studies now began to recoil upon his health, demanding the more vigorous exercise, and healthful atmosphere of the country, and after twelve months of city practice he was obliged to flee to the country for dear life. Opening an office in the pleasant village of North Evans, in his native state, he was soon crowded with business that kept him in the saddle or the sulky almost constantly, under the stimulus of which he grew strong and vigorous, regaining the ancestral vitality and physical development. In 1857 he removed to Iowa, and located at Iowa City. During the first two years of his western experience his attention was divided between his profession and outside operations and speculations, which in the main were

not remunerative. Afterward, relinquishing all subsidiary affairs, he devoted himself exclusively to his profession, and when the war opened in 1862 he accepted the surgeoncy of the 12th Iowa Infantry, which he joined in August of that year at Corinth, Mississippi, and of which he retained medical command until it was mustered out nearly four years after, being separated from it only when ordered to positions of greater responsibility as surgeon-in-chief of division or department. From the battle of Corinth, one of the most fiercely contested of the war, which occurred in October, 1862, he participated in nearly all the great achievements of the army of the southwest, among which may be instanced those of Vicksburg, Jackson, Nashville, Mobile, and many lesser engagements, and in various expeditions and raids that occupied the time between great battles, filling, in the meantime, all the grades of responsibility to which a regimental surgeon is eligible. As surgeon of brigade, he served on the staff of the gallant General Mathias, of Iowa; as surgeon-in-chief of division, on the staff first of General Mower and afterward of General McArthur. As surgeon-in-chief of the department of Alabama, on the staff of General Davies; this latter service was rendered in 1865. The capitulation of Lee found him at Montgomery, Alabama, but his division was transferred soon after to Selma. Scarcely were the troops fairly encamped in the environs of picturesque Selma, than the doctor was ordered to proceed at once to visit the several confederate general hospitals in his department, take possession of them in behalf of our government, and convert such of their stores as were available into use for the Union troops, who were to be organized for the present into an army of occupation.

He was afterward immediately ordered to Montgomery, Alabama, to take charge of the central depot of supplies for the department, the business of which was in great confusion. He discharged the duties of surgeon-in-chief to the department until he was mustered out of the service in the winter of 1865–6, after a period of nearly four years of active and arduous labor, interrupted only by a few days' leave of absence in the winter of 1863–4, when he was called home to see his dying wife. Returning home in the spring of 1866, he entered again upon the business of his profession, which he soon rebuilt.

Soon after his return he was elected to the position of secretary to the State Historical Society and editor of its "Annals." The little publication grew in his hands from a pamphlet of some thirty odd pages to a dignified quarterly of magazine proportions. Hitherto the state had been parsimonious in its patronage of this noble enterprise. Feeling deeply the need of more generous aid by the state, Dr. Huff visited the legislature during its session of 1868-9 at his own expense, and after a few weeks' lobbying, secured an appropriation of seven thousand dollars, with which to defray the expense of printing and preserving the records and accumulations of the society for the benefit of the future historian of the state. The sum was carefully expended under the direction of the curators, and the result is now a part of the archives of the State University. After three years of toilsome but successful labor in this work, more imperative demands of private business compelled him to resign the position, and the work has since been measurably suspended. Soon after this he was induced to engage in a newspaper enterprise, the Iowa "Tribune," then about to be started, and of which he afterward took the editorial management; but his professional duties which he had never relinquished requiring his attention, the paper soon after passed by absorption into the hands of the "Republican."

In this connection we should not omit to notice the fact that a very flattering unofficial invitation to a "chair" in the medical department of the State University was declined by Dr. Huff in favor of the last-named enterprise.

The doctor was for several years, during his residence in Iowa City, president of the medical association of that county. He is also a member of the State Medical Association, and in 1877 was a delegate to the annual meeting of the National Medical Association held at Chicago.

In the spring of 1872 he removed to Sigourney, where he has since been in active practice, with an industry that would have broken down a constitution less vigorous.

In politics, he has always been a republican, although for the past five years he has been otherwise too fully occupied to devote much attention to political matters. However, the late financial embarrassments of the country having called his attention to the causes leading thereto, he was drawn into sympathy with what is known as the greenback movement, and having written and published in the Sigourney "News" a series of articles on what may be termed "the philosophy of the paper money question," which attracted much attention, he was

naturally put forward as the standard bearer of the party in his district, and nominated for the office of state senator by that party.

The doctor has been twice married: first, in 1853, in his native state, to Miss Harriet E. Borland, then aged eighteen. She died in 1863, after ten years of harmonious companionship, leaving an only child, Alice, who has been educated at the State University of Iowa, and is now completing her musical studies at an eastern institution. After a period of seven years he married, in 1870, Miss Laura S. Nickerson, a lady of New York parentage, born in the historical town of Ticonderoga; of high education and refinement, and of fine artistic talents. The fruits of the last union have been three children, the eldest of whom, a darling boy, was accidentally killed at his father's gate by a runaway team. The others are named respectively Laura and Francis.

Dr. Huff is a man of fine physical proportions, measuring six feet and weighing over two hundred pounds, dark hair, fair skin, majestic and pleasing countenance. His life has been full of work, and he seems destined to wear out rather than rust out.

His taste for literature has not prevented him from concentrating his intellectual forces on the great sciences belonging to his profession. In it he has always been a success, taking leading parts in professional gatherings, making an enviable reputation as a practitioner and winning a large share of patronage wherever he has been located.

GEORGE M. STAPLES, A. M., M. D.,

DUBUQUE.

GEORGE McLELLAN STAPLES was born at Buxton Center, Maine, on the 26th of April, 1827. His parents were Hall J. and Abigail Staples. His mother, nearly ninety years of age, is still hale and vigorous. His grandfather on the father's side was an officer of the revolution. When George was fifteen years old a select school was opened four miles from his home, and so anxious was he for an education that he walked that distance twice a day, and did not miss a day during the term. Prior to that period he had had only common-school privileges. In 1844 he entered Gorham Academy, and by studying sixteen or seventeen hours a day he was enabled to enter Waterville College, now Colby University, in one year. He was graduated in 1849, and was among the first scholars of his class. His natural taste led him to select the medical profession. He studied with Dr. Allen Phillips, of Farmington, in his native state. Before concluding his medical studies he was a short time principal of Hebron Academy, and two years at the head of the Center grammar school for boys, in Portland. He graduated as doctor of medicine in the medical department of Harvard University, Boston, in March, 1855, and immediately formed a partnership with his medical preceptor, with whose daughter, Abbie Crosswell Phillips, he had formed a partnership in August of the previous year.

Not fancying midnight rides over deep snowdrifts in a rural town, Dr. Staples, before the end of the first winter month, concluded to move to the west, and found himself, an entire stranger, in the city of Dubuque, Iowa, on the 3d of January, 1856. He had acquired a lucrative and growing practice before the civil war broke out; soon after that event, in November, 1861, he accepted the office of surgeon of the 14th regiment Iowa Infantry, and saw much hard service. On the opening of the battle of Fort Donelson he was ordered to the general hospital, and for six days did not remove his clothing, and found very little time for sleep. At Pittsburgh Landing on the morning of the battle he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of Wallace's division, and provided for all his wounded, between seven hundred and eight hundred men. Soon after the occupation of Corinth, from excessive labor, his health gave way, and he was compelled to ask for leave of absence to return north. About this time complaint was made that many disabled men had been enlisted in the new regiments, and at Adjutant-general Baker's request General Grant ordered Dr. Staples to proceed to Dubuque and examine the four regiments forming there in August, 1862. The autumn of that year found him again at the front, and in the spring of 1863 he was transferred to Columbus, Kentucky, and appointed medical director of the sixth division, sixteenth army corps, on General Asboth's staff. When this officer was relieved by General A. J. Smith Dr. Staples continued with the latter officer, accompanying him on General Sherman's raid from

Vicksburg to Meridian in the winter of 1863–4, and subsequently, as medical director of right wing, sixteenth army corps, up the red river to coöperate with General Banks, then back to Mississippi, where at Tupelo, after a brilliant victory over General Forest won by General Smith, Dr. Staples had thrown upon his hands, as before upon the Red River campaign, hundreds of wounded men, most of whom had to be dressed and transported in wagons a distance of fifty or sixty miles over the worst kind of roads. Still acting as medical director, he accompanied this command into Missouri, sent there to repel General Price. The term of service of the 14th Iowa Infantry had now about expired, and the regiment had started for home; but General Smith refused to part with his medical director until the campaign closed. When finally Dr. Staples was relieved from duty General Smith sat down and hastily wrote as follows:

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI, October 28, 1864.

SURGEON G. M. STAPLES:

Dear Sir,—You have acted as the medical director of the right wing of the sixteenth army corps since April of this year, and been attached to my personal staff. You are now about to leave the service, and in justice to you I must tender you my most hearty thanks for the very able manner you have discharged the various duties devolved upon you. Our intercourse has always been most friendly, and I hope our friendship may die only with us. Wishing you health and prosperity, I remain, ever your true friend,

A. J. SMITH, Major-General.

Dr. Staples was mustered out of the service at Davenport, Iowa, on the 16th of November, 1864. The following winter he was breveted lieutenant-colonel by the President, for "faithful and meritorious services during the war." He immediately resumed practice in Dubuque, and has built up an extensive business both as medical practitioner and surgeon. It is said that he performed the first successful case of ovariotomy in this section of country. removing, in the spring of 1872, a tumor, weighing, with its contents, forty pounds. The woman is still alive and well. He was also among the first to resort to amputation of the leg through the knee joint, now so popular.

Dr. Staples has filled all the offices of the Dubuque Medical Society, and has long been a member of the American Medical Association. He has contributed several valuable papers to the medical journals of the country, and is a close student and enthusiastically devoted to his profession. His reputation is widespread, and the benefit of his experience is extensively sought for in difficult cases.

Dr. Staples has been a republican from the origin of the party, and a member of the Methodist church for more than twenty years. As a christian citizen and medical practitioner, he has always exhibited the finest traits of character. His sympathies are enlisted in every benevolent enterprise. The great resources of his art and skill are always at the command of the public, and he has never been known to refuse medical aid to the worthy poor whenever it was possible for him to render it.

Dr. Staples has a sandy complexion and a sanguine temperament; is a little above the medium height, with symmetrical proportions, and though nearly fifty years of age is still as vigorous as in middle life.

JESSE C. WARE, M. D.,

FAIRFIELD.

THE pioneer physician in Jefferson county, Iowa, was Jessie Corfield Ware, a resident of Fairfield since 1840 He practiced here long before there were any roads or bridges in the county, visiting his few scattered patients, in some cases, by following Indian trails across a prairie ten or twelve miles wide, sometimes going thirty or forty miles. He was at one time the family physician of Keokuk, then at the Indian agency in Wapello county, twenty miles from Fairfield; was also the physician of other Indian agencies. He was appointed physician to the agencies by General Street.

When he located at Fairfield, thirty-eight years ago, there were not more than half a dozen families in the place; Cranmore Gage and the widow of Ellis Woods being the only persons, now living there, that were there when he came.

Dr. Ware was born near Blairsville, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of March, 1812, and was the son of Hugh and Rebecca (Hanson) Ware. The Wares are Scotch-Irish, and were an early family in Virginia. The parents of Jessie moved to Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, when he was six years old. The son was educated at Oxford College, from

which he was graduated in 1831. He read medicine at first with Dr. McCollum, of Petersburg, and then with Dr. Kirby, of Hillsboro, and attended lectures in Cincinnati.

In 1846, after practicing several years, he attended a course of lectures in Saint Louis, and received his diploma in 1846. He practiced two years in Knox county, Illinois, and two years in Saint Louis, Missouri; removed to Iowa in 1837, and after practicing three years at Fort Madison and West Point, in Lee county, he located permanently in Fairfield, where he has since spent nearly all his time in general practice.

In 1846 he went to Saint Louis, attended a course of medical lectures, and received his diploma.

In 1850 he took a trip to California, was absent about eighteen months, and part of that time was in practice at Sacramento. In 1864 he spent a few months at Virginia City, Montana Territory.

The doctor is still in practice, doing all the business that a man of his age could reasonably wish for — more than he desires. He stands perfectly erect, and is as active, seemingly, as he was at forty years of age. No stranger would take him to be even sixty years old.

He has seen Fairfield grow from an embryo village to a city of thirty-five hundred inhabitants, including nine or ten doctors. He has attended to his profession with the utmost closeness, having held only one office, that of marshal, to take the census in 1860, an office almost forced upon him.

He has been a life-long democrat, and for years attended most of the state conventions. He is well known all over the state, especially among politicians. By all classes he is highly respected.

On the 5th of July, 1833, Miss Jenny Ware, a cousin, and daughter of James Ware, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, was joined in wedlock with Dr. Ware, and they had one child that died in infancy. He has educated three orphan boys, two of them now lawyers in Dubuque and one of them an editor in California, also two orphan girls. He now has a fourth boy, whom he is raising and educating. The doctor is a man of humane and very generous impulses, kind to everybody. His friends are many, his enemies few, if any.

JOHN MACLAY AND COMPANY,

DUBUQUE.

THE growth and prosperous condition of this house is a fine illustration of what industry and integrity, coupled with energy and a prudent oversight of business, can accomplish in a few years, though starting on a very small capital. John Maclay and J. C. Green opened a stove and tin store at No. 768 Main street, in 1853, with a capital of about one hundred dollars. A wagon shop then stood on the leased lot, and they cut thirty feet off the front part and put up a frame front, using the rest of the wagon shop for a tin shop. At the end of five years Mr. Maclay bought out Mr. Green. The business steadily increased, and at the end of five more years Mr. Maclay put a man into the field and gradually branched out in the wholesale line. In 1866 he purchased the lot, tore down the old store, removed the débris of the wagon shop in the rear and put up a three-story brick store nineteen by one hundred and thirteen feet, and filled it from bottom to top with merchandise. At the close of 1875 his business capital had increased from fifty dollars, his share in the original investment, to thirty-five thousand dollars, and his sales that year amounted to one hundred and forty thousand dollars. In March, 1876, he took into partnership two young men who had been in his employ for several years, their names being James W. Concher and Charles Schreiber. They had become thoroughly posted in the business and had proved themselves to be faithful, energetic business men. The wholesale trade of this house has had a healthy increase from year to year, and has spread over northern Iowa, southern Minnesota, northwestern Illinois and western Wisconsin. Stoves and tinners' stock have long been made a specialty, the stoves being selected from the best foundries in the United States. Since Mr. Maclay opened a store in 1853 at 768 Main street, that store has never wavered an iota in financial firmness.

John Maclay is of Scotch parentage, and was born in New York city, on the 18th of August, 1826. In his infancy his family removed to Pittsburgh, and three or four years afterward to Galena, Illinois. He attended a common school for a few weeks each

winter until he was fifteen, when he was apprenticed to a tinsmith. He left Galena for Dubuque, Iowa, in 1845, and worked at his trade here as a journeyman until he went into business as before stated.

He has been a member of the Presbyterian church since 1842, and an elder for more than twenty years. He is now the senior elder of the Second Presbyterian church, Dubuque.

Mr. Maclay is a republican, unwavering in his political principles, but not an office-seeker. He served, against his wishes, two years as alderman, maintaining in that position, as in every other, his high sense of integrity.

In 1847 he was married to Miss Anna Alexander, a lady of Scotch descent and most estimable character. They have seven children living, and have lost one or two.

GEORGE H. WARREN,

TAMA CITY.

AMONG the younger class of men whose names appear in this book is George Henry Warren, who was born in Whitingham, Vermont, on the 18th of December, 1844. His parents were Linus Austin Warren, a well-to-do farmer, and Sophronia Parker, both industrious, religious and much respected people. They had five children, three boys and two girls, and strove to bring up all of them carefully, early instilling into their tender hearts the pure principles of christianity. George H. was the fourth child. His paternal grandfather, Deacon James Warren, moved from Conway, Massachusetts, to Whitingham at an early date, settling in the wilderness, and residing in that town until old age, dying at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, where he lived a short time. The maternal grandfather of George H. was Captain Samuel Parker, of Whitingham, a revolutionary soldier, who was detailed for special service under General Washington, with whom he was a favorite. Both the Warren and Parker families were remarkable for their physical strength and longevity.

From what we can learn in regard to the early life of Mr. Warren, it would appear to have been unusually happy. He had a pleasant home, affectionate parents, a love for books, and an opportunity to gratify it. He preferred mental to physical labor, and for that reason some of his bucolic associates called him "lazy," and that annoyed him; it was, perhaps, the sole grief of childhood years. He had so much literary ambition that at fifteen he was prepared to teach, and commenced his first district school. For three years he taught during the winter and studied in the summer.

At eighteen he entered the old and famous academy at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, paying his way by teaching a part of each day, while carrying on a regular and full course of studies. At nineteen, owing to mental overwork, his health began to decline, and he gave up the idea, fondly cherished, of going through Brown University. He became teller of the Shelburne Falls National Bank, and soon afterward cashier of the same. Prior to this period he had been looking to the law as his profession, but relinquished this hope and made up his mind to be a banker.

In the winter of 1868 he resigned his position in the bank at Shelburne Falls, came to Tama City and carried on a private banking business until October, 1871, when the First National Bank of Tama City was organized, of which institution he has since held the position of cashier, and has managed its business with a great deal of clerical and executive ability.

During the last three or four years he has likewise given a great deal of attention, and all the energy at his command, to the development of the water-power on the Iowa river at this point. He seems to be deeply impressed with the importance of encouraging manufactures at the west, as a handmaid of railroads in embracing the true interests of all classes. The water-power enterprise, started here in 1874, has proved a grand success, several manufactories being already in operation. While others wavered and became indifferent as regarded this noble scheme, Mr. Warren, with characteristic persistency, continued his efforts to keep it before the people.

At a grand jubilee held on the completion of this work, on the 13th of November, 1874, Rev. O. A. Holmes read a historical essay, in which he thus spoke of Mr. Warren's part in the work:

G. K. Warren

Engd by E. H. Hall & Sons, 13 Barclay St. N.Y.

It is just to say, of all those who have labored for the accomplishment of this work, G. H. Warren is deserving of the highest credit. It is safe to say, only for Mr. Warren it would not have been undertaken, and no one but he could have carried it through. It was his strong faith, his dogged persistence, that did it. Some men do not know when they are defeated, and will always manage to turn a defeat into a victory. Such a man is G. H. Warren.

In 1875 Mr. Warren formed the Union Plow Company, which bids fair to become one of the most successful enterprises in the interior of Iowa.

He joined the Freemasons in Massachusetts in 1867, and took the chapter degrees at Tama City in 1870.

He has been a member of the Baptist church since ten years of age, and has been accustomed from youth to make every business enterprise, or project or charge of any kind, a subject of especial prayer. He is convinced that his petitions have been answered, and evidently believes his Heavenly Father regards the minutest as well as greatest interests of the trusting one's life. He superintends the Sunday-school, and aims to make himself useful in many ways.

In politics, Mr. Warren is republican, but is not very active.

He married his wife at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, on the 14th of April, 1866, she being Miss Kate Louise Gardner, only child of Joseph W. Gardner, a celebrated cutlery manufacturer of that place. Mr. Gardner is a native of England, and is a man of wealth and high standing. Mrs. Warren is the mother of one child.

Mr. Warren has a light complexion, is five feet and nine inches tall, and weighs one hundred and thirty-five pounds. Persons who know him best call him very conscientious and considerate. It is not likely that he ever intentionally injured any one. He has been wronged himself by trusting too implicitly in the promises and pledges of other persons whom he took to be honest and reliable. He believes there is a great deal of goodness in mankind in the concrete, but has found it rather diluted in some cases where he expected to find it in its full strength. He, however, is more to be commended who is overtrustful and confiding, though he may sometimes lose in the game of life, than he who distrusts everybody, approaches every man with his fists doubled up, and whose life is a warfare with the better elements of his own nature. Experience has taught Mr. Warren that caution may be a virtue; of late years he has made liberal use of it, and his life thus far, in a pecuniary and in every sense has been a splendid success.

REV. GAMALIEL C. BEAMAN,

KEOSAUQUA.

GAMALIEL CARTER BEAMAN was born at Winchendon, Massachusetts, on the 20th of March, 1799, and was a son of Captain David Beaman, of that place. He graduated at Union College and Andover Theological Seminary, and entered the Presbyterian ministry in 1831. He was married the same year to Elizabeth G. Jacobs, and removed to Piketon, Pike county, Ohio, and there organized a Presbyterian church; became a prominent leader in the anti-slavery movement of those days, and participated in the conflict in that county with the pro-slavery element, coming near losing his life several times at the hands of pro-slavery mobs. While there, in 1834, his wife died.

In 1836 he was married to Emelia Crichton, who was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1814, and was a descendant of the Crichton family to which the Admiral Crichton belonged.

Mr. Beaman removed to Burlington, Lawrence county, Ohio, in 1837, and for five years was principal of the academy there.

In 1846 he removed to Montrose, Lee county, Iowa, and organized one of the pioneer Presbyterian churches in the midst of the Mormon settlements of that region. The Mormon war was then in progress, and soon after the Mormon temple at Nauvoo, Illinois, just across the Mississippi river opposite Montrose, was burned, and a general exodus of Mormons took place. The temple stood upon an eminence about a mile from the river, which at that point is over a mile in width, making its distance from Montrose over two miles. Notwithstanding this distance a newspaper of the finest print could be easily read by the light of the burning temple, and for more than four miles in the surrounding country people got out of their beds and chickens crowed, supposing it to be daylight. The conflagration occurred about two o'clock in the morning.

Having placed the church at Montrose on a sure footing, and having, as it were, a desire for more aggressive work, he removed in 1852 to Croton, in the same county and on the Des Moines river, into the midst of the infidel colony of Abner Kneeland. Kneeland had been imprisoned in Boston, Massachusetts, a few years before for blasphemy, and on his release had sought this beautiful location when almost entirely unsettled, and had written to his friends in the east to come out and locate there, as he had found a place where there was "no priest, no God, no heaven, no hell."

Soon, however, he was overtaken by the onward march of Christianity, and Mr. Beaman organized there another pioneer church and planted the standard of the cross in the very center of the infidel's stronghold. For twenty-one years the contest between infidelity and religion was carried on; several other churches were organized in the neighborhood by Mr. Beaman; the influence and spread of infidelity was checked, and finally its organization was wholly overthrown, its followers dead or scattered until almost every vestige of it has disappeared, and the benign influence of the religion of the Redeemer is felt and revered where once the icy pall of atheism covered the land like a dark cloud.

Having thus accomplished a great work at that place, Mr. Beaman received a call in 1873 to return to his old charge at Montrose, which was accepted. He continued at Montrose until 1875, when, being quite old, his declining strength compelled him to desist from ministerial labors, which he had prosecuted without cessation for forty-four years. This he did with great reluctance, having continued to preach as long as his strength enabled him to go from his house to the church.

In 1875, being evidently near the close of his life, he removed to the residence of his son, D. C. Beaman, at Keosauqua, in Van Buren county, where on the 26th of October, 1875, he died a peaceful death, at the advanced age of seventy-six years, after an eventful and well spent life of more than forty-four years as a soldier of the cross, bearing its banner continually in the forefront of the conflict and upon the high places of the field.

He was always an advocate of temperance and abolitionism, and lived to see a part of his desire realized in the overthrow of slavery in this country.

DAVID C. BEAMAN,

KEOSAUQUA.

DAVID CRICHTON BEAMAN, was a son of Rev. Gamaliel C. Beaman, and was born at Burlington, Lawrence county, Ohio, on the 22d of November, 1838. He moved with his parents to Montrose, Iowa, in 1846, and to Croton, Iowa, in 1852.

He was educated at Denmark Academy, Iowa, and Oberlin College, Ohio, but did not take a regular collegiate course nor graduate.

After leaving school, and in 1860, he entered the employ of a railroad company as station agent, that being at that time congenial to his taste.

He was married on the 31st of December, 1860, to Miss Luella A. Smith, daughter of Dabzell Smith, of St. Louis; granddaughter of Arthur Thome, of Athens, Missouri, and niece of Professor James A. Thome, of Oberlin College.

He removed in 1862 to Independent, Van Buren county, continuing in the employ of the railroad company until 1867. He then engaged in merchandising at Independent, in which he remained for about two years. He began the study of the law, with the intention of adopting it as a profession, in 1867, having prosecuted it during the time he was engaged in other employment, being obliged to continue in business as a means of support; was admitted to the bar in September, 1869, at Keosauqua, and has been engaged in constant practice since that time.

In November, 1874, he removed to Keosauqua, and there formed a law partnership with Rutledge Lea, one of the most reputable firms in this part of the Des Moines valley. Their business is extensive and extending, built on their high character as lawyers and their integrity as men.

Coming from New England and Scotch ancestors, Mr. Beaman was naturally a republican in politics, and has always been an ardent supporter of republican principles.

Prior to engaging in the practice of the law he had always taken a somewhat active part in politics, but since that time his attention has been almost

wholly devoted to his profession. He has held several minor offices and responsible positions. He was the republican candidate for the legislature in Van Buren county in 1875, but was defeated by a small majority. He attended the national republican convention in Cincinnati in 1876, when President Hayes was nominated. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having joined in 1876.

Mr. Beaman is a believer in the truth of Christianity, but is not a professor of religion. In moral character he is above suspicion, and is active in all commendable enterprises.

Mr. Beaman is a hard-working, methodical lawyer, of good judgment and knowledge of the law. As a speaker, he is conversational in style, but exhaustive, aiming to cover the whole case and leave no point of benefit untouched. In law, as in everything else, he does no slipshod work. He has been a resident of Keosauqua but three or four years, yet is thoroughly known by the citizens, and his usefulness in the community seems to be well appreciated. The firm name of Lea and Beaman stands in this community for a good deal of moral as well as legal weight.

DANIEL O. FINCH,

DES MOINES.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, on the 6th of June, 1829. His parents were David and Ruth Ann Finch, natives of Connecticut. His paternal grandfather, Ransom Mallory, was a captain in the revolutionary war, and, at its close, was married to Ruth Ann Wooster.

At the early age of eleven Mr. Finch was deprived of the care and counsel of his father by death. Prior to this event he had attended the common school in his own neighborhood, but shortly afterward he was sent by his mother to the Delaware Institute, at Franklin, Delaware county. Here he remained four years, and after attending the Oxford Academy, Chenango county, was qualified to enter the sophomore class in college. At that period, however, he gave up his hope for a classical education and commenced the study of law. For two years he remained in the office of Judge C. C. Noble, at his native place, when he entered the Fowler Law School, then at Cherry Valley. After graduating at this school he went to Poughkeepsie and remained there until November, 1847, when he left for the west, locating at Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin. The following spring he was admitted to the practice of his profession, being then nineteen years of age. Mr. Finch remained there for two years, diligently engaged in his profession. In the spring of 1851 he came to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where, in addition to the duties of his profession, he edited a democratic paper.

On the 16th of September, 1851, he was married to Miss Ellen Maria Calder, daughter of Joseph Calder, formerly of New York. Her parents were natives of England, but were married after coming to America. Her mother, whose maiden name was Keeling, has recently celebrated her seventy-seventh birthday. Mrs. Finch's grandfather, Keeling, was a very successful farmer, and had attained the advanced age of ninety years when he was accidentally killed by the fall of a tree. He was a man of much influence, and owned one of the finest farms on Otsego Lake.

Mr. Finch was for some three years a member of the law firm of Ware, Finch and Co., of which company Judge George Greene was a member. This latter gentleman was the author of "Greene's Reports," the first law book published in Iowa. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Finch closed his business affairs in Cedar Rapids, and the following summer removed to Des Moines, then a place of two hundred and fifty inhabitants. Here he at once engaged in the practice of law, being associated with Judge Curtis Bates. Mr. Finch was also interested in the banking business. In addition to the arduous labors these pursuits gave him, he found time to write many articles, and for some time was editor of the "Iowa Star." In 1855 Judge Bates left the firm, and was succeeded by General M. M. Crocker. Since that time Mr. Finch has been associated with Judge Mitchell; Hon. J. A. Kasson, present United States minister to Austria; George Clark, Esq., now of Saint Louis; Byron Rice, and John D. River. His present partner is W. S. Sickman.

During the campaign of 1856 he was on the electoral ticket for Buchanan, and canvassed one half

the counties in the state. In 1860 he was a delegate to the national democratic convention held at Charleston, and took an active part in the nomination of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. In 1862 he ran for congress in the fifth district, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1864 he was a member of the same convention held at Chicago, and supported General George B. McClellan for the Presidency. When the convention was held in New York, in 1868, Mr. Finch was again a delegate, and an earnest supporter of Horatio Seymour. In 1876 he was chairman of the Iowa delegation, in the national democratic convention which met at Saint Louis, and was president of the democratic state convention in 1877.

Mr. Finch is one of the oldest law practitioners in Iowa, having been engaged in his profession some twenty-eight years. His practice, both civil and criminal, has been large, and he has been very successful. To his excellent oratory and earnest application much of this is due. He attended the earliest courts in more than fifteen counties, some of which have since become the most populous and wealthy in Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Finch have always been faithful members of the Episcopal church, and have given their children a careful christian training. Their first-born son, Willie, died at the age of four years; the second son, Joseph Calder, has prepared himself for the Episcopal ministry,—he was born on the 8th of January, 1855; the next son, Daniel Mallory, born on the 17th of May, 1858, is at home and will probably adopt the profession of his father; Edward Douglas, born on the 15th of October, 1861, is in the Des Moines High School; the youngest, Charles Marcus, born on the 8th of February, 1864, is still in the city graded school. The boys are all intelligent and promise a good future, based on the training given them in early childhood.

COLONEL MILO SMITH,

CLINTON.

COLONEL MILO SMITH, financier, soldier, and one of the first railroad pioneers west of Chicago, was born on the 25th of January, 1819, in Shoreham, Addison county, Vermont. His ancestors were among the oldest families of the state, and came originally of a good old Saxon stock. He is the son of James Smith, and grandson of John Smith, a revolutionary hero, well known in his day for his disinterested patriotism and sterling integrity. The mother of Colonel Smith was a lady of great personal worth and benevolence, who was highly esteemed in all the relations of life; her maiden name was Sarah Cochran. The family estate descended from the grandfather, who received it in consideration of services rendered during the war of independence. The original and only deed of the property is dated 1798. The farm upon which James Smith lived and died, at the age of eighty-five, was given to him in his boyhood; the domain is still in possession of the family, the property having been inherited by one of the sons. The longevity of this family is most remarkable: of eleven children, all but one attained the age of eighty-five. Colonel Smith, like his ancestors, is a man of strong and vigorous constitution, of a solid, compact organization, and a clear and active intellect.

His early education was received in the public schools, supplemented by a thorough and liberal course of instruction in the Newton Academy, a scientific and literary institution of some eminence in his native town.

During the four years subsequent to the age of sixteen his time was devoted alternately to laboring on the farm in summer, and in teaching school in winter.

At the age of twenty he left home, and, following the star of empire westward, reached Chicago in 1840. In this locality he devoted a few years, both as teacher and likewise as land surveyor, and subsequently settled in Belvidere, Boone county, Illinois. In 1848 when the first railroad enterprise was originated west of Chicago, he assisted as civil engineer in the construction of the first one hundred miles of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad. In 1852 he was appointed chief engineer and superintendent of the Elgin and State Line railroad. In all these responsible positions his sterling qualities and marked ability have been conspicuously displayed. In 1855 he came to Iowa, and was made chief engineer and superintendent of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska railroad. In this position his ability as a financier, and his skill as an engineer,

D. D. Finch

were severely tasked. During the panic of 1857, all the directors having abandoned the road, Colonel Smith carried the company successfully and triumphantly through that financial crisis. To facilitate transportation, and utilize the entire line already completed, he built a bridge across the east half of the Mississippi river, and constructed, at the same time, a boat-transfer to convey loaded cars over the west half. The enterprise was crowned with entire and perfect success. Although unprecedented and hitherto unknown to the engineering fraternity, the impediment to be overcome was the periodic rise and fall of the river of more than eighteen feet. It was necessary that the surface of the stream should be brought (when needed) on the same horizontal plane with the railroad track; in short, it was a problem for the engineer to bring into practical harmony or union this rising and falling bosom of the river with the land-track of the road. By a most ingenious device Colonel Smith solved the problem, and was the first to bring it into practical application. The undertaking had been previously denounced by the oldest engineers as an impossibility, and the president of the road himself had so little faith in the success of the enterprise, that he pronounced its author crazy. The same opprobrious epithet, it will be remembered, was likewise applied to Mr. Stephenson, the father of railways. The world has too few such crazy men.

It is not easy, at this day, when the railroad system is thoroughly organized and acknowledged successful, to appreciate how onerous and responsible those duties were. The respective rights of the public and the road were yet undefined, and the immense labor of organization had all to be performed without the light of precedent or example. Although the company justly recognized that one mind must control the whole untrammeled by its interference or conflicting opinions, yet the bold and original plan practically executed by Colonel Smith was by many sound and cautious men deemed a hazardous and even chimerical experiment, likely enough to bankrupt its stockholders. In his broad and comprehensive grasp of railroad interests he has few, if any, equals, and certainly no superiors. Hence for years he may be said to have been the autocrat of western railways, carrying his plans with little opposition, and using his influence with such discretion that neither employés nor stockholders ever preferred just ground of complaint against his management. It may not be inappropriate, in this connection, to call attention to a fact not generally known, that the American Zanzibar trade, on the east coast of Africa, is almost monopolized by a Salem, Massachusetts, man, Captain John Bertram, formerly president of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska railroad, at the time Colonel Smith held the position of chief engineer and superintendent. It was chiefly through the action of this gentleman himself that the trade recently has been transferred to Boston, having been many years controlled by him against all American and foreign competition. Against the antagonism of such masterly minds as this Colonel Smith carried the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska railroad through the panic of 1857, and continued to superintend the operation of the road after its completion to Cedar Rapids until leased to the Galena and Chicago Union railroad.

In 1862, a call having been made for three hundred thousand men, Governor Kirkwood, without his knowledge or solicitation, commissioned him colonel of the 26th Iowa Infantry. His military career has been equally varied and honorable, and characteristic of the man. He did not seek a position, but his country claimed his services, and duty and patriotism assigned him a place in the Union army.

His regiment formed a part of the first division of the fifteenth army corps, and continued in service until the close of the war. He was with General Sherman in his movements in and around Vicksburg and Atlanta, and in his march to the sea; and during eighteen months he was in command of the first brigade of the first division of that corps. His distinguished services have won for him just encomiums from his brother officers and government officials. Although his acknowledged military talents and ability justly entitled him to promotion, yet the marked modesty of his character induced him to decline all advancement and remain with the men he had led to the field. Prominent and foremost in all civil enterprises, and equally so in military undertakings, he *led* his men in all the services they rendered, as three honorable wounds will ever bear sufficient record and ample testimony. Since the close of the rebellion he has been engaged in various railroad enterprises, and in building up Clinton, the city of his adoption. His energy, foresight, thoroughness of action, and ability to overcome all obstacles, are proverbial. Nothing that he undertakes is a failure. From the moment that he grasps an enterprise, be it regarded by other minds as a chimera, or at best but of doubtful expediency, from that mo-

In 1868, and again in 1872, he received the regular democratic nomination for judge of the circuit court. The democratic party being in the minority in the counties composing the circuit, however, Mr. Burton was, of course, doomed to defeat.

In 1861 Mr. Burton purchased a newspaper at Ottumwa, entitled the "Democrat Statesman," and changing that name to the "Ottumwa Democratic Mercury," continued its publication, in connection with Samuel B. Evans, until the latter went to the war. Thereafter he remained sole publisher of the paper for nearly four years. In the editorial conduct of the "Democratic Mercury" Mr. Burton was assisted by Judge Hendershott, who historically testifies to the fact that Mr. Burton "wielded a forcible and spicy pen."

Mr. Burton was, during its entire existence, secretary and a director of the Saint Louis and Cedar Rapids Railroad Company, having its offices at Ottumwa, and which was organized in 1865.

It is as a lawyer, however, that Mr. Burton appears in his strongest light, and the high position which he has attained at the bar is alone attributable to his thorough accomplishments and mental qualities as a lawyer.

It is perhaps not too much for a professional brother, who has had the advantage of a close and intimate observation and acquaintance, not only in respect to Mr. Burton, but of the leading lawyers of the state, to say that he possesses a legal mind of the choicest order, which, enriched by thorough study, and ripened by the long experience of a large and varied practice, entitled him to stand in the very front of the highest professional rank.

The writer of this portion of the foregoing sketch has had the good fortune to frequently witness, either before the state or federal courts, the efforts of nearly, if not quite, all the lawyers who figure prominently at our bar, and he has no hesitation in saying that while as an advocate he has perhaps many superiors in the state, yet for readiness, legal accuracy, resources and strength of argument, he has yet to see Mr. Burton's superior in a forensic effort before the court. Nor is it to be inferred from this that his powers as an advocate are of an ordinary character, for the same fertility of resources, strength and clearness that distinguish him in a purely legal argument characterize his efforts in summing up the case to the jury, and invest them with a persuasiveness not frequently excelled.

ALBERT W. PARSONS,

BURLINGTON.

AS a prominent, influential and thorough-going business man, the subject of this brief biography is worthy of an honorable mention.

He is a native of Parsonfield, York county, State of Maine, and was born on the 5th of December, 1828. When about ten years of age he removed to the west with his father, and settled in Missouri, but afterward returned to the east. He attended school at Lancaster, in Cook county, New Hampshire, and also studied at Derby Academy, in Derby, Vermont. He was early trained to studious, industrious and upright habits, and the fruits of the discipline then received have shown themselves in all his subsequent life.

In 1842 his father established himself in New York city, and ten years later (1852) became the publisher of the "New York Daily Sun." He also became a part owner of that sheet, and retained his connection with its publication till his death, which occurred in the year 1865. He was a man of very decided character and fixed principles, and was highly esteemed by the many who knew him.

In political sentiment, he was a decided democrat.

In 1852 our subject, being then twenty-four years of age, left his eastern home and removed to the west, settling at Burlington, Iowa, which place he has since made his home. Soon after settling there he became a book-keeper in the dry-goods house of Messrs. Copp, Parsons and Co., and continued his connection with that house until 1866.

He was afterward engaged in the First National Bank of Burlington, and about December, 1870, became connected with the Merchants' National Bank, acting in the capacity of assistant cashier.

Throughout his entire business career Mr. Parsons has shown a spirit of enterprise and business tact that have won for him universal respect, and made him known as a prompt, thorough and reliable business man.

His dealings have always been marked by the

A. W. Parsons

strictest integrity; and not only has he won a high place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, but he has also met with that financial success which is the natural result of honorable and continuous effort.

In political sentiment, Mr. Parsons is a democrat. He has not, however, taken any active part in political matters, and has never sought after political honors, finding in his legitimate business employment for the exercise of his highest powers. Although he has not desired political distinction, he has been honored with various trusts, and in 1876 his fellow-citizens, without regard to political views, elected him mayor of his city, without opposition. In this capacity he has served with eminent success, and won for himself universal confidence and respect.

As a man, Mr. Parsons is known for his generosity and frankness, and for his estimable social and personal qualities. He has been intimately connected with many of the public enterprises of his city, and in all shown a worthy public-spiritedness.

He has been especially active in the Workingmen's Building Association, an organization which has done much for the improvement of the city.

In his religious communion, he is identified with the Episcopal church, and is a zealous member and one of the wardens of Christ's Episcopal Church of Burlington.

HON. STEPHEN N. LINDLEY,

NEWTON.

ONE of the most emphatically self-educated men in central Iowa is Stephen N. Lindley, late circuit judge in the sixth district. With no school privileges, except those of the lowest grade, and those very limited, but with a strong love for books, he fitted himself, in early life, by private study, for a teacher; and later in life paid much attention to certain scientific branches, mastering the principles of geology and archæology, and established a reputation as one of the best versed in history in his county. In boyhood he read all the books he could borrow in the neighborhood. Poor as his early literary opportunities were, he applied himself with great industry for many years, and is now a good scholar. His love for study, early cherished, never has left him.

Mr. Lindley is a son of Josephus Lindley, a tailor by trade, and for nearly twenty years postmaster at Merrittstown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where our subject was born on the 7th of May, 1817. The maiden name of his mother was Jane Chandler, daughter of Mary and George Chandler, a soldier of the revolution. Some of the latter family are now living near Brandywine, Chester county. The Lindleys were early settlers in New Jersey. Josephus Lindley volunteered in 1813, about the time that Hall surrendered, and for some reason was not called into the service.

Judge Lindley spent his youth in Fayette county, attending school some, until sixteen years of age; at eighteen he immigrated to Athens county, Ohio, where he taught school in the winters, and read law with A. G. Brown, of Athens, receiving from him a certificate. In 1851 he came to Iowa, spent three years in Lee county, teaching and fitting himself for the law; in 1854 he removed to Jasper county, still teaching during the winters. He was admitted to the bar at Newton in 1855, and to practice in the supreme court soon after, and has been in the practice ever since. His legal qualifications are of the best material, there being nothing superficial in his nature or attainments.

Judge Lindley was a drainage commissioner at an early day after settling in Jasper county, and when the office was one of some pecuniary consequence; and in 1870 was appointed circuit judge, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Winslow; the next year he was elected by the people to the same office. He filled this position in a very creditable manner, retiring therefrom on the 31st of December, 1873.

Judge Lindley was originally an anti-slavery whig, and promptly joined the republican party when it was organized. He has been quite active as a politician. In the autumn of 1864 he was one of the commissioners appointed to take the vote of the Iowa soldiers, and left Atlanta, Georgia, on the last train before the railroad track was destroyed by Sherman.

He is a Blue Lodge Mason, and has passed the lower chairs in Odd-Fellowship. He is a member of the Universalist Society, and morally a man of

excellent standing in the community. He has always regarded the legal profession as one of the most honorable practiced among men, and insists that the standard of qualification for admission to practice should be revised.

The wife of Judge Lindley was Miss Sarah McCracken, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, their union taking place on the 23d of November, 1843, in Gallia county, Ohio. They have five children living, and have lost two. Ellen is the wife of George Lindley, and resides in Dakota Territory. The others are single.

SAMUEL G. A. READ, A.M., M.D.,

ALGONA.

SAMUEL G. A. READ, son of Daniel and Huldah (Jacobs) Read, was born in Moretown, Vermont, on the 13th of January, 1817. Daniel Read, who was a farmer in early life, educated himself for the medical profession, and commenced practice, but found himself brought in contact with so many disagreeable diseases, that his taste revolted and he returned to farming.

The family record of the Reads is uncommonly interesting. Hon. Jacob Whittemore Read, member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, now deceased, published in 1861 a history of the Reads and Reeds in England and America. He says: "The Reads are numerous, from the fact that they are descended from a clan or nation, and not from an individual. Though they have taken their origin from Aschanaz, the great-grandson of Noah, they have had an opportunity of becoming a numerous people. About five hundred years before the christian era the Persians invaded Greece, in consequence of which a company of merchants from Miletus and other cities of Ionia, to escape the evils of invasion, departed with their ships, goods and retainers. They established themselves at Gades, and there fitted out an expedition against Ireland, which they conquered and divided into two kingdoms. The capital of one they called Ballyreda, which in English means Reedstown. The inhabitants of ancient Erin called them Dalredas, or Dalredhas; the Caledonians called them Dalraids. They were also called Scuits, or wanderers,—a phrase which gave name to Scotland when they overran that country. Surnames were not in use till about the year 1170, but clans had appropriate names, which some retained. The Dalraids crossed over from Ireland to Caledonia, and Agricola, king of the Romans, built a wall against them; but Prince Reda and his knights scaled the wall and put the Romans to flight, A.D. 180. Then Adrian, about 210, built another wall, to keep them out of his domain. The Dalraids kept possession of the territory between the two walls, and finally, in 843, conquered all Caledonia." See also Mitchell's Classical Geography, page 133: "About the middle of the fifth century the Caledonians first received the names of Picts and Scots; the latter, called also Dalriads, emigrated from the north of Ireland, and finally gave their name to the country." The Reads and Reeds of England descend from the above Raids, Reeds, or Readhas, and the principal families have been traced to them. They were connected with the royal family of England long before William the Conqueror. There was Withred, king of Kent in the seventh century; Ethelred, or Read the Good, king of England in 866; Alfred, or Read the Shrewd, in 871; Eldred, or Read the Elder, in 946; Ethelred the Second in 978."

William, son of Brianus de Rede, was bishop of Chichester in 1140. From him the descent is as follows: Robert; Galfrinus; Thomas of Redydale; Thomas; Thomas of Heddington, married Christiana, sister of the lord chancellor; John, mayor of Norwich in 1388; Edward; William, born 1450, professor of divinity; Sir William; William; Sir Mathew; William; John, who came to America in the "great fleet" in 1630; Samuel; Samuel; Samuel; Daniel; Daniel; Samuel, the subject of this sketch.

The John Read who came to America in 1630 settled at Rehoboth, where Providence, Rhode Island, is now built, and was one of the original purchasers from the Indians of large tracts of land. He died at eighty-five, and was buried in old Seekonk cemetery, near Providence, where the rough granite slab is still standing at his grave, though there is a plan on foot among his descendants to replace it by a more suitable monument. Hon. Daniel Read, president of Missouri State University, and many other distinguished men, are among his

posterity. As a family, the Reeds are identified with American history. The great-grandfather of Dr. Read, with his nine sons, were all soldiers and officers in the war of the revolution. Whoever would know more of these valiant sons of Aschanaz may find it set forth in the "History of the Read Family" referred to.

Samuel attended the Oberlin College in its infancy, while it was yet to some extent an uncertain experiment, paying his way there by manual labor. He took his professional course in Cleveland Medical College.

The doctor experienced in early life an earnest desire for learning, but enjoyed very limited opportunities for its gratification. Hard work on a new and heavily timbered farm was followed still by hard work, that field might be added to field, and farm to farm, of the paternal estate. Requests for permission to attend school were refused, on the ground that not much education was needful for farming, which was "the best occupation in life." Thus, in lieu of the schoolroom, the book was taken to the cornfield, and the pages conned in time gained over others at the end of the row. He early showed a taste for the healing art, by compounding imaginary medicines and administering to imaginary patients. On leaving school he began teaching, for love of the work, and to enjoy facilities for increasing knowledge. At thirteen the family removed to Saint Lawrence county, New York. After two years they removed to Medina county, Ohio, where he remained through his early manhood, and entered his profession. In 1853 he removed to Whitby county, Indiana, thence in 1865 to Algona, Iowa.

He never sought public office, but was several times elected county superintendent of public instruction, both in Ohio and Indiana. As an enthusiastic educator he was identified with the effort to establish an institution of higher learning in northwestern Iowa, and was the first and for several years president of the board of trustees of Algona College.

He was always a temperance worker, often lecturing on the subject: was an early Son of Temperance, also a Good Templar, and was the organizer of several lodges, and member of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. Also an Odd-Fellow, and member of encampment; a Freemason, and an officer of chapter, and member of Grand Lodge of Iowa.

He was trained up a Presbyterian, and joined the Methodist Episcopal church in early manhood; is a republican, and was formerly a whig.

The doctor was first married to Miss Beulah Smith, who died in 1860. On the 4th of March, 1863, he was married to Miss Lizzie Bunnell.

He is of medium stature, well formed, weight about one hundred and forty-five, light complexion, blue eyes and brown hair. His social qualities are above the ordinary; active temperament, great perseverance, ambitious, and desirous to excel. He has been a leading practitioner in northwestern Iowa during his whole residence here, being frequently called beyond the limits of his own county. Gifted with a constitution capable of great endurance, his strength has been taxed to the utmost, first in the malarious districts of Indiana, and more lately upon the bleak and comparatively uninhabited prairies of Iowa, where several miles frequently intervene between the homes of patients. Yet he is still hale and hearty when not suffering from overwork.

The wife of Dr. Read is one of the leading women of Iowa in more than one important movement, and a sketch of her life in this connection cannot be out of place. She was the daughter of Edmund H. Bunnell and Ann Ashley, and was born in Syracuse, New York, on the 24th of December, 1834. Her paternal grandfather and some of his brothers were revolutionary soldiers. Her mother had an excellent education; was an able financier, a woman of strong mental faculties, yet exceedingly unobtrusive and retiring in her manners. The education of Lizzie was embraced in three years' attendance at a public school. She was the fifth child in a family of nine children, who, we are told, made a sort of independent community by themselves, caring but little for other society so long as they were together. They used to have family lessons, debates and friendly rivalries in work and study. When Lizzie was fourteen her parents removed from New York to Indiana, where within six weeks after their arrival her mother died. This was followed in about a year by the death of a brother three years Lizzie's senior. Business ventures also now proved unfortunate, and the happy and affectionate circle was soon widely scattered. Before she was sixteen she commenced teaching school, using part of her scanty wages to help the more helpless younger ones, as did also her elder sister and brother.

At length a bad cough, weak lungs and pain in the side forced a change of employment. Having an opportunity at Fort Wayne to learn the printing business, she decided to try it. She found it congenial, though laborious; served an apprenticeship

of two years; was then offered the foremanship of a weekly newspaper and job office in Peru, Indiana, which place she filled about four years. At the end of this time, being then twenty-six, she commenced in Peru the publication of a semi-monthly journal, called the "Mayflower," devoted to literature, temperance and equal rights. This paper had a subscription list reaching into all the states and territories.

On the 4th of March, 1863, she was married to Dr. S. G. A. Read. In 1865 she removed with him to Algona, Iowa. Here she commenced the publication of a weekly county paper, named the "Upper Des Moines," intended to represent the interests of the upper Des Moines River valley, which at that time, 1865, had no other such representative. After a year of this work, combined with the many hardships and disadvantages of a new country, failing health compelled the relinquishment of the enterprise to other hands. She commenced to write for the press when about twenty, and has continued as a contributor to several different journals. A series of articles in the "Northwestern Christian Advocate" in 1872, on the "status of women in the Methodist church," led to their more just recognition in subsequent Episcopal addresses.

She was vice-president of Indiana State Woman Suffrage Society while residing there, and president of Iowa State Society; also one of the original members and promoters of the Woman's Congress. She has lectured occasionally on temperance, education and woman suffrage.

Mrs. Read has traveled in several of the New England, middle and western states, Canada and the territory of Dakota. Twelve years ago she spent two consecutive nights upon the prairies of western Iowa, out of sight of house or people, except her own small party. On the third day the first sign of distant habitation, we once heard her remark, produced rather strange, but not unhappy, sensations.

She was educated a Methodist, and remains a Methodist in church relationship and in sympathy, but believes in the final happiness of all created intelligences, which is contrary to the traditions, but not, she thinks, contrary to the doctrines, of the church.

Her height is five feet, weight one hundred pounds, eyes blue, hair brown; temperament said to be mental vital; social qualities not well developed. She is fond of friends, and likes an occasional venture into society, but generally prefers to look on from a retired background. Contact with many people, she thinks, robs her of herself; makes her tired and exhausted; disturbs and breaks up her electrical atmosphere; takes away from her more than she is able to get in return at the time, though subsequent digestion restores the equilibrium and generally shows something gained.

JOHN ST.-CLAIR TILFORD,

VINTON.

JOHN SAINT-CLAIR TILFORD, son of John Tilford, farmer, and Ann Workman, is of Protestant Irish descent, his grandsire and grandmother on both sides coming from the old country. The name was originally spelt Telford, and was changed some fifty years ago.

John S. was born in a block-house in Clark county, Indiana, on the 30th of July, 1811, and spent the first twenty years of his life in that county, aiding his father in clearing, breaking and cultivating land, with the poorest opportunities for education in that locality, in the youthful days of the state. He never went to school but six weeks in his life, yet learned to read and write in his early years, and secured, by self-teaching, a fair business education.

In his sixteenth year he left the farm and commenced learning the cabinet-maker's trade, working at it twenty-six years, with a brief episode in 1833. He was in the army one year under General Scott, being one of his "rangers," and, although in no engagement, he saw perilous times from other sources than the musket or tomahawk. On one occasion, while he and other soldiers were near the Red river, Arkansas, they lived sixty-four days on fifteen days' rations, and had part of them stolen. Their mission in that part of the country was the making of a treaty with the Pawnee and Camanche Indians, which proved a failure at that time.

In 1834 Mr. Tilford moved to Johnson county, Indiana, continuing his trade there until 1851, when he located where the city of Vinton now stands, and laid out the southern part of the town. Forty

acres, laid off earlier, in the Cedar river, has been called Fremont, and he had the name changed. There was a postoffice, four miles southeast, called Vinton, and the postmaster, James Becket, moved it to the newly platted town, and that was the reason why Mr. Tilford gave it the name of Vinton.

Since settling in Vinton he has been a successful farmer, much of his land, more than three hundred acres, now being in the corporation. He early added horticulture; was in the nursery business many years, and has two orchards of his own. He also, at an early day, planted a forest of various kinds of trees, half a mile south of his present home, and has in all thirty or forty acres of orchard and forest.

Mr. Tilford has been a man of great industry, and has not yet folded his hands. Slothfulness is no part of his nature, nor is stinginess. No man in Vinton has shown more public spirit or liberality. He was the original prime mover in securing the location of the Iowa College for the Blind at Vinton, and a generous contributor of money as well as time for the institution. Tilford Academy, a flourishing school, is located on grounds donated by him. He is a man alive to every interest of Vinton, material, educational, moral and religious. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church something like thirty years; is one of the pillars of the local society, and a well wisher to every genuine christian organization.

Mr. Tilford was a democrat in early life; voted, however, for General Winfield Scott, whig, for President, in 1852, and since 1855 has acted with the republicans. He has kept out of office, except some local one of trifling importance.

On the 21st of April, 1835, Miss Margaret J. Young, daughter of Joseph Young, of Franklin, Indiana, was married to Mr. Tilford, and they have had six children, of whom only three lived to maturity. John Young, the oldest living child, has a family, and lives one and a half miles south of Vinton. Ann J. is the widow of W. W. Hanford, many years publisher of the Vinton "Eagle," and Helen A. is the widow of Job R. Tracy, who was also a resident of Vinton.

LUCIAN Q. HOGGATT,

AMES.

AMONG the officers who were in the Mexican army and who now reside in Iowa is Lucian Q. Hoggatt, a native of Washington county, Indiana, born on the 21st of March, 1815, when this state was a territory. His father was William Hoggatt, a farmer by occupation, but for many years an official of Washington and Lawrence counties. His mother was Elizabeth Coffin. The Hoggatts were from North Carolina and Virginia; the Coffins from Nantucket, both families being Quakers or Friends. Some of them left the south early in this century, on account of their anti-slavery views.

Lucian received a common English education, picking up a good deal of it by his industry, leaving school when thirteen years old. He lived on the farm until about fifteen or sixteen; from 1833 to 1853 shipped more or less produce annually on flatboats to New Orleans, acting at first for others. Part of this time he was salesman in a store.

In 1845 he raised a company for the Mexican war, and went into the service as first lieutenant company F, 2d Indiana Volunteers, and adjutant of the regiment, and served exactly one year. He was at the battle of Buena Vista, under General Taylor, the only engagement of any importance that his regiment participated in; and we have heard him declare that the official account of that battle is little better than a fiction; that the letter "V" which it is said Colonel Jefferson Davis formed with his men, thus saving the day, is a pure myth.

After his return from the Mexican war he carried on tanning and merchandising in Union county, Indiana.

In 1859 he engaged in farming in Lawrence county, in his native state; at the end of one year, however, he removed to Iowa, settling on wild prairie adjoining the present site of Ames, in April, 1860. He is now the oldest settler at the forks of Squaw creek and the Skunk river, farming having been his leading business here. In August, 1861, he lost his right leg in a threshing machine, and since that time has not accomplished much himself on the farm. For about four years he was engaged on the railway now connecting Ames with Des Moines. He was one of the early and principal men in engineering this enterprise.

While living in Lawrence county, Indiana, Mr. Hoggatt was sheriff four years, and member of the legislature one term; has also served a similar period as sheriff of Story county, and was a member of the fifteenth general assembly.

In politics, he was a democrat until 1854; then changing his views, became a republican, but is now known as an independent politician, with powerful greenback convictions.

He has been a Freemason nearly forty years, and has taken the royal-arch and council degrees.

He has a wife and nine children, and has lost two children. Three daughters and one son are married: Clorinda E. is the wife of Thomas Grayson, of Ames; Iris M., of Douglass McAffee, of Lawrence county, Indiana; and Rebecca S., of George D. Loud, of Dubuque, Iowa. J. Brown Hoggatt, the only son who has a family, resides at Nevada, eight miles east of Ames. The wife of Lucian Q. was Abigail Brown, of Indiana, their union taking place on the 16th of March, 1841.

Mr. Hoggatt has had a liberal share of backwoods and frontier life. Born in the territory of Indiana, where school-houses, "like angels' visits," were "few and far between," he had to forage on Pike and Dilworth just where he happened to find them, bidding a final adieu to the school-house in his fourteenth year, and aiding to run a flat-boat to the Crescent City before he was seventeen. In those early days from 1833 to 1850 or later, there were many rough people on the Mississippi river and on some of its islands. Sometimes parties landing with well loaded boats at Islands Nos. 66 or 67 would be robbed of their provisions. Now and then a man, and in one or two cases a whole crew, would be missing. There being no law to reach these robbers and murderers, the boatmen themselves took the matter in hand, and the population of the two islands mentioned became suddenly very much decimated. Mr. Hoggatt is familiar with the minutest parts of that episode in flat-boating life.

Before leaving Indiana he formed the acquaintance of more than one horse thief and counterfeiter belonging to a branch of the Reno family, of Brown county; and once or twice he was chosen captain or leader of a band who drove the scoundrels out of that part of the state. He is evidently a stranger to fear, and is just the man to lead in a serious trial of "roughing it."

Mr. Hoggatt has a strong mind, is well posted on current events, and in talking has probably no rival, male or female, in Story county.

CHARLES McALLISTER, M. D.,

SPENCER.

CHARLES McALLISTER, who represents the seventy-fifth assembly district in the state legislature, is a native of Lee, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, dating his birth on the 1st of February, 1840. His parents were John and Cynthia Heath McAllister. He is of Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side, his grandfather, Alexander McAllister, coming from Ireland in the latter part of the last century, and settling in eastern New York. John McAllister was a farmer, and died in 1873. His wife was of Puritan stock.

The subject of this sketch prepared for college at Williams Academy, Stockbridge, in his native county; entered the freshman class of Williams College in 1859, and, his health failing, left near the close of the sophomore year. He read medicine with an uncle, Charles McAllister, M.D.; attended lectures in the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield; graduated in the spring of 1865; practiced three years in Stockbridge, when, his health again failing, he started for the west, reaching Dixon, Illinois, in the spring of 1869. At length, with his health partially restored, he spent the autumn of 1871 and the following winter in traveling through the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, and the following March located in Spencer, the seat of justice of Clay county. Here he has steadily followed his profession, his rides extending over Clay county and into O'Brien, Dickinson, Buena Vista, Emmett, Osceola, Cherokee and Palo Alto counties. When first settling in Iowa he purchased land at Spencer; has opened a farm, which he works by proxy, and has dealt more or less in real estate, success attending all his operations.

In the autumn of 1877 Dr. McAllister was elected to the general assembly, representing Clay, Dickinson, Osceola and O'Brien counties. He received all but about two hundred votes, having the largest

majority ever given in the district, and the largest received by any member of the house in the seventeenth general assembly. He was made chairman of a special committee on the practice of medicine, and placed on the committees on railroads, hospital for the insane, asylum for the deaf and dumb, suppression of intemperance, and judicial districts. He is a new member, and says very little, but shirks no duties in the committee rooms.

Representative McAllister is a Master Mason, was made so in Massachusetts, and is a member of the Spencer Lodge.

He is a communicant in the Congregational church, superintendent of the Sunday-school, and an active and true christian man. He is president of the Clay County Bible Society, and has been for years.

On the 1st of January, 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Laura McAllister, an adopted daughter of his uncle, Dr. McAllister, and they have one child, a son.

Representative McAllister is about the average height, being five feet and eight inches tall, and weighs one hundred and forty-five pounds. He is polished alike in mind and manners; is courteous and cordial, frank and communicative, an easy converser, and has all the elements of a true gentleman.

LYMAN H. WASHBURN,

MUSCATINE.

THE man who, in the battle of life against the odds of poverty and adversity, rises to a position of honor, usefulness and independence by his own unaided energy and talents, illustrates a life story worthy of emulation. Such a man is the subject of this sketch.

Lyman H. Washburn was born at Morristown, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 1st of July, 1832, and is the son of Zephaniah Washburn and Phebe *née* Parsons. His father removed to Worthington, Franklin county, Ohio, in 1834, where he remained till 1840, when he removed still farther west, and settled in Muscatine, Iowa. About this period he embraced the principles of total abstinence, and devoted the next four years of his life to the advocacy of temperance in public lectures in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. He afterward built the Nevada Flouring Mills of Muscatine; was for many years a justice of the peace, and was the first mayor of Muscatine after its incorporation as a city in 1851.

Our subject received a common-school education in Muscatine, and as soon as able was put to manual labor to aid in support of the family. In 1852, at twenty years of age, he followed the tide of emigration to the Pacific slope, and there engaged in mining for three years, when the premature discharge of a blast brought his career as miner to a sudden termination, and came near ending his life. He escaped, however, with the loss of his right hand some four inches below the elbow. The expenses incident to this disaster involved his previous earnings, so that he returned to his home poorer than when he left it, with the irreparable loss of his right arm. In 1858 he was elected by his fellow-citizens to the office of justice of the peace, which he retained five years, during which period he was an industrious law student, and in 1862 was admitted to the bar of Muscatine, and since then has been engaged more or less actively in the practice of his profession with very fair pecuniary results.

Mr. Washburn has always been a man of great public spirit, giving his best thoughts and energies to the public welfare, in the broadest sense of that term. In 1872 he took a deep interest in the cause of the Muscatine Western Railroad Company, a new highway seeking to extend its lines across Iowa. Believing the enterprise to be for the public good and the especial benefit of his city, he gave three years of his time to it, with but very slight compensation a small part of the time; but at this period the panic of 1873 being succeeded by a persistent "granger crusade" against all railroads, the company became involved and the work on the line was suspended after thirty-two miles had been built.

He served as alderman of the city of Muscatine from 1865 to 1869, and during that period, owing mainly to his energy and influence, the city was regraded and all the principal streets macadamized. He is also a member of the school board of the city, and has left the impress of his vigorous character upon every department of the city's interest with which he has been connected.

In politics, he has always been a radical republican, and for some time edited a party paper.

He was raised under Methodist influence, but on making a public profession of faith in his Redeemer, united with the Baptist church, on the question of immersion. He is president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Muscatine, and a leading spirit in the temperance organizations of his city, and devotes as much time to the advancement of the cause of religion and morality as any other layman in the community.

On the 4th of July, 1858, he married Miss Louisa A. Lloyd, at Norwalk, Ohio, a lady of English parentage. They have three children, namely, Jessie M., Frank L. and Charles L.

Few young men returning to the home of their parents as Mr. Washburn did, at the age of twenty-three, from a California mine, with nothing to show for it but an amputated right arm, would have known what they were still good for, or that they were good for anything. It was a dreary outlook for one whose young heart was thus left to beat itself against the bars so cruelly closed and locked upon it. To convert the left hand into the right was an immediate religious duty with Mr. Washburn. By dint of the closest practice and the severest discipline this almost unnatural feat was accomplished, and the odds against him were greatly reduced. True he had but one hand, was an unlettered young miner and possessed not a dollar in the world, but the education of his left hand had wrought the same result for his hitherto left-handed mind—brought it into use in the study of men as well as books, of cause and effect in the world of enterprise and industry around him. He saw that opportunities do not grow by the wayside, but in hot-houses, under constant cultivation; that cities as well as men make their own circumstances; that the secret of success in every department of life is action. There are few in Muscatine to-day who think of Mr. Washburn as a one-handed man: he is rather Briareus of the hundred hands, and doing the thinking of the god's fifty heads.

WILLIAM H. STIVERS,

TOLEDO.

ONE of the best examples of a self-made man, in the State of Iowa, is William H. Stivers, who never went to school ten weeks after twelve years of age, who worked at the blacksmith trade until twenty-six years old, and who is now a leading man at the bar of Tama county. He is the son of a blacksmith, Benjamin Stivers, a resident of Attica, then Genesee, now Wyoming county, New York, and was born on the 18th of May, 1830. His grandfather, Daniel Stivers, a German, who settled in New Jersey, was a pensioner of the revolutionary war. The mother of William was Sophronia Strong, and her mother was also from Germany.

In the spring of 1836 Benjamin Stivers moved to Nyesville, Meigs county, Ohio, reaching there the day his son was six years old. The place is now called Pomeroy. There William learned his father's trade, and worked at it steadily until 1850, when he immigrated to Iowa, working at blacksmithing in Jones county.

In 1851 he removed to Linn county, and in company with David Zeikenfuse built the first blacksmith shop in the embryotic town of Lisbon. He carried on the business five years, studying law during the latter part of this period, being encouraged to so do by Hon. Isaac M. Preston, who is still living at Marion, in that county.

In 1856 Mr. Stivers moved to his present home, read law, and in March of the next year returned to Linn county, and was admitted to the bar at Marion, then and now the county seat.

For nearly twenty-one years Mr. Stivers has been in practice at Toledo. For eight years during this period he was in company with J. G. Safley, the firm name being Stivers and Safley. He is now of the firm of Stivers and Leland.

During the eight years he and Mr. Safley were together they were the attorneys for Tama county, the only political office of the least importance with which Mr. Stivers has had any connection. Though a republican, and living in a republican county, district and state, and interested in the welfare of his party, he has given his study, his time and his indomitable energies exclusively to the law. Beginning legal studies late in life, he seems to have come to the conclusion that to succeed in his profession he must make it his sole pursuit. His great strength is before a jury, he being a powerful advocate. Like General Taylor in battle, Mr. Stivers, with his case in court, never knows when he is beaten. He holds

Wm H Stivers

on with bull-dog tenacity, and usually wins. He is five feet and eleven inches tall, is solidly built, has strong lungs, and knows nothing of physical exhaustion.

Mr. Stivers has passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodges of Odd-Fellowship, and belongs to the grand lodge of the state.

He was a member of the first free-soil convention held in Jones county, and has acted heartily with the republican party since it was formed.

Miss Emily Baugh, of Jones county, Iowa, became his wife on the 22d of August, 1852, and they have four children, two girls and two boys. Emma, the eldest child, is the wife of Michael J. Boyle, of Toledo; Seward J. is married, and lives upon a farm near town; George Sumner is also a farmer, living at home, and Lilly, the youngest child, is a student at the Rockford (Illinois) Seminary.

Like the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, Mr. Stivers can still shoe a horse, and do it well. During the past year a journeyman blacksmith, of Toledo, in attempting to put the shoes on one of Mr. Stivers' horses made a failure with one shoe, and Mr. Stivers did the little job for him neatly and hastily, to the surprise and admiration of those who were present.

DeWITT C. RICHMAN,

MUSCATINE.

DE WITT CLINTON RICHMAN, attorney and counselor at law, named after Governor DeWitt Clinton, an intimate friend of his father's, who was visiting at the home of his parents about the time of his birth, was born at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, on the 1st of September, 1826, and is the seventh child of Evert and Mary (Scott) Richman,* natives of Pennsylvania, and brother of Hon. J. Scott Richman (elsewhere sketched in this volume).

The father of our subject was a Methodist minister, and died when the latter was but three years of age, leaving the care of a family of seven children upon his excellent mother, who seems to have been one of the noblest of her sex. Her genealogy has not been preserved beyond the fact that she was descended of Scotch ancestors, and that she exhibited many of the traits of character for which that utilitarian race are noted. Her watchful care for her children was unceasing, and her widowed life was apparently planned and lived for the main purpose of so rearing her offspring as that they might be prepared for honorable and useful lives. And after they had grown up and gone out into the world she often expressed great satisfaction that her care and watchfulness had been so richly rewarded. Wise judgment and an affectionate heart enabled her to so manage and control her family that they were constrained to obedience; and while they respected her authority they never ceased to love her, and "our mother" with them had no peer in the world. Her memory is precious to her surviving children. She was made perfect through suffering, and died among her loved ones at a good old age.

DeWitt C. was educated at the primitive public schools of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to which place his mother had removed soon after the death of his father; there he studied the usual branches taught in such institutions, and from which he graduated at the age of twelve years; and he was always fond of books, and an incessant reader, brief histories of Greece and Rome being among his earliest studies. Scott's poetical and prose writings were his favorite works of fiction; one of these, entitled "Guy Mannering," he almost committed to memory; while the Bible was his constant companion, his vade mecum, with the sacred teachings of which he became enriched. He was of a thoughtful and contemplative turn of mind, and while at school was addicted to the composition of crude poems and essays on topics suggested by his associations; one of these juvenile effusions fell into the hands of the teacher, or master, as the pedagogue was then called, which he read aloud to the school, criticising and turning it into ridicule as he progressed, to the no small shame and mortification of the young aspirant to literary fame. The propensity was not quenced, however; and although cast down by the rebuff of his teacher, the boy was by no means discouraged. He was also fond of reading in company, and it was his daily practice to read aloud to his grandmother from the family Bible, much to the edification of the good old lady. He

* For genealogy of the Richman family, see sketch of J. S. Richman.

was also fond of the prevalent juvenile sports and plays, and was an expert skater. He was likewise something of a mechanical genius, and exhibited some skill in the construction of his own sleds and other playthings. He was fond of music, for which he had an excellent ear, and sometimes indulged in the singing of ballads and sentimental songs for the edification of his companions or the family circle.

He was naturally sensitive and keenly alive to neglect or discourtesy. His feelings were dreadfully lacerated on one occasion by the putting of a small switch in his Christmas stockings. This symbolic implication of deserved chastisement tortured him more than the most severe reproof or even castigation could have done, and from the emotion with which he sometimes refers to the incident, it would seem that he has not yet entirely recovered from the effects of the shock to his then ardent and susceptible feelings.

How carefully should parents try to discern the temperaments of their children and studiously avoid wounding their sensibilities. Especially should this rule be observed on festive or joyous occasions. Many a happy and promising lad has been thus wantonly bruised, and its after life soured and blighted by just such indiscretion.

From the age of twelve to sixteen years our subject worked on a farm in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, except a few months spent in a store in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He served about a year as clerk in a store at Trenton, New Jersey.

At the age of eighteen he removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where his eldest brother, John W. Richman, lived and kept a grocery house.* Here he remained two years in his brother's employ, when he returned to Trenton, New Jersey, resumed his clerkship, and remained there till 1853, when, at the request of his brother J. Scott, he returned to Muscatine to pursue the study of law in his office. He had previously read a little of Blackstone and Kent, but now he set about the work in real earnest, and in the year following was admitted to the bar, having just recovered from an eight weeks' siege of typhoid fever, the result of overwork as a student.

Being at the time visiting friends in Knoxville, Illinois, at the suggestion of Judge Hannaman, of that city, he was examined and admitted to the bar there, and afterward at Muscatine, Iowa. One of the examining committee being something of a wag, while young Richman was awaiting with beating heart and bated breath, broke out suddenly with the preliminary question: "Mr. Richman, can you give us a correct outline of female beauty?" The revulsion of feeling which this question produced was astonishing. The rest of the committee burst into a loud laugh, while the candidate, recovering ing his self-possession, replied: "If you will give me a piece of chalk I'll try." The remainder of the ordeal was easy enough. His examiners soon found that his freshness from the study of general definitions rendered him more than a match for their rustiness on the same subject. He was accordingly adjudged qualified for admission to the bar, and was so certified.

He was subsequently admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Iowa, and in March, 1869, was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States.

In 1855 he became a partner with his brother J. Scott Richman, which continued until December, 1863, when the latter accepted a seat on the bench of the district court of the seventh judicial district of Iowa, whereupon our subject formed a copartnership with Mr. J. Carskaden, which continues to the present, being now the oldest law firm in the city of Muscatine.

Though naturally averse to active litigation, it has been his lot to be engaged in some of the most important and hotly contested suits arising in his district, among which may be mentioned the special railroad tax cases growing out of the special tax voted in aid of the Muscatine Western railroad in 1871, the collection of which was strongly resisted by many taxpayers — one of the suits still pending; the State *v.* Moore, for the murder of Dr. C. Hershe in 1864; the State *v.* Prosser, for the murder of Silas Ferry; Cole *v.* Cole, a leading divorce suit; Arzt *v.* Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, an action for personal injuries; Musser *v.* Hershey, and Brewster *v.* Hershey, concerning riparian rights, in the district and circuit courts of the state; Finlay *v.* Brewster, and cases of bonds of the city of Muscatine issued to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, in the United States circuit and supreme courts.

In politics, our subject was raised a whig, and on the expiration of that party united with the republican, to which he still adheres, though he has never held nor sought an office.

* This John W. Richman was one of the earliest settlers and most prominent business men of Muscatine. He was never married, and died in 1850.

During the late war he was among the staunchest supporters of the government, and gave time, money and labor toward the raising of recruits for the army, and for the benefit of sick and disabled soldiers and their families.

He was married at Brooklyn, New York, on the 1st of September, 1855, to Miss Mary Berdine, daughter of Jacob C. and Matilda Berdine, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, and still living in Davenport, Iowa, to which city they transferred their residence a few years ago, having before that time lived in Muscatine for many years. They are of revolutionary ancestry, and of the "true-blue" Presbyterian order.

Mr. Richman made the acquaintance of his wife during the period of his second clerkship in Trenton, New Jersey, while she was but a very young school girl. She had heard of his propensity for verse writing, and banteringly asked him to write a stanza for her, with which request he was more than pleased to comply, and we are sorry we cannot now give the lines to the reader; suffice it to say that they fully met the expectations of the lady. An intimacy resulted, they were soon engaged, and the young poet had the rare fortune to find a jewel of a wife, not less a woman than a lady, able and willing to help her husband; of sound judgment, fine executive abilities and exquisite tastes; devoted to her family and domestic affairs, yet enjoying society with a keen relish. Their life has been happy and their home pleasant; their inclinations run in similar channels, and they seek happiness in the home circle rather than elsewhere. They gladly and gratefully acknowledge the goodness of God in all the ways of life. They have had two children born to them; the eldest, Scott Clinton, born in 1856, lived but two weeks; the other, Irving Berdine, born on the 17th of October, 1861, now in his sixteenth year, is quite a student, especially of history and biography, and like his father, is something of a writer on various subjects, and gives promise of further attainments in that line. He is now passing through the curriculum of the high school of Muscatine, and seems to develop a taste and aptitude for the profession of his father.

D. C. Richman was brought up under Methodist influence, but in early youth mingled with skeptical companions and read Paine's "Age of Reason" and Volney's "Ruins," which for a time unsettled but did not satisfy him; he was next brought under the influence of Universalism, to which he adhered for a number of years, but in 1868, under the influence of his excellent wife, who is a deaconess in the Congregational church, he united with that denomination of christians, and still continues in its communion. He is especially distinguished as a Sabbath-school worker, and was for five years president of the Sabbath-school association of the county, and is still indispensable to the efficiency of the association. He was also president of the Young Men's Christian Association, which position he recently resigned. He is not a strong doctrinarian, having more faith in *being* and *doing* than in creeds and dogmas. In one word, he believes in

> "That old, old creed of creeds,
> The loveliness of perfect deeds."

In personal appearance, Mr. Richman is rather below the medium stature, with brown hair and blue eyes. His manner in company is rather shy and reserved, except when engaged in conversation, when it is free and frank, and his face wears a pleasant expression. He is an excellent conversationalist, but must be drawn out to appear to advantage, as he is never obtrusive. His familiarity with books, aided by his observation of men and things, affords him ample resources in company, while he is not deficient in the spice of wit and humor. His mind, contemplative and imaginative, naturally runs to imagery and versification; hence most of his literary efforts have been in poetry. His hitherto fugitive pieces were recently collected and given to his friends and the public in book form, under the title of "The Talisman, and other Poems." Most of his productions are of a high order of merit, and entitle the author to rank among the unambitious writers of the day. He does not claim to be a poetic genius. Some of his longer pieces were written for public occasions, as the "Grand Military Review," Washington, May, 1865, which was read at the celebration of the 4th of July of that year, at Muscatine, Iowa, and which was read before the alumni of Iowa State University in 1867, and "Strife for Fame," which was read before the alumni of Griswold College, Davenport, 1868. His style is chaste, ornate and sometimes pathetic, often sublime, and frequently pervaded by a deep religious and moral tone.

As a lawyer, he takes rank with the foremost at the bar where he has practiced. He puts himself in full sympathy with his client, and throws into his argument an earnestness and energy which seldom fail of effect. He has a high appreciation of professional honor, and would scorn to do an act dis-

honorable or unfair; nor will he on any consideration shield a known criminal from justice. But though an eminently successful lawyer, it must be confessed that his natural tastes seem more adapted to the peaceful and quieter walks of literary life than to excited forensic debate. Such tastes and habits have also doubtless kept him out of politics, where he might have made rapid advancement and won greater renown.

As a husband and father, he is esteemed a model by those most intimate with him. His beautiful home, called Brookside, in the suburbs of Muscatine, not specially costly or pretentious, but cozy and comfortable, presided over by his excellent christian wife, is a little "paradise below."

As a kind and sympathetic friend, he is most appreciated by those who have had occasion to need his aid and advice.

HON. JOSEPH P. AMENT,

MUSCATINE.

HON. JOSEPH P. AMENT, ex-mayor of Muscatine, was born at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 20th of October, 1824, and is the son of George Ament and Judith D. *née* Pettis. His father was a native of Kentucky, the son of Gabriel Ament, a native of Hamburg, Germany, where he was educated for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church, but, fearing conscription in the German army, emigrated to this country, where his theological opinions underwent a change, and he united with the Methodist church, of which he was a conspicuous member, in Kentucky. His mother was of English origin, daughter of Stephen Pettis, of Virginia.

Our subject attended district school till the age of fifteen, when he removed to Palmyra, Missouri, declining the offers of kind friends to assist with means toward the completion of his education.

He entered a printing office as an apprentice on a small salary, and spent most of his evenings in study, endeavoring in this way to meet the deficiency in his education. He read with avidity such historic and scientific books as he could obtain, and having a retentive memory, he rapidly absorbed what he read, and in time became one of the best informed men of the period. At the age of eighteen he became proprietor of the paper on which he had been employed, namely, the "Missouri Courier," which for five years he conducted successfully, when he sold out his interest, and removed to Hannibal, in the same county. Here he purchased the "Hannibal Gazette," and changing its title to that of the "Hannibal Courier," continued its publication until the winter of 1852, when he disposed of it. During his editorial career he naturally became interested in political affairs, and though quite young, was frequently called upon to fill prominent and responsible positions in the county and state organizations of the democratic party, of which he was a member. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce to the position of receiver of public moneys in the United States land office at Palmyra, and was reappointed to the same position in 1857 by President Buchanan, and continued to hold the office until September, 1858, when he accepted a seat in the Missouri legislature, to which he had just been elected from Marion county. In 1860 he purchased an interest in the "Hannibal Daily Democrat," which he edited with remarkable skill, during the exciting presidential campaign of that year, advocating the election of Stephen A. Douglas. In 1860 he was again elected to the Missouri legislature, and during both terms occupied a prominent position, serving with marked ability and distinction on several important committees. At his second term he was strongly backed for the speakership of the house, and lacked but a few votes of being elected to that responsible position. In January, 1861, he was elected by the legislature to the office of public printer for the state. His acceptance of this position necessitated the resignation of his seat in the legislature, which he tendered early in February, not, however, before he had placed himself fairly on the record, both by speech and votes, as opposed to the doctrine of secession. In April, 1861, he entered upon his duties as public printer. He also became interested in the publication of the "Jefferson Examiner," then the leading paper at the capital, which he continued the oversight of until May, 1864, when he disposed of his interest to his successor in the office of public printer. In the same year he removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he

purchased a half interest in the extensive wagon and carriage and manufacturing establishment of his brother, William D. Ament, which was greatly enlarged, and continued under the firm name of Ament and Bro. with success until 1877, when the partnership was dissolved, the business being continued by his brother. In 1872 he was elected by the citizens of Muscatine to the position of chief magistrate of the city, reëlected in 1873, and again in 1876, retiring to private life at the close of the centennial year. During the period of his legislative career in Missouri, the then all absorbing topic of the rebellion, as well as many executive local issues, had combined to send to the assembly men of the ablest and most experienced politicians of the state; among these Mr. Ament soon took a prominent if not a leading position. His industry in the committee rooms, and the clearness, force and vigor with which his views were expressed, gave to him a power and influence in the body not exceeded by that of any other member. As chief magistrate of Muscatine, his administration of the city affairs was flatteringly successful. For many years previously the interests of the city had been languishing under a load of municipal indebtedness, originally contracted to aid in the construction of railroads terminating in or passing through Muscatine. For a number of years no interest had been paid on this indebtedness; the state courts had held that municipal corporations had no power to subscribe for stock in railroad enterprises, or to issue bonds in payment of such subscriptions. The United States courts have, on the other hand, decided that the bonds were negotiable securities in the hands of bona-fide purchasers, and that their payment would be enforced. Accordingly suit was brought to recover on these bonds and coupons in the federal courts, and judgments were obtained which were simply appalling in amount, and orders were issued by the courts commanding the officers of the city to levy taxes to pay up these judgments. The effect of this condition of things was to paralyze industry, depreciate the value of property, and spread alarm and dismay among all classes. To rescue the city from the ruin that confronted it was the first object that claimed his attention as chief magistrate, and to effect which he devoted all his time, talents and energies. After a great deal of labor he succeeded in effecting a settlement with the bond creditors of the city, all of whom were non-residents, much the largest portion of them being European capitalists, and all clamorous for their money, and not disposed to give any indulgence whatever to a city which had, under the decision of state courts, so persistently refused to pay any part of a debt which, aside from its unconstitutionality, had been brought about by systematic fraud and gross deception. He persuaded nearly all of the bondholders to take new bonds running for twenty-five years, at six per cent interest, instead of the old ones drawing ten per cent interest. Confidence at once became restored, business revived, property appreciated in value, new industries sprang up in various parts of the city, and stately blocks of well-built masonry soon took the place of humbler structures and adorned the principal streets of the city. A spirit of enterprise began to develop. Fire companies were organized; an excellent system of water-works was put into operation, and other enterprises all betokening a renewed sense of confidence in the prosperity of the city were inaugurated. It is said of Augustus, the first Roman emperor, that he found Rome brick and left it marble; of Mayor Ament it may be most truthfully said, that he found Muscatine stricken and powerless, her commercial interests prostrate, and her business men disheartened, and that he retired from office leaving the city full of hope, vigor and confidence, with all the evidences of prosperity and progress in and about it. The treasury orders, for the first time in twenty years, were brought up from forty to fifty per cent discount to par. He also took an active interest in all public enterprises designed to benefit the community, having served as a member of the school board, as director in numerous business organizations, and as president of the Citizens' Association. His name has also been several times brought forward by his party as a candidate for congress.

He is a distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity, having filled prominent positions in all its organizations, from the lodge to the commandery. In all the relations which he has sustained to his fellow-citizens, his course has been quiet and unobtrusive, and the success in life which he has won, and the public confidence which he has enjoyed, are due to his steady and determined purpose to discharge the duties of every position and avocation he was called upon to fill, with fidelity, integrity, and to the full measure of his abilities.

He was brought up under the Methodist influence, but for some years past has been a member and officer of the Protestant Episcopal church.

He is temperate in his habits, warm in his friendships, and ever ready to contribute to the relief of distress.

Mr. Ament was married in 1849 to Miss Sarah J. Ruff, a native of Virginia, who died in 1866, leaving three children, who survive: Judith D., Mary and Maggie B. In September, 1868, he married Miss Kate A. Robbins, a native of Iowa, who died in 1875, leaving four children, who survive: Charles R., George H., Irene D. and Cecil H.

NORMAN B. HOLBROOK,

MARENGO.

NORMAN BRUCE HOLBROOK, the most extensive and successful real-estate dealer in Iowa county, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of April, 1836. His father, Henry L. Holbrook, was a surveyor and school-teacher, and owned two or three farms in Somerset county, on one of which Bruce, as he was generally called, was reared. His mother was Nancy Connelly, of whose family but little is known. The Holbrooks were from England, and among the early settlers in Oneida county, New York.

Bruce remained in his native county until of age, farming and attending in a scanty measure to his intellectual wants, finally supplementing the common school with two or three terms at an academy.

In the month of April, 1857, Mr. Holbrook came to Iowa; located at Marengo; at first surveyed land and taught school; commenced operating in the real-estate business in four or five years; read law and was admitted to the bar, but has not practiced, except in foreclosing mortgages and in other business immediately connected with real estate. He has operated mainly in lands in Iowa county, being the leader in this branch of business. He has paid considerable attention to the loaning of money on real estate for eastern capitalists, and has been very successful in his negotiations and transactions generally, being a careful and reliable business dispatcher.

Mr. Holbrook was elected sheriff of the county in 1859, and held the office two terms. He was at the head of the Marengo school board several years at a time when the graded school was being established and the large school-house was being built, and was very energetic and serviceable in that connection; he was also president of the county board of supervisors four or five years, and is now a member of the general assembly, representing Iowa county.

He has always acted with the democratic party, and was a delegate to the national convention which met at Baltimore in 1872 and nominated Horace Greeley for the Presidency.

His wife, Miss Lizzie S. Adams, was a native of Oneida county, New York; married at Marengo, on the 23d of November, 1861. They have had eight children; four are now living.

Mr. Holbrook is a man rather below the medium size; is five feet seven and a half inches tall, and weighs about one hundred and thirty-two pounds. He has a fair complexion and gray eyes, with a pleasant, intelligent expression of the countenance and a cordial address. In business matters and in all the relations of life he is as true as steel.

HON. ALBERT HEAD,

JEFFERSON.

ALBERT HEAD, attorney-at-law, banker, real-estate dealer and extensive farmer, is one of the most stirring and enterprising men in Greene county. He was one of the originators of the County Agricultural Society, furnished the lands for its grounds, and has been one of its officers since its organization. He has a hand in every enterprise tending to develop the resources of Greene county, or in any way advance the wealth and welfare of his adopted home.

He is a native of Highland county, Ohio, a son of William M. Head, a farmer, still living, a resident of Jefferson, and was born on the 25th of November, 1838. His mother was Margaret Ferneau, a descendant of a Hessian who fought on the British side in the war of the revolution, settled in Vir-

ginia at its close, and later in life was a resident of Ross county, Ohio. The paternal great-grandfather of Albert fought on the American side in 1775–82, and his grandfather in 1812–15.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in his native county until seventeen years of age, receiving, in the meantime, such education as three months' attendance annually at a common school could furnish, and such as he could pick up at odd moments outside the school-room. In 1855 the family moved to Montezuma, Poweshiek county, Iowa, where the son spent four years in reading law with Hon. M. E. Cutts, teaching school at the same time during the winters. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1859, and practiced at Montezuma until the American flag was stricken down at Fort Sumter.

In July, 1861, Mr. Head enlisted in the army as captain of company F, 10th Iowa Infantry; was wounded in the head at Corinth and Vicksburg, and in the leg at Champion Hills, Mississippi, and was discharged at the end of three years, having made a brilliant military record. At one period, while in the army, Captain Head was acting assistant adjutant-general under General Raum, and he had the capacity to fill any military position which he was called upon to occupy. One of the wounds in the head came very near proving fatal. He was insensible for seven days.

Returning to Iowa he settled in Jefferson, Greene county, on the 23d of October, 1865, resuming the practice of law, and still continuing it, together with real estate, banking and other branches of business already mentioned. He is owner of one half of the Greene County Bank, organized in 1866. He has a five-hundred-acre farm adjoining the city, under the best of cultivation; has other cultivated lands in Greene county, and wild lands in the same, and in Carroll, Boone and other counties. He raised a thousand acres of corn in 1877, and is an extensive raiser of cattle, horses and hogs. Mr. Head owns a hotel, several business houses, residences and other buildings in the city, between twenty-five and thirty of all kinds in the county. In 1867 he made an addition to the city of Jefferson of one hundred and sixty acres, known as "Head's Addition."

In 1866 he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the old sixth congressional district, resigning after holding the office two years. He is now mayor of the city.

Mr. Head has always voted the republican ticket, and is an influential man in the party.

He is a third-degree Mason; is a member of the Methodist church and one of its trustees.

His wife was Miss Minerva Jenkins, of Hardin county, Ohio. They have three children and have lost one.

JOHN CULBERTSON,

TIPTON.

THE log house, the first house of any kind completed in Tipton, was built by John Culbertson, thirty-seven years a resident of this place. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in the town of Boalsburg, Center county, on the 13th of August, 1814. His father, Jeremiah Culbertson, was a farmer and inn-keeper; his mother before her marriage was Susan Jack; both families were early settlers in the Keystone State. John was reared on a farm until his fifteenth year, when his father died and he entered the store of an uncle, George Jack, at Boalsburg. Subsequently he became the clerk of another uncle, Ezra Culbertson, at Allenville, Mifflin county, remaining there for several years. He then moved to Hollidaysburg, then in Huntington, now in Blair, county, and engaged in mercantile business for himself. At the end of about two years, in June, 1838, a flood in the Juniata swept away his store and nearly all his worldly effects. He made up his mind to try his luck elsewhere, and believing that the west afforded the best field for a young man, he prospected a while, and on the 7th of May, 1840, literally pitched his tent where Tipton now stands. He could not do otherwise, as there was no house to shelter him on the town plat. The land had not yet come into market. The commissioners had located the county seat here early that spring; here in imagination he saw a town rising, and here he resolved to make his home. Soon after completing his log house he opened it to the public; enlarged it in a short time, and kept a hotel for six years. At the end of that period he sold this property, and in company with Preston J. Friend engaged in the mercantile business, each one putting in fifteen hundred

dollars. Their business improved until they had a stock of twelve or fourteen thousand dollars' worth on hand at a time, and from a business of perhaps eight or nine thousand dollars the first year it increased to thirty or forty thousand a year during the progress of the civil war, and even prior to that date.

In the summer of 1867 Mr. Friend died. In 1868 Mr. Culbertson closed his store, bought a farm near town, and for the last six years has paid considerable attention to agriculture. He has also an interest in a lumber yard, managed by his only son, John T. Culbertson, an enterprising business man.

About 1844 Mr. Culbertson was appointed clerk of the district court, the only political office of the least consequence that he would ever accept.

He has always acted with the democratic party; during the rebellion was known as a war democrat, he being a firm Union man.

Mr. Culbertson has been a member of the Methodist church since boyhood; is a trustee of the Tipton church, and has been a lay delegate to ecclesiastical gatherings. He is a liberal supporter of religious enterprises, and one of the strong pillars of the Tipton Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 12th of December, 1837, Miss Margaret Jones, of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, became his wife, and they have had four children, all living except the eldest daughter, Susan M., who, full of promise, and while being educated at Cornell College, died at the age of eighteen years. John T., the eldest child, already mentioned, is married and has a family; Ellen is the wife of John Ferguson, junior, of Tipton; Margaret B., the youngest child, lives at home.

Mr. Culbertson is a good illustration of what economy and perseverance can accomplish. He came to Iowa territory a poor man; has always been prudent in his expenditures; pushed his business, until of late years, day and night, and his labor, pluck and perseverance have been well rewarded. He is one of the wealthy men of Tipton, and every dollar he possesses is the fruit of untiring industry.

EDWIN MANNING,

KEOSAUQUA.

ONE of the earliest settlers and most successful business men of Iowa is Edwin Manning, one of the merchant and farmer princes of this noble commonwealth. He is of English descent, the progenitor of his branch of the family being a settler in the Bay State a few decades after the arrival of the Mayflower.

Edwin is the son of Calvin and Desire (Gurley) Manning, and was born in South Coventry, Tolland county, Connecticut, on the 8th of February, 1810. He was raised on a farm, and educated in a common school until sixteen years of age, when he worked for an uncle, Royal Manning, six months in a country store for his board and clothing.

He had now accumulated about thirty dollars as the proceeds of his industry, and started out to seek his fortune in the beech woods of northern Pennsylvania. He went by steamboat to New York, and had his first glimpse of babel life in a great city. He kept his eyes wide open, being a careful observer, and had the good luck to get safely out of the city with only one exorbitant tax on his verdancy — a double price for a cabman's services. He went to Bethany, Pennsylvania; became a clerk in his uncle James Manning's store, at ten dollars a month and board, and at the commencement of the fourth year was taken into partnership, with one-third interest in the business.

In the summer of 1831, being of age and possessing a strong desire to see more of the country, Mr. Manning took his uncle's old family horse and went through the northern counties of the state, visited every county seat, and made observations and notes of his travels, and in reaching Smithport, in McKean county, he made up his mind that whatever occupation one adopted in that forest-covered country at that time, solid work was before him if he expected to succeed.

His explorations finally resulted in his locating at a small place known as Canton Corners, in Bradford county. There he opened a general exchange store, paying in merchandise for all kinds of farm and forest products. He was very successful, became popular, and seems to have been highly esteemed by everybody, excepting the man who had preceded him in business and made a failure. This man's envy or jealousy, or some other mean ingredient in his composition, led him to sue Mr. Man-

Edwin Manning

J. B. Hall & Sons, 13 Barclay, N.Y.

ning, under the pretense that he (Mr. M.) was not selling a certain article of merchandise in exact accordance with the statutes of the state. Mr. Manning understood his business, carried on the suit and won — the only lawsuit he had for many years. The writer once heard him remark that it was a good lesson, and doubly impressed on his mind the importance of never meddling with the law unless he had a clear case.

Mr. Manning had a partner named John C. Rose, and the firm of Manning and Rose was for six years a synonyme for integrity in dealing, and for soundness and success.

In the autumn of 1836, having disposed of his interests in Canton Corners, Mr. Manning made his début in what was then the "Far West." He crossed the Mississippi and visited Saint Louis. He was told by Colonel Benton and Colonel Brant that that was the place for an enterprising young man who desired to expedite the building up of his fortune. But Mr. Manning ran his hands down into his pockets and concluded that they were not deep enough to make a start in so large a city. Accordingly he pushed on, with some associates, reaching Lexington, in the same state, and surveying the country in that vicinity, he made some investments in real estate, but did not fall in love with the system of slavery, and bore northward toward freer lands.

In December, 1836, he and his associates came to Saint Francisville, on the Des Moines river, Lee county, Iowa, found a shelter in a log cabin, literally filled with sojourning people, with fireplace ample for every reasonable purpose. Some of the denizens were "half-breed" speculators, and, to be fashionable, Mr. Manning invested lightly in "half-breed claims," the extent being five hundred dollars. That was not the foundation of his great wealth. Near the close of the month just mentioned Mr. Manning and John J. Fairman rode out to Fort Madison, and on their way called on Black Hawk in his "wick-a-up." He treated them well, but seemed quite low-spirited, but not any more so, probably, than some other monarchs after their glory had departed.

In January, 1837, Mr. Manning, aided by his uncle and Mr. Fairman, with John Carns and James Hall, laid out Keosauqua, being struck by the beauty of the location on the Des Moines river. They named the place for the Indian name of the river. In 1838 Mr. Manning attended the first land sale in Iowa, held at Burlington, bought lands to a small extent for himself and for other parties, entering thousands of acres. This practice he continued for years, entering lands for actual settlers and giving them liberal time for payment.

In 1839 Mr. Manning started a store here. A few years later began to start others, one at a time, until he had branch stores at Bonaparte, Fairfield, Bloomfield, Eddyville and Chariton, running them all simultaneously. He took all kinds of farm produce in exchange for his wares, and at an early day ran it on flat-boats down the Des Moines river, and thence via the Mississippi to Saint Louis. He built the first flat-boat that ever passed out of the Des Moines. In 1851 he pulled out the lock gates and other obstructions and ran a loaded steamboat chartered at Saint Louis to Des Moines, thus opening this the grandest natural canal of Iowa, and giving the capital of the state direct commercial intercourse by water with Saint Louis. He was commissioner of the Des Moines river improvement from 1856 to 1859, and caused the settlement of the difficulties with the New York company, thus benefiting the state more than one hundred thousand dollars. His name is engraven in the history of Iowa as deeply as the bed of her deepest rivers.

During the civil war, when the five-twenty government bonds were put on the market, he was the first man in Iowa to invest, taking ten thousand dollars to start with, adding from time to time, until many thousands were invested. He had unbounded confidence in the perpetuity of the government, and was glad of an opportunity in any way to aid in the prosecution of the war. A purer patriot than Mr. Manning does not breathe in Iowa.

He now owns five stores, has a half interest in two more in as many different Iowa towns, is sole owner of the Exchange Bank of Keosauqua, and half owner of Manning and Penick's bank at Chariton, he being president of both, and until recently has operated a pork-packing house at Eddyville. He is the owner of more than ten thousand acres of choice land, one third of it in Van Buren county, where he lives. He has also one of the finest farms and summer resorts in Connecticut. There is no better financier in Iowa.

Mr. Manning was a Henry Clay whig and a life-long admirer and personal friend of Horace Greeley; latterly has been a republican with independent tendencies. He has repeatedly been urged to take office, and could have had the nomination for congress a year or two ago, but declined to let his name go before the convention. He seems to be

contented with being the peerless merchant and farmers' friend of the Hawkeye State. Mr. Manning is a good talker in public, his speeches always attracting much attention.

He is a member of no church, leans to Unitarianism in his faith and is a liberal contributor to all the denominations in Keosauqua and vicinity.

He is a warm friend of education, and his munificence has been felt by many of the literary institutions of Iowa.

He is a strong advocate of temperance, and goes for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors except by the general government.

Mr. Manning has had two wives, the first being Miss Sarah J. Sample, of Lee county, Iowa, a sister of Hugh W. Sample, of Keokuk; married in March, 1842. She had four children, and died on the 1st of June, 1857. She was a woman of many kind qualities and an earnest christian. Three of her children survive her. Calvin, the elder son, is married, and is a promising young attorney; settled in Ottumwa, Iowa. William S. and Anna G. are at home; the son is acquainting himself with all the details of that calling by which his father has accumulated a magnificent fortune. The second wife of Mr. Manning was Miss Nannie B. Bryant, an adopted daughter of the late Hon. Joseph A. Wright, formerly governor of Indiana. By this union they have had six children, and five of them are living: Edward Bates, Albert Wright, Kate Wittlesey, Stanley White and Craig Ives. Of Mrs. Manning it can be said that she is a noble and a christian woman. None stand higher among the class of liberal and ever-aiding ones than she. Truly Mr. Manning has been fortunate in having the aid of such a loving and kind wife.

ADDISON L. HARVEY,

LOGAN.

ADDISON L. HARVEY, one of the early recorders and treasurers of Harrison county, and its leading land dealer, is a native of Madison county, New York, and was born in Smithfield, on the 8th of July, 1829. His parents were Nathan and Auril T. (Lyman) Harvey. His paternal grandfather, Spencer Harvey, was a native of Vermont, and removed to Madison county, New York, when it was an almost unbroken wilderness, and there cleared and improved a farm. Addison spent his youth and early manhood in that county; in his seventeenth year attended Munnville Academy; subsequently clerked five years in a store at Peterboro, and three in a railroad office at Piermont, Rockland county, twenty-five miles from New York city.

Believing the west to be a promising field for young men, in 1855 Mr. Harvey crossed the Mississippi river at Davenport, and came as far as Newton, Jasper county, and after prospecting one season, settled in Magnolia, then the seat of justice of Harrison county. After spending one year in the mercantile trade he was appointed recorder and treasurer of the county, and by election and reëlection held the office for five consecutive years, commencing in January, 1859, with a salary of four hundred dollars for the combined offices.

In 1864 Mr. Harvey began operating in the real-estate business, and still continues it, though since December, 1875, at Logan, where the county seat has been since the autumn of that year. He is by far the most extensive land dealer in the county, and as a business man is very successful. He is upright, high minded and fair dealing, and has as many personal friends as any citizen of the county. No man takes more pleasure than he in the prosperity of the farmers whom he has furnished with homesteads. No man has done so much to fill the county with a good class of agriculturists.

In September, 1876, he started a bank, associating with him in this business Mr. James C. Milliman, and they are the proprietors of the Harrison County Bank, an institution founded on a solid basis and rapidly rising in popularity.

During most of the time that the civil war was in progress Mr. Harvey acted as assistant assessor of internal revenue, his district including, part of the time, Shelby as well as Harrison county.

He has always affiliated with the republican party, and is a firm adherent, but seems to have no very strong political aspirations. He has been at sundry times and is now chairman of the republican central committee, and is the most influential man in the county. In agricultural and other enterprises he is also a leader.

He has been a Freemason since about 1860, and is a fifth-degree Odd-Fellow.

His religious views would be designated liberal.

His wife, Miss Maggie Miller, of Piermont, New York, married on the 4th of December, 1860, has had seven children, all of whom are living except the eldest daughter.

The parents of Mr. Harvey moved to Iowa the year before he did, and his father died at the son's house, in Magnolia, about ten years ago. His mother, now in her seventy-fifth year, is living with her son, and is in fair health. The Lymans are an extensive family in New England, and are gradually spreading over the western states.

JOHN HERRON,

LEMARS.

JOHN HERRON, treasurer of Plymouth county, is a native of Wexford county, Ireland, and was born in 1836, his parents being Nicholas and Eleanor (Lambert) Herron, industrious members of the farming community. They emigrated to America when the son was about fourteen years old, landing at Quebec, and proceeding thence to Madison, Wisconsin, where the subject of this sketch commenced labor by carrying the "Statesman," a paper published by W. W. Wyman. In that office he spent one year, and partly learned the printer's trade, finishing at Watertown, in the same state, with J. A. Hadley, of the "Chronicle." Returning to Madison, he worked about six years on the "Argus" and "Democrat," went thence to Mineral Point, founded the "Home Intelligencer," changed its name to the "National Democrat" in 1864, conducted it until the autumn of 1868, when he sold out, and in March, 1869, took up a homestead near Lemars, one mile from the depot.

The next January he moved to Vermilion, Dakota Territory, and worked in the "Republican" office three months for Charles H. True; spent about the same length of time on the Yankton "Press," of which he became part owner, and in the same year (1870) he returned to the homestead once more.

Continuing his farming, he also dealt considerably in real estate from 1871 to 1874. At the beginning of the latter year he became county treasurer, to which office he had been elected the autumn before. He has been reëlected twice, and is now serving his third term. He is a democrat, and lives in a republican county, and his strength and popularity are seen in the fact that he has been reëlected by an increased majority. In 1877 he received over one thousand votes out of one thousand four hundred cast. His honesty and capability have been thoroughly tested; he is serving the county with the utmost faithfulness, and his labors are fully appreciated.

Mr. Herron was reared in the Catholic church, and firmly adheres to the faith of his parents and ancestors. He has lived a life above reproach.

He retains the homestead near the city of Lemars, has other lands in the county, and is in very comfortable circumstances.

The wife of Mr. Herron was Miss Susan Gehlen, daughter of Peter Gehlen, many years a resident of Jackson county, Iowa, and now a manufacturer in Lemars.

HENRY W. HART, M.D.,

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

HENRY WATTS HART has been a practicing physician for more than thirty years, most of this time in the State of Iowa. He went into the profession from a love of it; has pursued it with great diligence, made constant progress in the healing art, and stands among the foremost men in the medical fraternity in western Iowa.

He is a native of Chenango county, New York, dating his birth at Sherburne, on the 14th of October, 1818. His grandfather, Thomas Hart, was a Connecticut man, and a revolutionary soldier. His father, Thomas Hart, junior, was a farmer, and in that employment reared his son Henry.

About 1833 the family moved to Ontario county,

in the western part of the state, and in 1838 to Belvidere, Illinois, the son being engaged in agricultural pursuits until he became of age. At this period, having received only a common-school education, and quite unsatisfied with his literary attainments, Mr. Hart returned to New York in 1840, and attended the Franklin Academy at Prattsburg, Steuben county. While pursuing his literary education he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Addison Niles; attended lectures at Geneva, New York, and graduated in 1846.

After practicing a year or more in his native state, Dr. Hart moved to Johnston, Rock county, Wisconsin, remaining there until 1853, when he removed to West Union, Fayette county, Iowa; there he built up a large practice, and was doing finely when, in 1861, civil war burst upon the land. In September of that year he went to the south as surgeon of the 9th Iowa Infantry, Hon. William Vandever, colonel; at the end of about one year was transferred to the 38th, and was its surgeon until the regiment was mustered out in the summer of 1865.

At Vicksburg Dr. Hart had charge of the general hospital; was overworked, broke down, and had a three months' sickness; the only period he was off duty during the three years and ten months he was living a camp life. He is a man of very kindly feelings, and his heart, as well as his judgment and conscience, prompted him to be very attentive to the sick and wounded.

While Dr. Hart was in the army his family resided in Dubuque, and on his return he remained in that city practicing and prospecting for a short period.

In 1868 he settled in Council Bluffs, and has gained a high standing in his profession. His long experience in the army gave him superior advantages in surgeonry, which he has latterly made a specialty, though his practice is general. His standing in every respect is excellent. He lives to benefit the well, and never neglects the sick.

In politics, the doctor was in early life a whig; of late years has been a republican. He quietly casts his vote, and has time to do but little more in that direction.

He has been a member of the Congregational church since returning from the war; is a trustee of the Council Bluffs Society, and is deeply interested in the progress of the christian religion.

On the 1st of May, 1845, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Sarah H. Way, of Bath, New York. They have lost one child, and have two sons and one daughter living. Frank H. has a family, and is a banker and real-estate dealer in Beloit, Kansas; Jane Way is the wife of James D. Edmunson, an attorney of Council Bluffs, and Ernest E. is a student in Yale College.

JOSEPH BENNETT,

MUSCATINE.

WHEN Richard Cobden came down the Mississippi, during his visit to America in 1856, he stepped off the steamer while it was discharging and receiving cargo at Muscatine, and walked into the city. Viewing the long lines of business blocks on Second street, Mr. Cobden exclaimed: "Here it is again! Everywhere I go in the west I find these marvelous cities that have risen as if by enchantment in a night." Foremost among those western magi whose potent wands have called these cities into being, as it were out of the ground, like Macbeth's witches, stands the man whose name heads this sketch. His character is distinctly traced in his enterprising life, one of the most busy and useful in the great valley of the Mississippi. To-day we find him throwing a bridge across a river at his own expense, costing thousands; to-morrow building the largest flouring mill in the state; the next day organizing a telegraph company and putting up the wires; the next building a plank road to bring some rural district into commercial relations with the city of his adoption, and anon building a steamboat to transport the merchandise of his city to the seaboard. In a word, the promoter of all the best interests of his city; a man with a large heart, an expansive mind, and zealous in all good works,—such is Joseph Bennett.

He was born at Lunensburgh, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the 5th of December, 1817. His parents were Archelas T. Bennett and Debora *née* Wheeler. His father was a respectable shoemaker, and followed the business through life. He was a quiet, honest, conscientious, plodding man; and although he was able to make a comfortable living for

his family, they were left to their own resources in early life.

The ancestors of Joseph Bennett emigrated to this country from England soon after the revolution, and settled in Massachusetts, where a colony of the descendants still reside.

Our subject attended the common schools of his native place during eight weeks of each winter till the age of fourteen, after which he worked as a farm hand till the age of twenty-one, when he removed to Muscatine, Iowa, and was employed as clerk in the store of Mr. Brownell; but after three or four months he bought out the interest of his employer, and commenced his career as a merchant. A year later he was joined by his brother, Oliver Bennett; the business was enlarged, taking in everything in the line of general merchandising. Three years afterward Mr. Stephen L. Foss was admitted to a partnership, Mr. Oliver Bennett retiring. In 1848 the business again passed under the exclusive control of our subject, and was conducted with great success until 1860, when a series of disasters, culminating in financial embarrassments, caused him to retire from commercial pursuits and devote his attention entirely to farming, which he has since followed, and at which he has enjoyed more contentment and prosperity than at any other business.

He was a man of indomitable perseverance and energy. There was no enterprise engaged in for the benefit of Muscatine, or the prosperity of its people, in which he was not prominent, and to his energy and influence are due as much as to any other man the success and enterprise of the city of Muscatine. In 1850 he built the largest flouring mill then in the west, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. It was capable of grinding five hundred barrels of flour per day. This magnificent structure was accidentally burned to the ground, and became a total loss, without insurance, in less than a year after it was built, but in less than ninety days thereafter it was rebuilt and in operation again, and so continued until 1869, when he sold it to Mr. John B. Hale.

Mr. Bennett had observed for a number of years that a serious obstacle to the trade of Muscatine was the want of a bridge over the Cedar river, southwest of the city; accordingly in 1851 he organized a company for the purpose of spanning the stream by an iron tressel-work viaduct. The organization was known as the Washington and Oskaloosa Road and Bridge Company, of which Mr. Bennett was president. The contract for the construction of the bridge was let to a Mr. Kilburn, of Saint Louis, Missouri, who was very highly indorsed by Mr. Filley, of that city, and others, and hence no security was required of him. Stone piers were erected at great cost, and a swing bridge was projected across the stream, but the work seems to have been done in a manner so unsubstantial and so utterly at variance with scientific principles that several members of the company withdrew, while others refused to hazard any more money till the structure was completed. The architect still insisting that the work would prove a success, and Mr. Bennett unwilling to lose so much money without a fair trial, he continued to make advances to the contractor, till the occurrence of a wind storm completely demolished the structure, which became an immediate loss, the débris of which still cumbers the channel of the river. In this enterprise Mr. Bennett lost over ten thousand dollars. About the same time he was engaged with others in the construction of a plank road from Muscatine to Tipton, a considerable distance of which was graded, but for want of coöperation this enterprise also came to nought, and buried about five thousand dollars of Mr. Bennett's money. Simultaneously with these enterprises he was also engaged, on his individual responsibility, in building a wharf in front of the city, which he brought to a successful issue and retained the franchises of until 1869. He was also largely interested in the first steamboat ever owned in Muscatine, which after running successfully for several years was, in 1858, sunk between Saint Louis and Cairo, becoming a total loss and involving Mr. Bennett in heavy liabilities. These are but a few of the enterprises in which our subject was engaged; there was no public improvement, nor any undertaking of importance or hazard, for the benefit of Muscatine with which he was not prominently connected. But of all his enterprises during an active and busy life none has afforded him more real satisfaction and happiness than the building, entirely at his own cost, of a mission church and Sunday-school room at south Muscatine. This institution, of which he is still the proprietor, has been in successful operation since 1856, Mr. Bennett having been in attendance every Sunday since its inauguration to the present time, except four, when he was on a visit to Massachusetts. It has been the means of leading many souls to Christ, and will bear fruit in eternity.

He has been all his lifetime a total abstainer, and to his honor and credit be it recorded that during

the early history of Muscatine, when every merchant sold whisky, and it was considered an essential article of commerce, Mr. Bennett refused to have anything to do with the article; on the contrary, he opposed the traffic in intoxicating drinks in every way in his power; and when a law was passed in 1856 restraining and regulating its sale, he was foremost in aiding the authorities in the enforcement of it, and in this way became so obnoxious to the foreign element of the city, that his effigy was publicly carried through the streets and burned on the wharf amid the jeers and hoots of the rabble.

He became a member of the Congregational church in 1856, and has since adhered to that faith.

In politics, he has always been radically republican.

On the 14th of August, 1845, Mr. Bennett was married to Miss Elizabeth Rodgers Schenck, daughter of Colonel Wm. Rodgers Schenck, one of the western poets, and granddaughter of Wm. C. Schenk, brother of Hon. Robert C. Schenck, late United States minister to England, and only sister of James F. and R. C. Schenck, of Dayton, Ohio. They had six children born to them, three of whom, William, Oliver and Nelly, died in infancy, and the remaining three, Joseph, Phœbe and Charles, still survive. Joseph is engaged in merchandising at Waterloo, Iowa, but the two youngest are still under the paternal roof.

Mrs. Bennett died on the 10th of August, 1872, in the 48th year of her age, universally regretted. She had been a follower of Christ since her seventeenth year, and since 1851 a member of the Congregational Church of Muscatine. She died with a calm and peaceful trust in her Saviour. Her life was pure, lovely, and of good report, and her name is cherished as a precious keepsake by her surviving family and many friends, to whom she had been for many years a beautiful and noble example in all the various relations of life.

ORLANDO B. AYRES,

KNOXVILLE.

ONE of the self-made men and leading attorneys at the Marion county bar is Orlando B. Ayres, who never went to school to exceed four months in his life after he was twelve years old, and to-day is one of the best office lawyers in this part of the state. He was born in Willoughby, Lake county, Ohio, on the 26th of July, 1836. His father, Buenos Ayres, was from Massachusetts, and his mother, Sarah Osborn, from Connecticut. In his infancy the family moved to Hicksville, Defiance county, in the northwestern part of the state, and when he was fourteen removed to Waupun, Wisconsin, spending one year there. In 1851 they removed to Dover, Bureau county, Illinois, and two years later to Cambridge, Henry county, where the subject of this sketch continued to work on a farm until 1861, when he commenced reading law at Kewanee, with Howe and North. He was admitted to the bar at a term of the supreme court held at Ottawa in December, 1863.

Prior to commencing the study of law Mr. Ayres managed to secure a good practical business education by private studies, mastering arithmetic, English grammar and other branches. He sometimes went eight or ten miles to borrow a useful book.

On receiving his certificate permitting him to practice, Mr. Ayres opened an office in Kewanee with Levi North, his preceptor, and at the end of ten months located in Knoxville, where he has been in constant practice, a partner all of the time of ex-Governor Stone. He has sedulously refused to accept any office, except that of notary public or something in a business line; is very studious, and is a growing man. He is fully up to the average as a jury lawyer, is a perfect master of the details of an office, prepares his cases with the utmost care, and is logical, clear and forcible in court work. In industry he is almost a match for Judge Cole, late of the supreme bench. The library of Messrs. Stone and Ayres is large and choice, and the latter, when not in court, is found there, applying himself to severe studies.

Pecuniarily as well as professionally he is successful, and is vice-president of the Marion County National Bank. He has been from its organization a director of the Knoxville and Des Moines railway, the road now being in the hands of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. He is still a director.

In his youth Mr. Ayres was an abolitionist in

political sentiment, and since there was a republican party has voted that ticket.

In religious sentiment, he is a Universalist. He is a Chapter Mason and a sixth-degree Odd-Fellow.

The wife of Mr. Ayres was Miss Annie L. Stone, sister of his law partner. They were married on the 13th of July, 1864, and have had seven children, six of them yet living.

ISAAC F. HILDRETH, M.D.,

LEON.

ISAAC FREESE HILDRETH, son of Simeon and Sarah (Freese) Hildreth, is a native of Bangor, Maine, and first saw the light on the 20th of March, 1822. His great-grandfather was from Ireland, and with two brothers fought for American independence. The Freese family early settled in Maine, but its pedigree we are unable to trace.

The subject of this notice attended the graded schools of Bangor till fourteen years of age; moved with his father's family to Granville, Ohio, in 1836; attended for two years the preparatory department of Granville College, now called Dennison University; then learned of his father the cooper's trade, at Alexander, near Granville; worked at it five years; taught a select school at Columbus two terms; in 1843 commenced studying medicine with Dr. J. S. Skinner, of Columbus; attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; graduated in 1846; practiced two years at Shadesville, near Columbus; the same length of time in Columbus; five or six years at Mount Liberty, Knox county, and early in the summer of 1856 left Ohio and settled at Lovilia, Monroe county, Iowa. He practiced there seven or eight years; at Bellefontaine, Mahaska county. In 1868 moved to Leon. Here he was employed in the drug business five years, and since that time has been practicing medicine, speculating in real estate, building, and looking after his property. He erected the Opera House block in 1876, to commemorate the centennial year, and has several fine business houses and other property in the city of Leon. He is public-spirited, full of energy and enterprise, and is doing his full share in beautifying the place, being the most extensive builder, probably, in the city. His works are his monument, and will stand long after he has departed.

Dr. Hildreth was originally an old-line whig, and of late years has been a republican. He was a member of the board of supervisors of Mahaska county, and member and chairman of a similar board in Decatur county one year.

He belongs to the Decatur County Medical Society, and is a Royal Arch Mason, and has been high priest of Chapter No. 33, Leon.

On the 26th of June, 1848, Miss Laura Devereaux, of Granville, Ohio, became the wife of Dr. Hildreth, and they have one daughter, Sadie, the wife of John D. Robberts, of Albia, Iowa.

GEORGE W. ARGO,

LEMARS.

THE Argos are of French descent. The progenitor of the family in this country, John Argo, came over about the time of the revolution, settled in Virginia, and fought under General Lafayette. The name in the old country was Arago, changed we know not why. Alexander M. Argo, son of John and grandfather of George W., was a soldier in the second war with England. The parents of George W., John and Sarah (McDonald) Argo, moved from Virginia to Pennsylvania about 1835, and thence, a little later, to Logan county, Ohio, where the subject of this notice was born, on the 19th of September, 1843. When he was twelve years old the family moved to Allen county, Indiana, near Fort Wayne, settling on a farm. There his mother died in 1861 and his father in 1862, leaving the son with three younger sisters to take care of. Before the death of his parents George W. had learned the carpenter and millwright's trade, working at it steadily until nineteen, except during the winters, which he spent in a district school. When the civil war broke out he was attending the Fort

Wayne College, and when the 55th Indiana regiment was mustered into the service, he was a private in company E. After being in the service nearly two years he resigned, having previously been promoted to second lieutenant of the company.

Soon after leaving the army Mr. Argo commenced reading law at Fort Wayne with Hon. J. L. Worden, now chief justice of Indiana. Having to support himself and three sisters, at the end of two years he had to return to his trade, still giving his leisure time to his law books.

In March, 1866, Mr. Argo came to Marengo, Iowa county, Iowa, where he was admitted to the bar in February, 1867. Before opening an office he went to Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, and aided in building the new fort, he being foreman of the carpenter's department. He was a member of the legislature of that territory in the winter of 1870–71. On the 16th of the next November he reached Lemars, which has since been his home, law being his exclusive business. Probably no attorney in this part of the state ever rose more rapidly. Since he settled in Plymouth county he has had extraordinary success, especially as a criminal lawyer. He has been retained on every case of the kind tried in the county since locating here, and his success astonishes those who have the highest opinion of him. He seems to have the law at his tongue's end, and is a powerful advocate. He is growing in knowledge, in popularity and in legal acumen and intellectual strength. Evidently a brilliant future is to be his.

Mr. Argo was a democrat before coming to Iowa, and has since acted with the republicans, being classed among the moderates or conservatives; yet at times he is very active, exhibiting great zeal for friends whom he wishes to see elevated to office. He works to win, and rarely fails.

He is a member of the blue lodge in the order of Free and Accepted Masons.

Religiously, he is partial to the Presbyterian faith and order of worship, but is a member of no church. At the time of writing he is giving his leisure to advocating the cause of temperance, a fine field in which to show his oratorical powers.

On the 25th of December, 1866, Miss Carrie Swezey, of Marengo, Iowa, was married to Mr. Argo, and they have two children and have lost two.

COLONEL BENJAMIN A. BEACH,

MUSCATINE.

BENJAMIN A. BEACH, ex-colonel of the 11th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, was born in Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, on the 20th of January, 1827, and is the son of John and Rosanna (Wilson) Beach, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Pennsylvania. The ancestors on the male side are of German origin, and of the same stock to which the wife of Benjamin Franklin, from whom he is named, belonged; while on the female side the lineage is traced back to the north of Ireland, and thence to Scotland. Our subject was the fourth of a family of six children, two sons and four daughters, and was made an orphan at the age of five years by the death of his father. His mother was left without means, and the children were early thrown upon their own resources. The schooling of Benjamin A. was limited to three months annually in the depth of winter, at the public schools, previous to the age of nine years, at which period he commenced working in Graham's paper mills, near Hamilton, Ohio, at fifty cents per week, where he remained steadily for four years. At the age of thirteen years he was apprenticed to a tinsmith in Richmond, Indiana, to learn the trade of his master, at which he continued three years. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he ran away from home and enlisted as a soldier in the 1st Ohio Volunteers, Colonel A. M. Mitchell commanding, and remained in the service some sixteen months. The change of diet, and especially the malarious climate of the south, brought on an attack of fever that reduced him almost to a skeleton, and for weeks his life hung by a thread, but on being removed to a higher latitude he recovered with great rapidity, and became one of the most robust and healthy veterans of the army. He furthermore developed a taste and aptitude for soldiering that placed him in the front ranks as an accomplished soldier. He served through all the marches and campaigns of that struggle, fought at Monterey and in other engagements, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. After laying down his musket he resumed his trade at Hamilton, Ohio,

where he worked steadily for over two years, and in 1850 moved to Muscatine, Iowa, which has been his home ever since. Here he opened a shop and store, and conducted a profitable trade until the outbreak of the slaveholders' rebellion, when, actuated by patriotic motives, he again tendered his services to his country, and on the 17th of April, 1861, he enlisted in company A, 1st Iowa Volunteers. But his previous military experience was too important to permit of his remaining in the ranks, and on the organization of the company he was elected to the position of first lieutenant. He served in this capacity through the three months' campaign, and participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, at which the lamented General Lion was killed. On the 17th of October, 1861, he reëntered the service for three years, as captain of company H, 11th Iowa Infantry. He commenced his career in the new organization early in the spring of 1862, on the Tennessee river, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April, where he lost some thirty men of his company. He also took part in the campaign against Corinth, under command of General Halleck. While stationed at Bolivar, Tennessee, in September, 1862, he was placed in command of a detachment consisting of his own company and a battalion from the 31st Illinois, as a train guard, between Bolivar and Jackson, and while en route for the latter point was attacked and surrounded by a brigade of rebel cavalry under General Jackson, of Tennessee, who destroyed the track, cut off retreat, and demanded an unconditional surrender; but the gallant captain was not made of surrender stuff. By a brilliant manœuvre he fell back a few rods to Madora station, which he barricaded with cotton bales, and defended the depot and stores with great tenacity, keeping his assailants at bay for a period of four hours, when reinforcements from Jackson arrived for his aid. His loss in the encounter was six men, among whom was his orderly sergeant. The rebels were subsequently repulsed with considerable loss. Captain Beach was commended in general orders for his gallantry and soldierly qualities in this engagement. Next day he rejoined his regiment at Bolivar, which was then under marching orders for Corinth. His regiment was assigned to the command of General Ord, and on the 30th of September participated in the battle of Iuka, and in the second battle of Corinth on the 3d and 4th of October, when the regiment again lost heavily. In November following the regiment returned to Grand Junction, Tennessee, and joined the army of General Grant, which was then contemplating a move upon Vicksburgh, by way of the Mississippi Central railroad, but this line of approach was abandoned in consequence of the cutting off of supplies by the rebel general Van Dorn, at Holly Springs. The army then fell back to Memphis, and approached Vicksburgh by the river. After a siege of over six months this stronghold surrendered to Grant, on the 4th of July, 1863. After resting in Vicksburgh till the middle of August, our subject, with his regiment, was transferred to the command of General Stephenson, and participated in the bootless campaign of western Louisiana, terminating at the Washita river. The country being marshy and swampy, the men suffered greatly from malarial fever, and on returning to Vicksburgh nine tenths of the command were on the sick list, there being but two members of Captain Beach's company able to walk from the steamboat to the camp. After recuperating at Vicksburgh, the regiment veteranized, and our subject was granted a thirty-days leave of absence. He next joined General Sherman at Ackworth, Georgia, and participated in the campaign against Atlanta, and thence in the march to the sea, with all its skirmishes, battles and adventures, till its arrival at Savannah; thence to Bufort, South Carolina; thence through the Carolinas to Goldsborough, participating in Sherman's last fight with the rebels at Smithland; thence to Raleigh, being present at the surrender of the rebel general Joe Johnson; thence to Washington, by way of Petersburgh and Richmond, and was present at the grand review in the national capital in May, 1865. We have thus given an outline of his brilliant military career without interrupting the narrative to note his several promotions, which we will now place on record.

At the battle of Atlanta, the same engagement in which General McPherson was killed, on the 22d of July, 1864, Major Foster, of the 11th, was killed, and Captain Beach was elected over all the intermediate line officers to fill the vacancy. Before the arrival of his commission as major, the colonelcy of the regiment became vacant by the resignation of Colonel Abercrombie, when he was elected over the intermediate officer to the command of the regiment, and retained that position until the arrival of the army in Washington, when he was placed in command of an Iowa brigade consisting of the 11th, 13th, 15th and 16th regiments, and was offered a brevet to his rank, which, however, he declined, the

war having been ended, and the compliment being an empty one. During his long, active and brilliant military service he was never a day off duty by sickness, never wounded, captured, or absent on leave, save the thirty days referred to above, nor was there ever a charge of any kind preferred against him. He was mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 19th of July, 1865, he having made a stainless and eminently honorable record, which will be a legacy of priceless worth to his children.

After quitting the army he returned to Muscatine, where, in partnership with Wm. T. Butts, he opened a large grocery establishment, which still continues in successful operation.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar.

He has been for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and is a generous contributor to all local charitable institutions.

Politically, he was raised in the democratic faith, in which he continued till the outbreak of the rebellion, since which period he has been among the most radical of republicans.

He has been twice married: first, on the 29th of November, 1854, to Miss Mary Rebecca, daughter of George D. and Ellen Stevenson, of Muscatine, Iowa. She died on the 11th of March, 1857, leaving one child, which followed her to the hither shore soon after; second, on the 31st of January, 1866, to Miss Josephine, daughter of George and Ellen Mason, of Muscatine, Iowa. They have two children, boys, George and Frederick.

In a word, Colonel Beach is the type of an honest man, a quiet and orderly citizen, and a loyal patriot. Whether upon the march, in the camp, in the council, at the post of danger and responsibility, or in the more peaceful walks of life, he has proved himself the typical man of honor and probity. He is a man of great decision of character, strong and enduring convictions of right, and can no more be swerved from established principles than the needle from the pole. He stands ever ready to vindicate the cause of truth, honesty and impartial justice, both by word and deed. No man in the community is more highly esteemed for his quiet and unostentatious manners and solid worth than is Colonel Benjamin Beach.

HON. DANIEL HUNT,

AVOCA.

DANIEL HUNT, representative in the general assembly from Pottawattamie county, is a son of Seth Hunt, a miller and mill-owner, now residing in Monroe county, Iowa, and was born in Gloucester, Providence county, Rhode Island, on the 17th of May, 1836. An ancestor, Captain Seth Hunt, a seafaring man, was one of the early settlers in the city of Providence. The maiden name of Daniel's mother was Hannah C. Tourlellot, a descendant of Gabrial Tourlellot, a French Huguenot who fled to South Carolina at the time of the persecution, and moved thence to Rhode Island. The great-grandfather of Daniel on his grandmother's side, Daniel Smith, was in the first war with the mother country. His grandfather, Pardon Hunt, was once high sheriff of Providence county.

The subject of this biography lost his mother when he was only two years old, and went to live with his grandfather just mentioned, an early Rhode Island cotton manufacturer, who carefully reared and educated him. At a suitable age he was placed in the Fruit Hill Classical Institute, in North Providence, where he remained until his seventeenth year, when he went into the counting room of an uncle, and spent three years clerking for him and other parties. Subsequently he was interested in the cotton business in Providence with the late S. Sterry Smith.

When about twenty years of age Mr. Hunt, having a strong desire to see the great west and other parts of North America, started on a tour of observation and speculation, first visiting the central western states, then proceeding southward to Texas, then to old Mexico, Central America, California, Oregon and the British provinces, mining, trading, etc.

During this time his father moved to Mills county, in the extreme southwestern part of Iowa, settling there about sixteen years ago, and in the autumn of 1866 the son returned from the Pacific slope, and after remaining one winter with his father the whole family removed to Pottawattamie county. They settled in the Nishnabotna valley, four miles southwest of where Avoca now stands, building a flouring-mill and engaging in milling and farming.

About five years ago Mr. Hunt lost his health;

sold out his interest in the mill and other property and traveled a year or two until his health was restored. On returning he made Avoca his home, and since 1875 has been operating in real estate, farming and stock-raising. He has a thousand acres of land in Pottawattamie county, and is cultivating about one-third of it.

In the autumn of 1875 Mr. Hunt was elected to the lower house of the general assembly, and served in the session of 1876, being on the committees on asylum for the deaf and dumb, county and township organizations, compensation of public offices, and for the suppression of intemperance. During that session he was influential in getting a bill for a new county, to be called Grimes, and to be taken from the eastern part of Pottawattamie, but the measure was defeated by a vote of the people.

Mr. Hunt was reared a whig, and since the dissolution of that party has acted with the democrats. He usually attends the state conventions of his party, and is one of its leaders in Pottawattamie county. He has a great deal of magnetism, and exerts a strong influence.

He is a Master Mason.

The wife of Mr. Hunt was Miss Harriet M. Mortimore, a native of New Orleans, Louisiana; they were married on the 14th of August, 1861.

Mr. Hunt is of a nervous temperament, has gray eyes and a dark complexion; he is five feet eleven and a half inches in height, and weighs one hundred and fifty pounds. He has seen a great deal of the world, and has "roughed it" to some extent on the Pacific coast, yet he has a good polish of manners and excellent social qualities.

THOMAS J. ANDERSON,

KNOXVILLE.

THE subject of this notice is a son of Robert Anderson, a farmer, and Lucinda Larue, and dates his birth in Fulton county, Illinois, on the 4th of March, 1837. The Andersons, his ancestors, are of English descent and an old Virginia family. The Larues were French Huguenots. Robert Anderson was a private soldier a short time in the war of 1812–15. In 1853 he moved with his family to Marion county, Iowa. Here the son worked on a farm one season, but having reached the age of seventeen, with but limited educational advantages, he bought his time of his father, and turned his attention to literary pursuits, spending three or four years alternating between attending a select school at Oskaloosa, taught by Professor Drake, and in teaching a district school in Marion county. In 1858, Mr. Anderson, then a promising young man, was elected surveyor of Marion county, and having some leisure commenced the reading of law in the autumn of the same year with Hon. J. E. Neal, of Knoxville. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1860, and has practiced continuously at the county seat, except when absent in the service of his country. In the autumn of 1862 he went into the army as first lieutenant, company A, 40th Iowa Infantry; was subsequently promoted to captain, and while holding that position resigned on the 2d of December, 1864, and returned to Knoxville. During the last five or six months in the service he acted as judge advocate. For mental recreation, and as a partial episode in his life, before going into the military service, from November, 1860, until January, 1862, Mr. Anderson edited a democratic paper at Knoxville, not, however, to the neglect of his legal practice. He is of the firm of Anderson and Gamble, his partner being J. D. Gamble. They have a large and excellent library, and do a great amount of collecting as well as criminal and other law business. Mr. Anderson is a good judge of law, a powerful reasoner, deep and clear in argument, and makes a very forcible plea. He is humorous and spicy withal, even on the driest topic, and succeeds in putting himself on the best of terms with a jury, with whom he has great influence and success. He is regarded as a brilliant lawyer.

Captain Anderson has always acted with the democratic party, for whose father, Thomas Jefferson, he was named. He was a candidate for judge in the sixth judicial district in 1874, and ran more than a thousand votes ahead of his ticket, but the district is strongly republican. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention held at Saint Louis in June, 1876, and is an influential man in his party in this part of Iowa. He is a Blue Lodge Mason.

On the 26th of February, 1862, Miss Mary A. Rousseau, daughter of Dr. Rousseau, of Hamilton

Marion county, became his wife, and she has been the mother of five children, all living but one.

Major Anderson, as everybody in Marion county calls him, has a light complexion and blue eyes; is solidly built, six feet and two inches in height, and weighs two hundred and fifteen pounds. In appearance he is health personified. There is no finer physique seen daily on the streets of Knoxville. Socially, he is a rich entertainer, full of anecdote, and the best story teller, probably, at the Marion county bar. He is a foe to dullness, has many friends, and is respected by all who know him.

SEAMUN R. HEWETT, M.D.,

NORA SPRINGS.

AMONG the younger class of physicians in the Shellrock valley, no one probably stands higher in the practice, and particularly in surgery, than Dr. Seamun R. Hewett. For this branch of the healing art he has a decided taste, and to it has devoted a great deal of time and study. His popularity as a surgeon is well established, although he has been in Iowa but a few years.

Seamun R. Hewett is the son of Samuel and Elmina (Tucker) Hewett, and was born in Wyoming, New York, on the 22d of July, 1839. Both his parents are still living. His paternal and maternal great-grandfathers were soldiers in the revolution. Seamun farmed until twenty years of age in Wisconsin, whither the family moved when he was seven years old. He attended the Baraboo Institute two or three terms, also reading medicine at that period, part of the time with Drs. B. F. Dodson and Miles Mix, of Berlin, Wisconsin. He attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and there graduated in February, 1867. He practiced two or three years in Berlin and Waupun, Wisconsin, and in December, 1869, removed to Nora Springs, where he has since been in steady practice with growing favor in the community.

During the rebellion he spent two years in the Marine Hospital and Infirmary, of Chicago, and his experience there has been of great benefit to him in his profession.

Dr. Hewett is a scarlet member of the Odd-Fellows fraternity, and a Master Mason; not, however, paying so much attention to the meetings of either order as to conflict with his professional interests.

In his political views, he is republican; in his religious, liberal.

He was married on the 30th of October, 1867, to Miss Alice E. Talcott, of Alto, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and has one child. Mrs. Hewett is a woman of fine attainments and superior talents, and very active in the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Hewett possesses a good library, which is well stocked with medical periodicals; devotes some time to the reporting of cases for medical journals, especially pertaining to the department of surgery, and more of his leisure to careful study of medical and surgical science.

WILLIAM L. HUSTON, M.D.,

MARENGO.

WILLIAM LANGFORD HUSTON, a native of Carroll county, Ohio, and son of John Huston, farmer, and Elizabeth Langford, was born on the 19th of March, 1830. His maternal grandfather fought in the revolution. William L. comes from an old Pennsylvania family, and his father was among the pioneer land-clearers in Carroll county; opening the farm in Harrison township, on which the son was born.

William L. was the youngest child in a family of ten children, and had some taste of farm work in early life. He does not, however, seem to have been suited with that kind of labor, and after fifteen or sixteen years of age gave most of his time to literary pursuits.

At eighteen he entered Hagerstown College, in his native state, and spent three years there, acquiring a good English and a fair classical education, but not going through the full college curriculum.

He read medicine at Carrollton with Dr. John Q.

Adams; attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; practiced three or four years; attended another course of lectures at the same college, and took his degree in 1856. After practicing a short time at the east, Dr. Huston pushed westward across the "Father of Waters," and located near Oxford, Johnson county, Iowa. He practiced there until the war broke out in the southern states; enlisted as a private, under Colonel Hatch, in the 2d Iowa Cavalry; in a short time was commissioned assistant surgeon 32d Iowa Infantry, John Scott, colonel, and served in that capacity until the rebellion ended.

During part of the time that he was in the service Dr. Huston was on detached duty, being in the hospitals at Memphis, Tennessee; Columbus, Kentucky, and New Orleans, Louisiana. His labors at times were very arduous, but he was always at the post of duty.

On returning to Iowa, after prospecting awhile, the doctor located in Marengo, Iowa county, where he has since labored in the constant practice of his profession. Though doing a general business, he makes a specialty of surgery, performing the most difficult operations in that line in his vicinity. His experience in the army was in this respect of great benefit to him. He was surgeon for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company three or four years, and still does some business for that company.

Dr. Huston is a strong republican, but rarely has time to do more than cast his vote on election day.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, but not a regular attendant at lodge meetings.

Religiously, he has a preference for the Presbyterian church, which he attends, but is not a communicant.

Miss Antha Groff, of Marengo, became his wife on the 29th of November, 1866. They have three children, two of whom are still living.

ALEXANDER BURNS, D.D.,

INDIANOLA.

ALEXANDER BURNS, for the last nine years at the head of Simpson Centenary College, is a native of Belfast, Ireland, and a son of James and Eliza McAdam Burns. He was born on the 12th of April, 1834. In his thirteenth year the family crossed the ocean, and after remaining three years in Quebec, settled in Toronto, Ontario. The son was educated at Victoria College, Cobourg, in the same province, spending six years there before graduating, and, at the time of graduating in 1861, received the Prince of Wales gold medal. He was tutor in the same institution four years, and taught one year after graduating.

Dr. Burns was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but joined the Wesleyan Methodists at Toronto when a young man, and in 1862 entered the ministry, preaching at Guelph, Ontario.

At the solicitation of Rev. Dr. Charles Elliott, president of Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Dr. Burns came to Iowa and taught three years in the institution just mentioned, acting also, at the same time, as its vice-president. In 1868 he was elected president of Simpson Centenary College. A year later he was offered the presidency of Wesleyan University, but refused to leave Indianola. His coming here marked an epoch in the history of the institution. The year before it had been raised from a seminary to a college, with a full classical course, and, commencing with his second year, has graduated a class annually. The college has had a steady growth, and enrolls each year from two hundred and fifty to three hundred students in its several departments. At the time of writing (October, 1877,) nearly two hundred names are on the roll. While Dr. Burns' special chair is that of Mental and Moral Science, he teaches various other branches, having great versatility of attainments as well as talents. Recently his name has been mentioned in connection with the presidency of the State University at Iowa City, but it is doubtful if he could be persuaded to leave Indianola at present. He received the title of doctor of divinity from the Indiana State University in 1869.

Simpson Centenary College has an endowment of about seventy thousand dollars, and nearly every dollar of it has been raised by the president during his leisure time. He has great physical as well as mental energy, and rarely fails to accomplish whatever work he undertakes. He is practical and forcible as well as scholarly.

As a scholar, Dr. Burns appears to be at home in every branch,—the higher mathematics, the classics, the physical sciences generally, as well as the particular branches assigned to his chair, and in biblical history it would be difficult to find his peer in the northwest. As a speaker, he has great power; is logical, clear and animated, usually flinging his whole soul into his subject, rising at times into high strains of oratory. Such a man cannot fail to make some indelible footprints on the sands of time.

In June, 1864, Miss Sarah Andrews, a native of Devonshire, England, became the wife of Dr. Burns, and they have had five children, all living except the first-born.

REV. JOHN ARMSTRONG,

FAIRFIELD.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, president of Parsons College, Fairfield, is a native of Oxford, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 11th of March, 1825, his parents being Andrew and Maria (Thomas) Armstrong. His branch of the Armstrong family is Scotch-Irish stock; William Armstrong, its first settler in this country, coming from Ireland about 1736 and settling in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The Thomases are of Welsh descent, and also settled in eastern Pennsylvania.

The grandfather of president Armstrong served a short time in the first war with England, and his father was in the second, the latter drawing a pension until his death in 1872. The subject of this sketch spent his early youth in his native town, aiding his father, who was a farmer. He prepared for college at the New London Academy, Chester county; taught two years in the southern states; entered the sophomore class of Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, in the autumn of 1847; at the end of one year went to Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, and was there graduated in 1850. He spent three years at Princeton Theological Seminary; was ordained to the gospel ministry by the presbytery of New Castle in April, 1853; preached one year at Platte City, Missouri; was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Hazleton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, ten years, and the same length of time of the Presbyterian Church in Muscatine, Iowa. These twenty years of pastorate over two churches were marked by the steady and healthful growth of both.

In Pennsylvania he had a new and, at first, especially hard field of labor (a newly developed coal region), preaching in school-houses, private houses, and even saw-mills.

Leaving Muscatine for Fairfield, in 1875, marks an epoch in Mr. Armstrong's life. He became an educator in classic halls rather than in the pulpit. Parsons College, at the head of which we now find him, owes its origin to the late Lewis B. Parsons, senior, of Buffalo, New York, a man of very benevolent impulses, and who died in 1855. From the second and last annual catalogue of the college we learn that he was a merchant, and a man of most marked character. Almost from his boyhood he was a decided Christian, and a great advocate of all educational enterprises. Being deeply impressed with the importance of education under christian influences in this new state, he invested what means he could command in government lands in Iowa; and in his will directed his sons and executors, General Lewis B. Parsons, junior, Charles Parsons and George Parsons, to found a college, to be under the control of the Presbyterians of Iowa, and to endow it with this property. On the 24th of February, 1875, General L. B. Parsons, junior, and his co-executors, in accordance with the provisions of the will, and acting in coöperation with a committee of the synod of Iowa South, founded the college at Fairfield, and transferred to a board of trustees, whom they selected, the legacy, consisting at that time of four thousand and sixteen dollars in cash and notes, and about thirty-six hundred acres of unimproved land. This constitutes the "Parsons Fund," the income only of which can be used. Twenty-seven thousand dollars have been received from the sale of a portion of these lands, including the four thousand dollars above mentioned, and the value of the remainder is about thirteen thousand dollars. The citizens of Fairfield have also contributed about twenty-seven thousand dollars, which have been expended in the purchase of a site and the erection of suitable buildings. By the terms of the college charter the synod of Iowa South has the right to veto the election of any trustee, and also to appoint annually a visiting committee.

Mr. Armstrong became deeply interested in the founding of this college before its location had been decided upon, and while still a pastor at Muscatine, he having been designated by the Parsons executors six years before as one of the parties to select a site for the institution. Upon his vacating the pulpit in 1874, the synod of Iowa South appointed him its agent to attend to the great work of founding the college.

He had previously traveled over a considerable portion of the state, at his own expense, in order to awaken an interest in this grand enterprise. He now, in company with the sons of Lewis B. Parsons, gave an entire winter to this work, traveling, at his own expense, in the interest of this institution; the result being the locating of it as before mentioned, and the appointment of Mr. Armstrong as financial agent by the board of trustees.

In the summer of 1875 he was elected to the chair of English literature, history and moral philosophy, the college opening in September of that year. He teaches without compensation, cheerfully giving, in fact, more than his time. He has decorated the grounds with evergreens and flowers; he has supplied the college with excellent physiological charts and geographical maps, costly philosophical apparatus, and a fine collection of geological specimens, and has also contributed several hundred volumes for the library. It will readily be seen that it is owing largely to his benevolence and untiring labors that the college owes its existence and prosperity.

In June, 1877, he was elected president of the college, and has settled down to what seems likely to be his life work. He is a man of fine education and large practical ability. His genial manner and pleasant sympathy give him an influence over the students that restrains disorder without the use of force, and his teaching is the fruit of wide reading and accurate research. His special department is mental and moral sciences, but he is also well at home in history, of which eh is an able teacher.

As a preacher in the college chapel, his discourses evince careful preparation and great earnestness, and always command careful attention. The college is located in a twenty-acre lot, on a rise of ground in the northern part of the city. The college building is a substantial brick structure, well arranged and well equipped for educational purposes. In another brick building are the rooms of the literary societies, the college library, etc. The college has made an excellent beginning, and its friends have no fears of a failure.

President Armstrong is one of the directors of the Northwestern Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian church in Chicago.

The wife of president Armstrong is a daughter of Samuel Rowland, late a prominent business man of Rowlandville, Cecil county, Maryland; they were married on the 1st of May, 1855, and have no children. Mrs. Armstrong heartily sympathizes with her husband in his great and noble work, and renders him valuable assistance, without which he could not have accomplished all that he has done; she is a true helpmeet.

JONATHAN T. BUTTOLPH,

IOWA FALLS.

JONATHAN TREADWAY BUTTOLPH, for more than twenty years a resident of Iowa Falls and one of its most successful business men, is a native of the Green Mountain State, and was born in Middlebury on the 10th of December, 1826. His parents were Joseph and Harriet Treadway Buttolph, residing on a farm one mile from the village. The Buttolphs early settled in Connecticut, and Elisha Buttolph, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the first men to settle in Middlebury. Jonathan Treadway, the maternal grandfather of Jonathan T., was a revolutionary soldier, and his father was in the second war with England.

The subject of this notice was educated in his native town, intended by his parents to be sent through college, but he left in the freshman year. A student's life seems to have been distasteful to him. He had a speculative turn of mind, afterward fully and freely developed, but it ran to live stock and corner lots rather than to philosophy or any other branch of science.

At eighteen years of age he went to Ticonderoga, New York; was there employed as clerk for two years, then came as far west as Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1849, and engaged in speculations; a year or two later returned to Vermont and farmed six or

seven years in Orwell, and in June, 1857, located at Iowa Falls, one of the best sites for a town in the valley of the Iowa river, and then a village of less than thirty families. Here he began at once to buy and sell land, and to deal in live stock.

On the 1st of October, 1874, the Bank of Iowa Falls was incorporated; Mr. Buttolph was made its president, and that position he still holds. It is a firm institution, solid as the rocky foundation of the town, and is in high repute in Hardin and Franklin counties.

Mr. Buttolph has been a lifelong democrat, strongly attached to his party and quite active in county politics, but has no aspirations for office. In this line he will work zealously for his friends while he would do nothing for himself.

He has been a member of the Baptist church for nine or ten years, and is a liberal supporter of religious and benevolent enterprises.

On the 1st of January, 1859, he was married to Miss Maria Woodruff, of Iowa Falls, and they have had three children, all yet living. He is carefully attending to their education.

Mr. Buttolph is endowed with a large degree of common sense, good judgment, and a liberal share of Yankee shrewdness; and being a prudent and careful manager, success has attended him in every branch of business.

WILLIAM C. LEWIS, M.D.,

CLERMONT.

DR. LEWIS was born near the city of Worcester, England. His parents dying in his infancy, he was reared by his maternal grandfather. He was educated chiefly at the collegiate school of Worcester Cathedral, and commenced studying medicine shortly after leaving that school, but did not complete his studies in that line until after his settlement in this country, in the autumn of 1843.

He attended lectures and demonstrations at the medical department of Washington University, Baltimore, at Castleton, Vermont, and at the medical department of New York University. He received diplomas at both of the last two institutions, at the former in 1845, and at the latter in 1852. The medical professors at the New York University at that time were Valentine Mott, John W. Draper, Martyn Paine, G. S. Bedford, Meredith Clymer, Alfred C. Post, William H. Van Buren and William Darling. All of these men were highly distinguished, and their indorsement was so eagerly sought that at that date the classes averaged five hundred.

Dr. Lewis practiced medicine four or five years in the city of New York, and was one of the founders of that widely known and useful institution, the New York Academy of Medicine. Subsequently he practiced at Key Port, New Jersey, and was a member of the New Jersey Medical Society. Some months previous to and during General McClellan's campaign before Richmond he was surgeon of the 1st regiment New York State Militia, known in the service as the 82d United States Volunteers. While the army was at Harrison's Landing, and just after the battle of Malvern Hill, he left in ill health, and examined recruits in the city of New York, by order of the surgeon-general of the State of New York.

In the summer of 1856 Dr. Lewis removed to Clermont, Iowa, where he has been eminently successful as a practitioner and is quite popular. The North Iowa Medical Society has twice elected him its president.

He is a member of the benevolent order of Odd-Fellows, and has attained high rank in that body.

He was educated not merely under Episcopal influences, but chiefly in an Episcopal institution, and probably few persons are better acquainted with the Prayer Book and Episcopal service. Its liturgy seems to be at his tongue's end, and he says he cannot recall to mind the time when he was not familiar with it. Between three and four years he relinquished the practice of medicine, and during a portion of that time officiated, with general acceptance, as a minister of the Protestant Episcopal church, to which office he had been ordained by the Right-Rev. B. B. Smith, of Kentucky. To this work he was led by the urgent solicitation of friends of the church and his own strong convictions of duty. However, ill-health coming on, he fell back on his original profession.

Dr. Lewis has never changed his political creed, and is a democrat.

In December, 1870, he married Miss Elizabeth Whitely Blackett, daughter of William Blackett, then

of New York city, and now of Clermont. She is a highly cultivated woman.

An eminent physician, who lives in an adjoining county, and who has known Dr. Lewis intimately since the latter settled in Iowa, speaks of his skill as follows: "As a physician and surgeon, in my humble opinion, he stands at the head of his profession in northern Iowa."

TIMOTHY J. COLDWELL, M.D.,

ADEL.

THE best read physician and surgeon in Dallas county, Iowa, and the most extensive practitioner, is Timothy Jourdan Coldwell, a graduate of two medical colleges. He comes from the farming class, his father, William Coldwell, living in Vermilion county, Indiana, when the son was born, on the 21st of July, 1836. The Coldwells are an old North Carolina family, extending into Virginia and Ohio, and states farther west. The grandfather of Timothy J. was a prominent Baptist minister; participated in some of the skirmishes with the Indians in Ohio, and built what is known in history as the Coldwell Block-house, located in Preble county. The maiden name of Timothy J's mother was Mary Jourdan, who was descended from Kentucky stock. Our biographical subject developed his muscle on an Indiana farm; finished his literary education at the Newport Seminary, in his native county; came to Dallas county in 1853, and located eight miles from Adel; aided his father three years in opening a farm; commenced reading medicine in 1856 with Dr. A. M. Nelson, of Wiscotta, in the same county; attended lectures in the medical department of the State University at Keokuk, now called the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and graduated in February, 1861.

Locating at Adel, Dr. Coldwell practiced here steadily until 1864, when he joined the Union army as assistant surgeon of the 23d Iowa Infantry, serving in that capacity until the close of the rebellion.

Returning to Adel in the summer of 1865, after practicing a few months, he spent the following winter at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and has since reaped the benefit of a thorough review of medical and surgical science. He has performed the surgery in Dallas county for the last ten or twelve years, and in special cases he visits adjoining counties. He bears a high reputation, and one which is on the increase.

Dr. Coldwell is a strong, unwavering republican, prepared at any time to give a reason for his political ethics. He is an Odd-Fellow and a Royal Arch Mason. His religious membership is with the Presbyterians.

Dr. Coldwell married Miss Mellissa V. Maulsby, of Dallas county, on the 30th of September, 1860. They have no children.

The doctor has one of the finest brick residences in Adel, and is in all respects a marked success. His physique is splendid. He has a full, ruddy complexion; a sanguine temperament; is five feet eleven and a-half inches tall; is very compact, and weighs two hundred and seven pounds. His health is perfect. He obtained his medical education at his own expense, by zealous and untiring efforts, and now stands at the head of his profession.

HON. REUBEN NOBLE,

McGREGOR.

REUBEN NOBLE, the present judge of the tenth judicial district, was born on the 14th of April, 1821, near Kingston, Mississippi. His father, Henry Noble, was a farmer, and to that honorable employment the son devoted the first eighteen years of his life. At that age he left home, came northward to Illinois, and spent about three years at Columbus, Adams county, attending school part of the time, and working to supply the means for schooling the remainder of the time. During this period he paid some attention to law books, and when twenty-one years of age went to Grant county, Wisconsin, continued his legal studies a short time, and was admitted to the bar at Mineral Point in the

summer of 1842. He practiced in that county until October, 1843, when he crossed the river to Garnavillo, Iowa, then the seat of justice of Clayton county. In 1857 he removed to McGregor, in the same county, where, as at Garnavillo, he has had a large practice.

About thirty years ago he was elected prosecuting attorney of Clayton county, holding the office two years. In 1854, when the whig party first came into power in the state, Mr. Noble was elected a member of the lower house of the general assembly, and was made speaker without any previous legislative experience; he proved to be a prompt and efficient presiding officer, and, on account of his impartiality, gave good satisfaction to all parties.

In October, 1874, Mr. Noble was chosen judge of the tenth district, and holds that position at this time. He has a good legal mind, well stocked with the best material; is quick in applying legal principles to cases which come before him, and equally as quick to discern legal distinctions. As a lawyer, he excels in jury trials, having, probably, no equal in the district. He has strong common sense, striking clearness of comprehension, unqualified integrity and truthfulness, strong sympathies and much natural tenderness of heart; and these qualifications and characteristics combined give him wonderful power with a jury. The qualities which make him prominent as a lawyer make him a favorite as a judge. He is not a hair-splitter, but grasps the turning points of a case with great ease and firmness, and his rulings and decisions are marked with fairness and impartiality.

Judge Noble was a whig, then a republican, and latterly has been a liberal.

He is a Master Mason, and has been through the ordinary degrees of Odd-Fellowship.

On the 19th of June, 1844, he took to wife Miss Harriet C. Douglas, of Jersey county, Illinois, a relative of the late Senator Douglas. She has had seven children, and five of them are living. The eldest daughter is the wife of John F. Day, of Decorah. The eldest son is married, and lives on a farm in Chickasaw county. The other children are with their father on a farm six miles northwest of McGregor.

Judge Noble is an unostentatious man, making little external show, and a stranger would at first sight underestimate his internal weight. His character is as solid as gold, and as pure.

DAVID A. HOFFMAN, M.D.,

OSKALOOSA.

THE subject of this biography, a native of Jackson Court House, Ohio, was born on the 28th of September, 1824, the son of Daniel Hoffman and Julia *née* James. His father, originally a gunsmith by trade, was a man of frugal, industrious habits, and became a prosperous merchant, farmer and stock-raiser. His paternal grandfather, who was a gunsmith by trade, purchased a farm in Ross county, Ohio, in 1806, he having removed thither from Shenandoah county, Virginia. He was one of three brothers who emigrated from Germany; the other two settling one in New York and the other in Pennsylvania.

The maternal grandparents of our subject, John James and Mary *née* Cook, were farmers, and removed from Stonington, Connecticut, to Marietta, Ohio, in the fall of 1787, six months after Putnam, who made the first Ohio settlement. Settling on James Island, he remained there till 1806; at that time he removed to Jackson, then known as "Sciota Salt Licks," where he died in 1851 at the age of eighty-four years.

After closing his studies in the common school David studied two years in the University of Athens, Ohio, and afterward studied medicine with Dr. W. Black, and later attended two courses of lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in 1848 with the degree of M.D. Removing at once to Logan, in Hocking county, Ohio, he established himself in his profession with Dr. E. T. Brown.

In the following fall he was married to Miss Emily Smith, daughter of John A. Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, and Mary *née* Embich, a native of Maryland.

Settling in Jackson, his native place, Dr. Hoffman there continued his practice until July, 1855, when he returned to Logan and practiced in connection with Dr. N. Dalton until May, 1861. He next removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, his present home, where he resumed his profession, which has steadily in-

creased until he has become widely known as a reliable, successful and skillful practitioner.

Besides being a diligent student in his profession, Dr. Hoffman has given much time to the study of geology and mineralogy. In January, 1874, he began collecting and now has several thousand specimens, also a numismatic collection of some seven hundred specimens, a fine collection of insects, and a large collection of the different issues of United States currency. His library consists of nearly a thousand volumes, comprising many old and rare books.

In 1846 he became identified with the Masonic fraternity, and since his residence in Oskaloosa has been one of its most active members. He has been worshipful master, high priest of the chapter, and eminent commander of the first commandery, which he was instrumental in organizing. In political sentiment, he is a republican.

In 1848 he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and has continued a faithful and zealous member of that body, although holding liberal, humanitarian views of religion.

Dr. Hoffman has four children: Edgar B., born on the 21st of August, 1849, who is now a farmer in Mahaska county, Iowa; John A., who was born on the 23d of April, 1851, is an attorney at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He graduated from the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, class of 1872, at which time Effie also graduated from the same institution. She is now living at home, and is a young lady of marked accomplishments. Repley C., born on the 12th of November, 1860, is now (1878) a student in Penn College at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Throughout his career Dr. Hoffman has maintained a high character, and wherever known is honored and respected. He has made his own way in the world, and may justly be classed among Iowa's noble and self-made men.

HON. E. C. BOSBYSHELL,

GLENWOOD.

E. C. BOSBYSHELL was born in the city of Philadelphia, on the 28th of May, 1822. He was the eldest son of William and Martha Bosbyshell, and grandson of Christian Bosbyshell, one of the earliest merchants in Philadelphia in 1780.

During his childhood his parents moved to Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he received his early education, and was afterward sent to Litiz, Pennsylvania, where he finished his education by taking a course in civil engineering.

After leaving school he came with his father to Saint Louis, Missouri, where he accepted a position as clerk in his father's store; and in 1840, with the assistance of his father, he purchased a farm of two hundred acres near the mouth of the Illinois river. This he proceeded to put under the finest cultivation and built a cabin.

He soon felt the need of a helpmeet, and on the 28th of May, 1844, he married Clara H. Williams, daughter of Rev. L. S. Williams, of Carlinville, Illinois. She had spent the most of her life with her parents in the south, as missionary among the Indians, and was well fitted for the position she was about to fill, since she became acquainted with the hardships and privations of life in her frontier home. Upon his return with his bride to their cabin home they found that the waters of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers had held a revel upon their farm, and carried away with them to their watery home the hard labor of four years, leaving their farm barren and uninviting. It was now that Mr. Bosbyshell's determination to overcome difficulties was of use to him. He shouldered his axe, went to the woods, and while his fair bride spun her rolls, and brightened the cabin home in the thousand and one ways which only a woman understands, he cut wood, and after drawing it to town sold it for one dollar per cord.

In the spring of 1845 he moved on to a dairy farm in Macoupin county, Illinois, where, by the untiring efforts of himself and wife, he accumulated enough money to move back upon his farm and repair the ravages of the inundation.

About this time Mr. Bosbyshell was elected justice of the peace and appointed postmaster; thinking that the good people who came after their mail might be induced to buy some dry goods or groceries, Mr. Bosbyshell concluded to begin store-keeping. Accordingly the cooking-stove was moved into the parlor, sitting-room, dining-room and family bedroom, and the kitchen was fitted up for a store. After borrowing two hundred dollars of his hired man

he went to Saint Louis to lay in his stock. During the same year he was elected associate county judge of Calhoun county, Illinois, which office he held until 1856. He then came with his wife and four children to Glenwood, Iowa, at which time he possessed four thousand dollars in gold, the proceeds from the sale of his property in Illinois. He invested his money in real estate, and being furnished with ten thousand dollars' worth of goods by business houses in Saint Louis he again went into the mercantile business, receiving one half of the profits.

In 1857 Mr. Bosbyshell was elected county judge of Mills county, which office he held for over two years.

At the close of the war he was appointed by the state legislature a trustee for the orphan asylums of the state, and built the Orphans' Home located at Glenwood.

Mr. Bosbyshell became an Odd-Fellow in 1851, and in 1856 joined the Masons.

In religion, he is a Congregationalist; joined that church in 1860. He is a consistent christian, and has done much to further the work of his Master.

In politics, he is a democrat; gave his first vote for James K. Polk, and never "falling from grace."

In 1872 he was elected vice-president of the Mills County National Bank. In 1876 he was elected mayor of the city of Glenwood, and reëlected in 1877.

He is five feet and eleven inches in height, and is straight and fine appearing. He is very active, and moves with the sprightliness of many but half his years; is cheerful, kind-hearted, and is a personal friend of all. His education, and the constant companionship of an educated and refined wife, have fitted him well for the social position which he sustains. His home is a quiet, peaceful nook crowning the brow of one of Glenwood's most beautiful mounds, and deserves the name of "home" in the fullest sense of the term.

CARLTON CORBETT,

CHEROKEE.

CARLTON CORBETT, who twenty-two years ago came to Iowa as agent of a Massachusetts emigration society, and who has done much to develop the agricultural resources of Cherokee county, was born in Milford, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the 12th of August, 1831, his parents being John and Almira Parkhurst Corbett. He is of remote English descent, the Corbetts coming over and settling in the old Bay State at an early date. His grandfather, John Corbett, fought against the mother country in the contests for independence and was taken prisoner. He also enlisted in the second war, but took part in no action.

Carlton early learned to farm, and had only ten or twelve weeks' schooling annually after he was old enough to work.

In February, 1852, he went to California, engaged in mining between three and four years with a fair degree of success, and on his return came to Iowa as agent of the Milford Emigration Society, with Lemuel Parkhurst as an associate in the business. Albert Phipps, G. W. Lebourveau, B. W. Sawtell, James A. Brown, and others, came out from Massachusetts at the same time. The company consisted of about fifty members, for whom Mr. Corbett hunted up lands, they coming out and preëmpting them. He and others organized the county of Cherokee, in August, 1857, locating the seat of justice a mile and a half from the present city of Cherokee. The county seat was moved to the new town when the railroad came through in 1869.

During the winter of 1862–63, the winter following the Indian massacres which commenced in Minnesota, Mr. and Mrs. Corbett were among the half dozen white settlers who remained in the county, partially protected by a few soldiers.

Mr. Corbett lived on a farm which he had early selected, improving it and raising stock, until about 1870, when he removed to the town of Cherokee.

In the spring of 1873 he formed a partnership with F. E. Whitmore, in the real-estate business, as agents for the Railroad Land Company, the firm name being Corbett and Whitmore. Their sales have been very large. In a single year, 1875, they sold eleven thousand six hundred and thirty-six acres, valued at eighty-four thousand dollars. During the same time they also sold extensively for other parties. They are energetic and thoroughly reliable business men, their transactions being marked by promptness and the strictest integrity.

In 1860 Mr. Corbett was elected recorder and treasurer of the county, holding the office six years, and then served two years as treasurer alone. In 1870 he was chosen recorder, and held the office one term. He made a faithful and popular county officer.

In 1859 Mr. Corbett married Miss Rossabella Cumings, of Milford, Massachusetts, an acquaintance of his childhood. They have three children, one son and two daughters: Elmer A., Idella F. and Mary E., who are being educated in the excellent graded school of Cherokee.

He has always been a republican, but not very active, except in local matters.

HON. JOSHUA TRACY,

BURLINGTON.

HON. JOSHUA TRACY was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on the 12th of July, 1825, and is son of Joshua and Sarah Tracy *née* Moore. The former was a native of Maryland, and the latter of Virginia. Their parents were among the early settlers of Ohio. His father was a farmer, and he was raised upon a farm, assisting his father until he was nineteen years of age, when he left his home and entered college. He was educated at Beverly College, Washington county, Ohio, and at the Institute of Professor Samuel L. Howe, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He came to Iowa in the autumn of 1846, and settled in Burlington in 1850, and commenced the study of law with Hon. M. D. Browning, and was admitted to the bar in Burlington in the fall of 1852. He was elected city attorney for Burlington in the spring of 1853, and continued in office until the spring of 1855. In the fall of 1854 he was elected to the legislature, and served as member during the sessions of 1854–5, and at the called session of 1856. He was elected district attorney of the first judicial district of Iowa in the fall of 1858, and reëlected to the same office twice, holding it until the fall of 1869, when he was appointed district judge to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Francis Springer, and was elected to office in 1870 for a term of four years, but owing to the meager compensation paid judicial officers by the state, he resigned in the spring of 1874 and entered into the practice of law. Judge Tracy has practiced most successfully his profession, and has been a zealous worker. In manners, he is singularly winning and gracious, and is noted for his hospitable and genial disposition; and the high position he holds in Des Moines and adjacent counties as a lawyer and citizen, has been won entirely by his own industry.

In politics, he was formerly a democrat until the rebellion, since which time he has acted and voted with the republican party in all political issues.

He was married in October, 1847, to Mrs. Antoinette Kinney *née* Stone, daughter of Colonel H. A. and Mrs. Mirand Stone, formerly of Albany, New York, but who immigrated to the west, and were among the early settlers of Iowa.

Judge Tracy's son, Samuel K., is a partner in his father's law office, and is one of the rising young lawyers of Iowa.

He was educated at the Burlington University and at the Iowa Law School, and is now serving his second term of office as city attorney for Burlington.

EUGENE COWLES,

CHEROKEE.

THE first settler, with one exception, on the site of Cherokee city, was Eugene Cowles, who built the second dwelling house there, and who was a pioneer attorney. He is a son of Oliver D. Cowles, merchant, and Euletheria Andrews, both families of English descent, and was born in New Haven, Vermont, on the 10th of March, 1835. His grandfather, John Cowles, moved from Massachusetts to Vermont when the latter state was an almost unbroken wilderness. Eugene devoted his boyhood and early youth to literary studies, but never entered college, although at seventeen years of age he was fitted in all branches, excepting Greek, to enter the junior class.

In 1852 he immigrated to Iowa, and settled in Jackson county. From this date Eugene commenced paddling his own canoe, and has never relinquished the oars to other hands, not even for an hour. He read law at Bellevue, in the county just mentioned, and was there admitted to the bar in September, 1856. He practiced in Bellevue in company with Judge D. F. Spurr until 1859, at which time he moved to Dubuque, making that city his home until 1869, with the exception of an absence of three years, during which he was looking after the interests of a client.

In June of the year last mentioned, Mr. Cowles looked over the grounds where the city of Cherokee now stands, the railroad having nearly reached the spot, and made up his mind that here a city must rise, and here he would pitch his tent. He soon had a house ready for his family, opened a law office, and has since been in steady and successful practice, doing a business second to that of no attorney in Cherokee county. With the exception of some work in the city school board, where he has made himself very useful, he has kept entirely out of office, giving to his profession his closest attention, and to legal studies what spare time he could command. Hence he is a well-read lawyer, good to counsel in private, and strong before a jury. He would not be classed among the most fluent and eloquent of speakers, yet he has great success, being clear, logical and persuasive. He has a large amount of criminal practice, and rarely fails to gain the case. Probably no man in this part of the state has a more remunerative practice. His standing at the bar of the district is excellent.

In politics, Mr. Cowles is classed among the independent republicans. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and was master of the Cherokee Lodge three consecutive years. In religious belief, he is a Unitarian.

On the 8th of December, 1859, Miss Julia Potter, of Jackson county, Iowa, became the wife of Mr. Cowles, and they have two children, both daughters, Eugenie and Hattie.

Mr. Cowles reached Iowa at the age of seventeen, with very few dollars in his pocket, and every dollar of his accumulations acquired since crossing the Mississippi has been solely with his own hands; therefore he is a good representative of self-made, successful men.

HON. JOSEPH CHAPMAN,

COLESBURGH.

JOSEPH CHAPMAN, an early settler in Delaware county, and still a resident of Colesburgh, where he originally located, is a member of the general assemby, and among the most practical men of that body. He is a man who does more thinking in private than talking in public, and can always be relied upon for prompt attendance and solid work in the committee rooms. He is a farmer, as was also his father, William Chapman, and was born in Otsego county, New York, on the 15th of June, 1821. The maiden name of his mother was Mary Hextell, of whose pedigree nothing is known. The Chapmans were from England, the father of Joseph coming over in the year 1810. Joseph moved with his parents to Fulton county, New York, when about seventeen years of age, and enjoyed only limited opportunities for mental improvement, such as a common school afforded.

Mr. Chapman left Fulton county for Iowa in the autumn of 1850. He has a farm of one hundred and fifty acres adjoining the village of Colesburgh, and under excellent improvement, and other lands in the adjoining county of Clayton, and some also in Mitchell county. He has always been industrious, prudent and economical, and is among the many judicious and successful farmers whose lands lie along the south side of the Turkey timber, just south of the line of Clayton county. The writer speaks from careful and extensive observation when he states that it is doubtful if there is any better land in the State of Iowa than portions of the township of Colony, in which the village of Colesburgh is included. More than one of the agricultural princes of the commonwealth reside in that vicinity.

Mr. Chapman was justice of the peace for eighteen consecutive years at Colesburgh; was a member of the board of supervisors eight or nine years, and has represented his county, constituting the fifty-second district, in the last two sessions of the general assembly held in 1876 and 1878. In the latter session he was chairman of the committee on compensation of public officers and on the committees

on county and town organization, private corporations, the penitentiary at Anamosa and the hospital for the insane.

Mr. Chapman was originally a whig, and joined the republican party at its formation; is quite active and influential in local politics, and often attends the state conventions. He is a Master Mason and an Odd-Fellow, having represented the latter order in the grand lodge four or five times.

On the 17th of February, 1852, Mr. Chapman married Miss Susan E Potts, of Colesburgh, and they have had nine children, all living except two. Ida May is the wife of James Balsinger, of Colesburgh; the others are single. William P., the eldest son, is a hardware merchant in Colesburgh. The youngest of the four sons living, Morris, was a page of the house in the seventeenth general assembly.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman attend the Congregational church, with which the latter is connected. They are among the pillars of pure-toned society.

HON. ROBERT SMYTH,

MOUNT VERNON.

AMONG the Covenanters of Scotland who fled to the north of Ireland at the time of the persecution, was the Smyth family from which the subject of this sketch descended. He was born in Tyrone county, near Londonderry, Ireland, on the 26th of February, 1814, his parents being Jeremiah Smyth, a farmer, and Nancy McElhenny. The family on the mother's side were also Covenanters, and driven out of Scotland Robert was reared on a farm, with ordinary common-school education; at twenty came to this country, and was employed as a clerk six years in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. On the 1st of April, 1840, he settled on land in Franklin township, one and a-half miles west of Mount Vernon, Linn county. He bought a claim of a quarter-section, and three years later, after his parents had come to this country, the land was entered and divided, and Robert had one fourth, eighty acres, of it. Here his parents lived until their death, the remains of both lying in the Mount Vernon cemetery. They were most estimable people.

Robert Smyth has added to his lands from time to time, and the original farm now embraces two hundred and eighty acres, most of it under superb cultivation. He has also another farm of a little more than one hundred acres, in Linn county, and other lands in Story, Calhoun and Woodbury counties, all in this state. Though a resident of Linn county since 1840, he has not been on the farm all of that time. From 1852 to 1866 he was a resident most of the time of Marion, the county seat, the greater portion of it being in a land, banking and law office. On going into the real-estate and banking business, he commenced reading law with his younger brother, the late Colonel William Smyth, who came to this country in 1838. On the 22d of December, 1870, Senator Harlan, of Iowa, pronounced a brief and well-merited eulogy on Colonel Smyth in the United States senate, and from his remarks on that occasion we make the following extracts:

> His rapid advancement in his profession, and his early elevation to the highest positions of honor and trust in the various departments enumerated, notwithstanding the severe competition and earnest rivalry which must always be encountered by a young man without wealth or family influence in a new and vigorous community in a frontier state, sufficiently attest his capacity and sterling qualities of head and heart. These qualities did not attract attention so much on account of striking brilliancy as for the harmonious blending of superior mental capacity, moral force, and purity of character, resulting in a high order of practical ability, which crowned his efforts with almost uniform success. His great qualities and marked success seemed to be more the fruits of correct early training, honest industry, severe study, careful reflection, and persistent effort, than of extraordinary native endowment. Hence the contemplation of his career may be more useful to the youth of the country than that of men of unequaled genius and native brilliancy. The former are self-made, the latter God-created; the former invite, the latter forbid, imitation. . . .
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> He was modest and retiring almost to a fault; he did not think of himself more highly than he ought; and yet he had that self-respect and confidence in his own capacity which prompted him to undertake to do whatever was necessary to be done without much regard for the character of the obstacles in his pathway. But this confidence seemed to be the outgrowth of an abiding faith in the capacity of humanity, as a common endowment of the individuals of the race, rather than self-esteem. He seemed to expect a large degree of personal success as the legitimate reward of persistent and well-directed effort, and the confidence and approval of mankind as the just reward of merit.
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> He was not inordinately ambitious, nor yet was he insensible to the good opinion of his fellow-men and the public honors which marked his career. It is said that he expressed in his boyhood an earnest desire one day to obtain a seat in congress. He, however, seemed rather to accept than to seek preferment, and more on account of the wider field for usefulness which it afforded than on account of a desire for personal distinction. We have no evidence that unchaste desire for preferment among his fellow-men ever illured him from the pathway of virtue, or caused him to swerve a hair-breadth from the line of duty. He reached the goal of his youthful ambition in the meridian of life;

his neighbors had freshly crowned him with honors more desirable to an American than a royal diadem, when he was cut down in the midst of his years and usefulness.

I knew him in his boyhood; I watched his upward career during his manhood, and rejoiced in witnessing his every triumph. He was my friend and neighbor. It was my privilege to sit by his bedside and converse with him when the icy fingers of death were feeling for his vitals. I knew him to be a faithful friend, a generous neighbor, a confiding husband, a tender parent, an upright citizen, an able advocate, a just judge, a brave soldier, a learned counselor, a wise legislator, and a devoted christian. God has called him to a higher life. While we drop a tear at his grave, may we cherish his memory, imitate his virtues, and be able to meet the great conqueror with the christian fortitude which marked his closing hours when the Supreme Ruler shall call us hence.

Robert was admitted to the bar about 1854, but did only office business. From 1861 to 1866 he was paymaster in the United States army, with rank of major. Near the close of the civil war, some time in 1864, he was breveted lieutenant-colonel. No paymaster left the army with a cleaner record. He receipted for more than ten million dollars.

He was a member of the territorial legislature in 1843–44, and of the first general assembly of the state in 1846–7. During both of his terms there was an extra session of the legislature which he attended. He has also been a state senator during one term, attending the sessions of 1868 and 1870. In this body he was chairman of the committee on banks, and was on the committee on public offices, acting as chairman of that committee, also, part of the time, the chairman proper being absent. He did a good work in both branches of the legislature, his industry cropping out there as everywhere else.

In politics, Mr. Smyth has been a strong republican since the party had an existence. Originally, on becoming naturalized, he was democrat with anti-slavery proclivities, and joined the free-soil party in 1848. In 1875 his friends persisted in bringing his name before the republican state convention as a candidate for gubernatorial honors, and he had a strong support in that body, the popular old war governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, becoming the nominee. Mr. Smyth has the ability to fill almost any chair in the gift of the people of Iowa.

He is a Presbyterian in religious belief, and an elder in the Mount Vernon Church. The character of no man in the county stands fairer. He was a delegate from the Cedar Rapids presbytery to the last general assembly of the Presbyterians held in Chicago. He is a wise counselor in an ecclesiastical as well as a political body. The answer to Sir William Jones's sonnet, "What Constitutes a State?" would be, "just such men as Robert Smyth."

On the 2d of July, 1846, Miss Margaret Moffitt, a native of north Ireland, but at that time a resident of Cedar county, Iowa, became his wife, and has been the mother of eight children, four of whom are now in the other world. One daughter, Anna, is preceptress of a collegiate institute, Napa City, California; the other three children are at home.

ALEXANDER CLARK,

MUSCATINE.

ALEXANDER CLARK, Most Worthy Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted York Masons (colored) for the State of Missouri and its jurisdiction, popularly known as the "colored orator of the west," was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of February, 1826, his parents being John Clark and Rebecca *née* Darnes. His father was born a slave, yet the son of his master, an Irishman, who emancipated both him and his mother, who was a mulatto. The mother of Alexander Clark, who still lives, at the age of seventy-one years, is a full-blooded African, consequently our subject is two-thirds African and one-third Irish. To his relationship to the last named nationality is due in a great measure the genius and brilliancy which so much adorn his character, for it must not be supposed that because the Irish element in his composition is comparatively small that its influence in the formation of his character is not very considerable. Scientific men are familiar with the fact that the potency rather than the quantity of an ingredient in any mixture determines the general effect; and we have no doubt that to the circumstance alluded to is mainly due the existence of those elements of character which have led to the success to which Mr. Clark has attained.

On his mother's side he comes from a robust and long-lived stock. His grandfather, George Darnes, died at the age of seventy-three, and his grandmother, Leticie, lived to the age of one hundred and one, and her sister, Penda, lived to the age of one hundred and four.

Fraternally Yours
Alexander Clark
Grand Master

Alexander received but a very limited education in the common schools of his native village, but he was a bright and intelligent lad, and seemed to learn by intuition. He read men rather than books, and was continually absorbing from everything around him. At the age of thirteen he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the barbering business with his uncle, William Darnes, who also sent him to school for about a year at different periods, where he made considerable proficiency in grammar, arithmetic, geography and natural philosophy. In October, 1841, he left Cincinnati and went south on the steamer George Washington as bar-tender. In May, 1842, he settled in Muscatine, Iowa, which has since been his home. Here he conducted a barber-shop till 1868, when failing health, resulting from the confinement incident to the business, compelled him to seek a more active occupation. Having by industry and frugality accumulated some capital, he invested in real estate; bought some timber land in the neighborhood of Muscatine; obtained contracts for the furnishing of wood to steamboats; did some speculating, which proved successful; and the result is the accumulation of a competence on which he lives in ease and retirement.

In 1851 he became a member of the Masonic order by joining Prince Hall Lodge, No. 1, Saint Louis, Missouri, then operating under a charter from the Grand Lodge (colored) of Ohio, but which is now No. 10, under the Grand Lodge of Missouri (colored) of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons. In 1868 he was arched and knighted and elected deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge, H. M'Gee Alexander being grand master. The latter dying on the 20th of April, 1868, our subject became grand master in his stead and fulfilled his unexpired term. The jurisdiction then extended over Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi. He organized all the subordinate lodges in the last three states, and assisted in organizing their grand lodges. At the next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Missouri he was elected grand treasurer and appointed a delegate to the Most Worshipful National Grand Compact of Masons (colored) for the United States held at Wilmington, Delaware, on the 9th of October, 1869. In June, 1869, he was again elected grand master, and held the distinguished office for three consecutive years. In 1872 he was elected grand secretary, and in 1873 was appointed chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence.

In 1874 he was again called to the position of grand master, and annually reëlected to the same position since, being at present (1877) incumbent of the office. His jurisdiction now extends over the states of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Colorado, and embraces eighty-seven lodges and twenty-seven hundred members. He is said to be one of the most accomplished ritualists, and among the most able and successful executive officers the order, in any branch of it, has ever had.

In politics, he is a republican, both from gratitude and principle, and being one of the most original, eloquent and pungent orators of the nation, it will readily be conceded that he exercises a controlling influence upon his colored brethren wherever he is brought into contact with them.

In 1863 he enlisted in the 1st Iowa Colored Volunteer Infantry, and received the appointment of sergeant-major, but was refused muster on account of physical disability in left ankle. He afterward, however, became one of the most active agents in the west in gathering recruits for the army and furthering the Union cause. In 1869 he was appointed by the colored state convention of Iowa a delegate to the colored national convention which met that year at Washington, and by that organization he was appointed chairman of the committee to bring before the proper committees of the senate and house of representatives the claims of colored soldiers and seamen to an equality with their white copatriots in the matter of bounties and pensions. He was also appointed a member of the committee from the same convention to wait upon President Grant and Vice-President Colfax, to tender to them the congratulations of the colored people of the United States upon their election to the highest offices in the gift of the people, and on the first occasion was the mouthpiece of the committee. In 1869 he was a member and vice-president of the Iowa republican state convention, and took a prominent part in its deliberations. In the following year he was also a delegate to the state convention and a member of the committee on resolutions, and on each occasion addressed the convention with such power, enthusiasm and effect as secured for him the title of "colored orator of the west," and it is generally conceded that in this regard he is second only to the redoubtable Fred Douglass. He has "stumped" the State of Iowa, as well as most of the southern states, at every election held since the close of the slaveholders' rebellion, and is recognized as one of the most powerful, elo-

quent and sapient orators of the country. In 1872 he was appointed by the republican state convention of Iowa a delegate at large to the national republican convention at Philadelphia which nominated Grant and Wilson for President and Vice-President. In 1873 he was appointed by President Grant consul to Aux Cayes, Hayti, but refused the position, owing to the smallness of the salary.

In January, 1876, he was appointed by a colored convention of Iowa a delegate to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, for the purpose of preparing statistics and gathering useful information for the colored race. Later in the same year he was appointed an alternate delegate by the Iowa state republican convention to the national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, which nominated Hayes and Wheeler.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Clark is a gentleman of national renown, esteemed and respected alike by both white and colored citizens; and his career, overcoming as he has done the most serious obstacles in the way of education as well as caste, and attaining both to wealth and position, cannot fail to be an ennobling example and inspiration to many an ambitious youth of his race struggling to gain a position of honor and independence. Like the great apostles of freedom, Sumner, Goodell, Garrison, Phillips and Fred Douglass, he has struggled manfully for the emancipation and elevation of his race. He had an undying faith from the earliest dawn of reason that he would live to see the extirpation of slavery from the United States, if not from the world, and he has not lived and labored in vain. The names of Brown, Lincoln, Lovejoy and Grant are indelibly written upon his heart, and should be cherished as talismanic by the African race for all time to come.

On the 9th of October, 1848, at Iowa City, he married Miss Catherine Griffin, of African and Indian origin, born in slavery, but manumitted at the age of three years. She is a woman in every way suited to his companionship, and worthy of her husband, and is highly esteemed for her christian character by all who know her. She has borne him five children, two boys and three girls, of whom two — John and Ellen — died in infancy; the survivors, Rebecca J., Susan V. and Alexander G., all inherit their father's intellectual endowments, all severally graduates of the high school of Muscatine, and give promise of useful and honorable lives. Alexander is a printer on the Muscatine "Journal," and quite intelligent; Rebecca is the wife of G. W. Appleton, of Muscatine; Susan is the wife of Rev. Richard Holley, a minister in the African Methodist Episcopal church.

Our subject became a member of the African Methodist Episcopal church in 1850, and continues in fellowship. He is superintendent of the Sabbath school of the church of that denomination in Muscatine; is also a steward and one of the trustees of the congregation, to the support of which he is the largest contributor. He is also generous with his means for the support of charities and benevolent institutions of the city of his adoption, and is, in short, one of the best citizens of the place.

Alexander Clark is a man of unquestioned ability. His Masonic addresses bespeak the soundest judgment and the clearest intellect, besides thorough research and acquaintance with the most ancient history, rivaling in many regards the orations of the most famous craftsmen of the order, often ranging high in the regions of the poetic and sublime. As a political orator, he is clear, prompt and strong, and has the rare merit of stopping when he is through; and while he is uncompromising in his principles, yet he says things so straight, and in a manner so cautious, as to excite no ill will from any one; he is, in short, a valuable citizen, of whom the State of Iowa feels proud. His leading characteristic is a philosophic turn of mind by which he analyzes everything claiming his attention with reference to its usefulness. If a matter will not contribute to his own good or the good of his fellow-men, he will have nothing to do with it.

As already mentioned, he is a republican from gratitude. He appreciates fully the boon of emancipation and enfranchisement, not because it has been of special benefit to him, but because of its numerous blessings to others. Striving, as he has done all his life, against the prejudice of color, he longs to see the time when a man will be esteemed at his true worth without regard to circumstances of race or birth; hence he was never a sympathizer with the principles of the "know-nothing" party.

Although he is a Methodist, both in principle and practice, he cultivates a feeling of liberality toward all other creeds. He is at the same time frank and outspoken in his own opinions. In all departments of thought and action he believes that honesty is the best policy; hence he is never in favor of resorting to any expedient or to doubtful means in order to insure a temporary triumph, or even a permanent

success; he will not do evil that good may come; he has more faith in being and doing than in mere belief, although he believes the latter to be essential. His friendships are slow in their formation, but when once formed they are enduring; indeed he has never been known to desert a friend. His feelings of sympathy are easily enlisted, though in matters of charity he exercises the same caution that he does in his own business affairs, and is seldom deceived. Many a poor and helpless one, especially of his own race, has reason to thank God from the heart for the existence of such a man as Alexander Clark.

JAMES S. SMITH,

IOWA FALLS.

JAMES S. SMITH, a pioneer in Iowa Falls, is a son of Thomas Smith, a merchant, and Lydia P. Wright, who were both from New Hampshire families. The great-grandfather of James S. came from Ireland, and his grandfather, Joshua Smith, was an early settler in Holderness, New Hampshire, and died there. The subject of this notice was born in Dorchester, New Hampshire, on the 27th of May, 1831. Two years later the family moved to Holderness, where James S. was reared, receiving an academic education at New Hampton, Belknap county, attending this institution five or six terms.

In 1850 he removed to Wentworth, New Hampshire; engaged in clerking there four years, then bought out the proprietor, merchandising for himself a year or more, and in October, 1855, settled in the then prospective village of Iowa Falls. He was the first merchant in the place, hauling his first load of goods by team from Dubuque, a distance of nearly one hundred and fifty miles. He continued in the mercantile trade for fifteen years, and in 1870 changed to the grain and live-stock business, which he still continues, having on the whole fair success as a trafficker. He has always been a straightforward, square dealer, early securing and steadily retaining the confidence of his patrons. He has seen Iowa Falls slowly expand from a four-corners in embryo to a place of twelve or fourteen hundred inhabitants, and has never shown any backwardness in trying to encourage its growth and contribute to its prosperity. He has served as town trustee and mayor, and is now in the school board. As an official, he is prompt, perfectly reliable and very efficient.

He has always affiliated with the democracy, but has not been among the most active partisans. He was postmaster during part of Buchanan's administration. He is a member and clerk of the Baptist church, and is living a consistent christian.

On the 16th of October, 1858, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Rhoda A. Whipple, of Wentworth, a very prominent family in New Hampshire. She has had five children, four of them yet living.

HARTLEY BRACEWELL,

CORYDON.

ONE of the early settlers and best business men of Wayne county, Iowa, is Hartley Bracewell, banker, of Corydon. He made the first entry of land in Warren township, in the southwestern part of the county, eleven miles from the county seat, when there was not a house between his lands and Corydon. There were then but few voters in the county, and he has lived to watch its settlement and growth for twenty-four years, he himself having been one of the leaders in improving the county.

Mr. Bracewell is a native of Yorkshire, England; was a son of John and Mary Starkie Bracewell, and dates his birth on the 3d of March, 1822. The Bracewells were originally from Scotland; moved to West Riding, Yorkshire, two or three centuries ago, and became a numerous family, the town of Bracewell being named for them.

The youth of Hartley was spent on his father's farm. His opportunities for study were limited, yet he succeeded in obtaining a fair business education by attending a night school; and on coming to this country in 1849 he taught a district school six months in Green county, Illinois. He then worked on a farm one season in the same county, and thus

procured the funds for purchasing forty acres of land, to which he added a little later forty acres more; farmed in Illinois four years, and in June, 1854, came to Wayne county, entering lands and locating as before indicated. The land office was then at Chariton, Lucas county, and when he asked the proper officer to open his map of Wayne county, Warren township showed a clean white page, not an entry having been made. Mr. Bracewell, who had previously entered eighty acres of woodland in Jefferson township, now entered one hundred and sixty acres of prairie, improved it, and remained on it till 1869, when he moved into Corydon. Here he was a merchant for four years, a miller three, and for the last two has been cashier of the Wayne County Bank, in which he is a stockholder. He owns other property in Corydon, and three well improved farms in the county; has been an eminently successful business man, and has a splendid reputation.

Mr. Bracewell was elected to the general assembly in 1859, and reëlected in 1861, serving in the regular sessions of 1860 and 1862, and the extra sessions of 1861 and 1862. He held various township offices before becoming a member of the legislature, and has also been president of the school board of Corydon, being an active and very useful citizen. He has been a life-long democrat.

A member of the Methodist Episcopal church since early manhood, and a local preacher more than thirty years, his life has always been above reproach. He is kind-hearted and obliging, and a good friend to the suffering and needy.

In July, 1844, Miss Margaret Broughton, of Yorkshire, England, became the wife of Mr. Bracewell; they have one son, Broughton Bracewell, a farmer in Wayne county. Mrs. Bracewell has been a true helpmeet of her husband, and is a worthy christian mother

HON. GEORGE A. MORSE,

CORNING.

PERHAPS there is no name of more antiquity in its origin, as relating to the Saxon race settled in America, than that of Morse. The original stock from which the subject of this sketch is descended was named Samuel Morse, who emigrated to America in 1635. He settled at Dedham, in the colony of Massachusetts, and died at Medfield, in the same colony, in 1654.

The Morses are now scattered all over the United States, though a very large proportion of the direct issue of the original Puritanic stock still reside in New England, and most of them in Massachusetts. The various families of Morse have ever been proverbial for their probity, being, as is demonstrated in the genealogical book published in Boston in 1850, ever found to be "worthy citizens and honest men" in their worldly transactions. Many of them possessed sterling mental qualifications.

Many of the Morses have been great inventors and discoverers. From an electric telegraph to a printing press, they have left their impress upon the advancement of science, literature and art in the United States, during the past century, to a greater extent than has any other family on the continent.

The father of the subject of this biography was named Alpheus, and was born in Weston, Massachusetts, on the 23d of March, 1803. Alpheus married Miss Caroline Bunce, by whom he has had ten children, seven boys and three girls; four of the boys and one girl are now living.

Alpheus Morse has ever been foremost in the advancement of every worthy enterprise, and to a well-stored mind may be added unfailing health, which has enabled him to be an ever active man among men.

He has served two terms in the legislature of Massachusetts; elected there by large majorities, at a time when actual merit and acquirements were essential to an election.

He has ever been a devoted christian, and for over thirty years was senior deacon in St. Mary's Episcopal Church at Newton, Lower Falls. So perfect has been his health that in all these years he never missed a service in his church.

Alpheus and his wife came west in 1866, residing two years in Chicago, and then removed to Geneva, Kane county, Illinois, where they now reside.

George A. Morse was born at Weston, Massachusetts, on the 4th of October, 1827. He attended school at Weston in the winter months until he was seventeen years old, working upon his father's farm during the summer months.

Not liking this employment, his father secured him a position in the employ of Grafton and Co., Washington street, Boston, where he remained for six years; at the expiration of which time he married Miss Caroline Merrill, of South Hampton, New Hampshire, and immediately came to Galesburg, Illinois.

In a short time after reaching Galesburg he obtained employment with a Mr. Charles McClellan, of Peoria, with whom, however, he remained but six months. Returning to Galesburg, he worked at increased pay for one Silas Willard, who kept a general country store. Here he remained one year, and returned to Peoria and reëngaged with Mr. McClelland, with whom he remained one year, at which time he was induced to accept a proposition from Mr. Willard, at Galesburg, to go to Wethersfield, Illinois, to superintend the building of a store or warehouse at that place, becoming a partner with Willard.

The Central Military Track railroad was projected about this time, of which Mr. Willard and Dr. Bunce were directors. The road was to run through to Wethersfield, and hence the construction of this building. There was no habitation in this place (the lumber had to be drawn at least thirty miles over the wild prairie to build the house with); however, our young scion of a Puritan race worked vigorously, and March, 1853, found him ready to stock the same with a general stock of merchandise. In the subsequent year the railway had reached the place which was then called Kewanee, now of five thousand inhabitants.

This business was continued profitably for four years, when Mr. Willard died at Galesburg and the whole affair was sold out; Mr. Morse remaining at Kewanee and engaging in grain and banking business till the fall of 1864, when he closed out his business matters and moved with his family to Chicago.

The cause of education has ever been an incentive to unusual exertions on the part of both Mr. and Mrs. Morse. Possessed of good education themselves (particularly the lady, who had been a teacher in the grammar school of Boston), they were ever actively employed in the furtherance of every scheme for the development of popular education. During their stay at Kewanee both had given earnest attention to the cause of education, and to the formation of Sabbath schools and the institution of public worship.

On leaving Kewanee for Chicago the Henry county "Dial" thus speaks of Mr. Morse:

> Mr. George A. Morse and family leave to-day for Chicago to take up their permanent residence in that city. In the departure of Mr. Morse the town loses one of its most worthy, liberal and public-spirited citizens—a true christian gentleman in all the relations of life. Though still a young man, he is one of the oldest pioneers of our town, having built the first store and the first dwelling in it that were erected after it was laid out. He has been identified with its business and improvements ever since, and has extended to all moral and social enterprises, in which the public were interested, an open and liberal hand. We trust he will realize his best anticipations in removing to the great city.

Arrived in Chicago, Mr. Morse made a copartnership with his brother Albert, under the firm name of A. Morse and Co.

Here he remained for five years, and then retired from the firm and began a prospecting tour throughout Iowa and Nebraska, looking for the best point to settle for the establishment of a store for the buying and selling of all kinds of grain and flaxseed, and for the sale of agricultural implements. The result of all this prospecting determined him to settle in Corning, Adams county, Iowa. The before-mentioned Military Track road became incorporated into the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road when it reached Burlington. The Burlington and Missouri River railway had commenced building a road from Burlington to the Missouri river. Construction trains alone were run over the road from Afton to Corning and westward at this time, so Mr. Morse came to Corning upon a tie train, and soon commenced building a warehouse and residence. Corning at this time contained less than one hundred inhabitants. When this warehouse and dwelling were but partly built Mr. Morse returned to Chicago for his family, this time there being a caboose attached to the freight train from Burlington to Corning. This was Mrs. Morse's second experience in the frontier life of western civilization. This was in 1869. Mr. Morse's idea in settling here was that there were but very few inhabitants, and he deemed it advisable to "pitch his tent" in a country with a future to it, there to live and share its growing prosperity. The natural presentment and surroundings of Corning were all that could be desired. His ability to judge of its future was learned in his pioneer life in Illinois. By the strictest attention to business, rigid economy, and the self-sacrificing exertions of his wife, our young merchant laid the foundation of his future lucrative business. As there were no schools in Corning to which Mrs. Morse could send her children, she determined to open a school in a part of her husband's

wareroom. This school the lady conducted for a year, at which time a grammar school had been instituted, the result of Mr. Morse's persistent efforts in this direction. Here Mrs. Morse was induced to teach, and at the same time raise the grade of the school, having done which the lady retired at the end of six months, and opened a private school at her own house, with fifty scholars, which she conducted successfully, teaching the higher branches for two years.

In a few years the yield of wheat and other grains began to be bountiful. By the strictest adherence to fair dealing with the farmers, Mr. Morse has built up for himself a large business. In 1876 the counties of Montgomery and Adams conjointly sent one representative to the general assembly of the state. The choice of nominee for this campaign belonged to Adams county, and, unknown to him, his farmer friends had determined to place their interests in his hands, and therefore nominated and elected him to the sixteenth general assembly of Iowa. During this session the state was redistricted, and Adams and Montgomery counties were each to send a delegate to the general assembly. In 1868 Mr. Morse was again nominated for delegate, this time receiving forty-three out of fifty-three votes on the first ballot, and was elected in October, 1877, by two hundred and twenty votes, a very large majority. Mr. Morse is one of the most trustworthy of representatives. His large business concerns bring him continuously in contact with agricultural interests, whose wants he fully understands, and is very active in furthering their interests by wise and wholesome legislation.

But every sunshine has its shadow. The hand of death has dealt heavily with this family. They have lost two sons and one daughter by scarlet fever, and one boy, fourteen, who, having first passed a very successful examination for admission into the high school of Chicago, was drowned while bathing in Lake Michigan near Douglass Grove. They have now two sons and two daughters living.

Mr. Morse has now a very large business built up upon the sure foundation of fair dealing with all men. He is essentially the arbiter of his own good fortunes, and worthily bears an irreproachable character, not only among his fellow-townsmen, who now number nearly two thousand, but throughout Adams and adjoining counties.

He was educated and brought up an Episcopalian.

He was originally a whig in politics, and deposited his maiden vote for General Taylor. Subsequently he adopted the republican creed and voted for J. C. Fremont, and has ever since been a strict adherent to the fortunes of the republican party.

REV. CHARLES E. BROWN,

LIME SPRINGS.

THE subject of this sketch, now representing Howard county in the general assembly, was born in Augusta, Oneida county, New York, on the 23d of February, 1813. He was the son of a Baptist minister, Rev. Philip P. Brown, who was a pioneer in central New York, and who died in September, 1876, at the age of eighty-six years. The maiden name of Charles's mother was Betsy Dickey, a descendant of the Dickeys who with other Scotch-Irish emigrants settled in Londonderry, in southern New Hampshire, more than two hundred years ago.

Philip P. Brown moved to Smithfield, Madison county, in 1814, and there the subject of this brief sketch lived on a farm until eighteen or nineteen years of age. Subsequently he took a scientific course in Madison University; graduated from the theological department of that institution in 1838; preached four years at Norway and Warren, Herkimer county, and in May, 1842, crossed the Mississippi river, and since that date, with the exception of a few years, has made Iowa his home. He organized a church near Maquoketa, Jackson county; soon after became pastor of the Baptist churches at Davenport and Rock Island, with his residence at the former place; a little later was pastor at Le Claire, Scott county, and Maquoketa; in 1857 removed to Vernon Springs, and Howard county has been his home most of the time since that date, he holding a pastorate until 1876. He removed from Vernon Springs to Lime Springs in 1870. He was the first superintendent of schools in Howard county, and was on the county board of supervisors one term.

Early in 1865 Mr. Brown became chaplain of the 3d regiment United States Heavy Artillery, Colonel Kappner, commander, stationed at Memphis, Tennessee, serving one year.

He was elected to the general assembly in October, 1877, and at the session convening the next January was placed on the committees on railroads, suppression of intemperance, institution for the education of the blind, soldiers' orphans' home, state university, and hospital for the insane.

Representative Brown was in early life a strong anti-slavery man, voting for John P. Hale for president in 1852, and has been a steady and firm adherent to the republican party since its origin. He cherishes his political and religious sentiments with equal sincerity, and is guided by a clarified judgment and a clear conscience in all the duties of life. No truer man lives in Howard county.

The wife of representative Brown was Miss Frances Lyon, of Little Falls, New York; married on the 26th of September, 1838. They have had five children, and lost two of them; Benjamin P., their eldest son, was drowned in boyhood in the Maquoketa river, near the city of Maquoketa; George L. was killed at the age of eighteen, while coupling cars, at Saint Paul Junction, Minnesota; Charles P. is United States revenue agent at Ottumwa, Iowa; James D. is railroad-station agent at Lime Springs; and Willie C. is train dispatcher for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, with location at Burlington, Iowa. All three are young men of much promise. Mrs. Brown is a true christian mother, and is well rewarded for the pains she has taken in aiding to rear the family of sons.

Mr. Brown has been a successful preacher and pastor. While at Davenport and other places numerous accessions were made to the churches which he served, and the work which he has done during the last twenty years in Howard county will be a lasting memorial of his solid worth.

HON. JACOB S. RICHMAN,

DAVENPORT.

JACOB SCOTT RICHMAN, attorney and ex-district judge, was born at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, on the 11th of March, 1820, and is the third son of Evert Richman and Mary *née* Scott. His father was regularly educated for the Methodist ministry, and was for a number of years a clergyman of that church; but the necessities of an increasing family, as well as the desire for a fixed local home, led him to seek other pursuits, and he accordingly commenced the study of law. Meantime he was for several years clerk of the house of representatives, and afterward associate judge of the court of common pleas of Perry county, Ohio, though he was never admitted to the bar. He was a man of studious habits and high intellectual endowments; took much interest in current social and political questions, and not unfrequently gave his views to the public through the press.

He was a distinguished Freemason of the order of Knights Templar; had many warm friends, and was highly esteemed by those who knew him best. He died at Somerset, Ohio, in the thirty-seventh year of his age, and was buried by his brethren of the Masonic fraternity, who erected a fine monument to his memory.

The mother of our subject was of Scotch lineage, a woman of much force of character, prudent, faithful and religious in the best sense of the term; albeit, she eloped with her husband and married contrary to the wishes of her parents. She managed, without much means, to bring up a family of six sons and one daughter (an eighth child, son, died in infancy), preparing them, by her counsel and guidance, for useful and honorable stations in life. Her influence upon all her children was controlling; with them she was peerless. She died in 1873, in the seventy-seventh year of her age.

The Richman family is of Holland origin, the name being originally *Ryckman*, and is so spelled still by one branch. The great-grandfather of our subject came from his native country and settled in New York city about the middle of the eighteenth century. His son, John Ryckman, the grandfather of our subject, was born at Hackensack, New Jersey, on the 11th of March, 1767; learned the business of cabinet making, and settled in New York city, where he acquired means to build one or two houses in Duane street; he afterward moved to Paterson, New Jersey, where he owned some property, and embarked in the tannery business. He subsequently removed to Ohio, then a wilderness, where he lived to a good old age, and died near Zanesville on the 17th of January, 1842.

J. Scott Richman received a common-school edu-

cation in the county schools of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to which place his mother removed after the death of his father. He worked on a farm till the age of fifteen, and afterward for three years was clerk in a country store.

At the age of eighteen he came west, and for a short period he halted at Knoxville, Knox county, Illinois, where he commenced his legal studies, borrowing books from Mr. C. K. Harvey, then practicing law in that city. Removed to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1839, where his elder brother, John W. Richman, resided and kept a wholesale grocery house, and in the same year was admitted to the bar; after which he opened an office in Rochester, Cedar county, Iowa, but followed the county seat to Tipton, and in the autumn of 1840 removed to Muscatine, where he formed a copartnership with Hon. S. C. Hastings, who was afterward a member of congress from Iowa for the practice of law, which continued with marked success until the appointment of Mr. Hastings to the supreme bench of Iowa in 1847. After this he practiced alone in Muscatine and adjoining counties until 1855, when he formed a copartnership with his brother, D. C. Richman (elsewhere sketched in this volume), his former pupil, under the style of Richman and Brother, which continued until 1863, when our subject was appointed judge of the seventh judicial district of Iowa. This position he retained until May, 1872, when he retired from the bench in order to form a partnership in the law practice with E. E. Cook, Esq., of Davenport; the firm is still in successful operation.

In politics, the judge was raised an old-line whig, from which he naturally drifted into the republican party. He has never been much of a politician in the accepted sense of that term, but he manifests great interest in the current questions of the day, and generally takes one side or the other very decidedly, which he maintains as decidedly. He held the position of chief clerk of the house of representatives of Iowa during one session.

He was also a member of the convention which framed the first constitution of the State of Iowa in 1846. He was likewise a member of the house of representatives of the state at a special session held in 1856, and has held some smaller offices, besides being judge of the seventh judicial district of Iowa for about nine years. He is not a member of any religious denomination.

He was married on the 16th of November, 1842, to Miss Calista A. Hannaman, daughter of R. L. Hannaman, Esq., of Knoxville, Illinois, with whom he has lived very happily. Although many years an invalid, his wife is one of the most amiable of her sex, and for pure goodness of heart, thoughtful and unselfish care of others, has but few equals. They have two sons grown up, Evert F. and Clayton S.; the former has adopted the profession of his father, and the other is an officer in the United States navy, both possessed of fine talents, high literary attainments, and destined to honor and usefulness.

Judge Richman is of rather a metaphysical turn of mind, of quick perceptions, strong analytical powers and remarkable penetration; has not been very fond of study, but has read considerable, and has a most tenacious memory. While on the bench he has often got at the solution of a knotty point with rare intuition, and made clear what seemed doubtful and uncertain to the counsel by a brief remark. He gave very general satisfaction as a judge, and discharged his duties with great ability. He is a man of remarkable firmness and decision, exercising perfect control over his passions, and yet withal is quick and sensitive. As an advocate, he can state a point clearly in fewer words than the generality of attorneys. At times he has been known to be caustic and bitter toward opposing counsel and their clients; he usually makes a strong argument, and is quick to perceive, utilize or turn to advantage unexpected developments in the trial of a case. His chief force as a writer and speaker is clearness and condensation. He can hardly be called an orator, yet he is forcible and peculiarly interesting; rarely indulges in quotation, but when he does so it will be found to be very apposite. He has a high ideal standard, and the fear of falling short of it has doubtless prevented the more frequent use of his pen in the literary department.

In 1854 he delivered a lecture in Muscatine, entitled "Utilitarianism," which exhibited careful thought and deep research. It was highly appreciated, and by general request was printed in pamphlet form for circulation. He is a profound thinker, and can speak with great vigor when forced to the platform, but ordinarily he is a man of few words. He makes strong friends, but has very few intimate ones of choice, but these he will defend, when assailed, to the last extremity. He is of a remarkably peaceful disposition, but when driven to the wall his assailant had better "look a leedle out," as the Dutchman said, for some one is likely to get hurt.

He delights in all sorts of public entertainments

and gatherings, from the most grave and profound literary lecture to the most fantastic negro-minstrel performance; this is so well understood in the community that he is always expected at public entertainments.

He was one of the early settlers of Muscatine, and has been intimately identified with its history and interests up to the time of his removal to Davenport, and has taken an active part in all its public enterprises. Although naturally inclined to be indolent, yet he has accomplished a vast amount of work; when once aroused and interested, he goes onward with great celerity, and produces desired results in a brief space of time.

He has had large experience in his profession; very few important cases have been tried in eastern Iowa, where he has been accustomed to practice, with which he has not been connected, and the present firm of Cook and Richman have an extensive and lucrative practice in all the courts.

HON. LLOYD SELBY,

CORYDON.

ONE of the most successful business men and prominent citizens of Wayne county, Iowa, is Lloyd Selby, a merchant in Corydon since 1856. He was born in Licking county, Ohio, on the 26th of November, 1833, and comes from an old Maryland family. His father, John Selby, a mechanic in his younger years, is living with his son in Corydon, and is now in his eightieth year. The mother of Lloyd was Clarinda Herrick, whose father died in Janesville, Wisconsin, a few years ago, aged ninety-three years.

Lloyd had a very ordinary common-school education. At fourteen he was employed in a store at Johnstown, and he has made the commercial business his life-work. When of age he left Licking county, came to Corydon, Iowa, and has here been in trade twenty-two years. He has carried on farming and stock-raising by proxy while merchandising, and is no doubt the best business man in this vicinity. He has three well improved farms in Wayne county, others in the states of Missouri and Kansas, and is a heavy stockholder in the Wayne County Bank, located at Corydon, which is the county seat. He has been its president since its organization in 1875. He has one of the best homesteads in the county, one-fourth of a mile east of the city limits, and is a hospitable, christian gentleman.

Mr. Selby was elected state senator in 1873, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. M. Read, and served in the fifteenth general assembly, doing good work on four or five committees. He has been quite active at times in the Corydon school board, and has held other local offices, being a practical, energetic and serviceable citizen, ready for any work that will advance the interests of the town or county.

He is a Royal Arch Mason; a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a man of pure and noble qualities of character.

In January, 1862, he was joined in wedlock with Mrs. M. L. Miller, daughter of James May, of Pennsylvania, and they have two children.

HON. THOMAS MITCHELL,

MITCHELLVILLE.

SOMETHING more than a year before the territory now embraced within the county of Polk was, according to the treaty stipulations made by the United States government with the Sacs and Foxes, opened for settlement, the subject of this sketch, who is now one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of that county, located twelve miles east of Fort Des Moines, entered a claim and built a comfortable log cabin, which was used as a hotel for a number of years. He was at that time in the prime of youthful manhood, having been born on the 3d of March, 1816, among the granite hills of Claremont, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, where his early life was spent acquiring those sterling traits of character for which the sturdy sons of New England have so long been noted.

His father, William Mitchell, was born near Boston, Massachusetts, and moved to Claremont when about twenty-three years of age. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Dolly Blake, who was a native of Hampton, New Hampshire. When young Thomas was about sixteen years of age his father died, leaving a large family with little means of support. He soon obtained work on a neighboring farm, where he continued to labor for about seven years, completing his limited education by attending district schools in the neighborhood.

He started west in November, 1839, and spent the first winter in St. Charles county, Missouri, and in the following March removed to Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa, where he continued to reside about four years. In April, 1842, he was elected one of the commissioners of Jefferson county, and served for two years, when he again removed and located at the crossing of Camp Creek, then Indian county, where he has since continuously resided. In 1846 he helped to organize Polk county, and was in the fall of that year elected its first sheriff. Two years later he ran for representative, the district containing thirteen counties, but was defeated by Manly Gifford, of Jasper county. He was, however, in 1857 elected to represent Polk and Jasper counties in the first legislature which met at Des Moines, and took his seat in that body in January, 1858.

In 1859 he was elected one of the supervisors of Polk county, which office he held by reëlection for a period of six years.

In the fall of 1873 he was nominated and elected to a seat in the upper house of the Iowa general assembly, of which body he has since been an active and influential member.

He was first married on the 14th of August, 1841, to Almira, daughter of Benjamin Swift, a farmer, then of Thetford, Vermont, by whom he had five children, as follows: Oran F., lieutenant of company I, 8th Iowa Cavalry, who died at Waverly, Tennessee, on the 8th of March, 1864, aged twenty-two years; Mary Ann, the wife of M. R. Hoxie, who has three children, Thomas Mitchell, Carrie and Elsie; Charles Melvill, aged twenty-six, a farmer of Polk county, Iowa, who is married to Lizzie Delong, and has one son, named William Delong; and the youngest, Walter A., eighteen years of age, who is attending school at the seminary of Mitchellville. Mrs. Mitchell died on the 16th of June, 1860, aged about forty years.

Mr. Mitchell was married on the 17th of June, 1871, to Anna C. Mattern, by whom he has two children, Harry Herbert and Maud, aged respectively six and two years.

ALLEN BROOMHALL, LL. B.,

MUSCATINE.

ALLEN BROOMHALL, attorney and counselor at law, and president of the board of directors of the public schools of Muscatine, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on the 26th of May, 1834, his parents being James Broomhall and Rebecca *née* Bond, who were members of the Society of Friends (Hicksite). The Broomhall family is of English origin, the founders of it in America having settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, soon after the first landing of William Penn, where a large colony of the descendants are still to be found.

The father of our subject moved to Ohio with his parents in the year 1808, where he subsequently married Rebecca Bond, who was also descended from the Penn Colony stock. He died in 1837, leaving four orphan children, three of whom were older than our subject.

An heirloom, very highly prized, which has descended from father to son for the last two hundred years, being now in the possession of our subject, is a huge tome of "William Penn's Sermons," bearing date as far back as 1650.

Allen Broomhall received the rudiments of his education in the log school-houses of his native place, and subsequently took a course in the classical institute at Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio. He removed to Iowa in 1856, and settled in West Liberty, Muscatine county, where he purchased and improved several farms, and made some profitable investments in real estate. In 1857 he removed to Atalissa, in the same county, where he started a lumber yard, and conducted several other enterprises. He also commenced the study of law under the direction of Hon. J. Carskadden, of Muscatine, which he pursued with pertinacity during his leisure hours.

In 1859 he became agent of the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company at Atalissa, a position which he retained some five years, discharging the duties mainly by deputy, however.

In 1861 he was admitted to the bar in Muscatine, but did not enter fully upon the practice of his profession until 1866. Meantime he spent a year at the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in the spring of the last named year with the honorable degree of LL.B.

He had previously formed a partnership with the Hon. D. C. Cloud for the practice of law, which continued successfully for nine years.

In 1875 he formed a law partnership with the Hon. J. Scott Richman, the latter to reside in Davenport, which continued in force until February, 1877, since which period he has been without a partner.

Mr. Broomhall has always been an earnest advocate of popular education; of new and better schoolhouses; higher standards of scholarship; increase of teachers' salaries, with improved tuition and a more constant and earnest appreciation of the work of the schools. He had for several years agitated the erection of a new high-school building for Muscatine, and upon this issue, in 1873, he was elected president of the Muscatine board of education, a position which he has since retained. In 1874, the law being meantime varied, he was elected a member of the board of education for three years, and by that body was annually elected president of the organization during that term. In 1877 he was again elected a director for a period of three years, and at the first meeting of the new board was again elected to the presidency, and is perhaps among the best and most popular school officers of the state. To his efforts and influence are largely due the erection of the splendid institution above alluded to.

He also advocated and finally carried, in 1873, the measure providing for the appointment of a special committee to examine applicants for situations in the public schools, which has resulted in giving a superior class of teachers, and benefiting in a great measure the public-school service.

The city of Muscatine regards the president of its school board as occupying the most honorable and important office in its gift; and it is because Mr. Broomhall has so honored and exalted the office that it now gratefully reflects so much of its lustre upon him.

Mr. Broomhall is a member of the Masonic order; was worthy master of a blue lodge for five years, and is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was the first presiding officer of Muscatine Lodge, No. 99, of this order.

Our subject was raised in the communion of the Society of Friends of the Hicksite branch, in which he had a birthright; but in the year 1865 his religious views underwent a change which led him to unite with the Congregational church, of which he has since been a consistent member and officeholder.

Educated in the school of Elias Hicks, his political views were naturally molded on the "abolition" plan. He was taught to regard slavery as the crowning sin of this nation, and accordingly his first Presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont in 1856; since then he has acted with the republican party. He has never sought office, however, preferring the quiet, unostentatious pursuit of his profession, and the social enjoyments of family and friends.

On the 21st of June, 1857, he married Miss Harriet Fowler, of Barnesville, Ohio, a most excellent christian lady; she died on the 17th of September, 1876, leaving a family of three interesting daughters: Ella, Elizabeth and Mary Rebecca. The eldest is a graduate of the Muscatine High School, and is now making preparation for the completion of her education in the Iowa State University, and is a young lady of large promise. The second is a member of the high school, and the youngest is following after as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Broomhall is a gentleman of very fine appearance, nearly six feet high, and weighing one hundred and seventy pounds; erect figure, fair complexion, dark hair and eyes, regular features, easy manners and pleasing address; quick in his sympathies, kind and unselfish; a total abstainer from all ardent beverages and tobacco.

It is often said of him that he is too honest to be a lawyer; too truthful to serve the client who seeks to win his case by deceit or trickery.

As a practitioner, he enjoys in the fullest measure the confidence and esteem of the courts, the bar and the people. It is, however, by his office of president of the school board that he is best known to the public. Though, as the attorney of several of the largest business interests of the city, and with an extensive outside clientage, he is compelled to economize his time to meet his professional and

public engagements. He is not fond of the excitement and wrangle of the forum, and prefers to be recognized rather as a chamber counselor. His theory is that the only reasonable parties to be addressed are the parties in the case, who can sooner be made to agree by the fair speech of one lawyer in his law office, than by twelve jurymen, contending counsel, and any number of district or supreme judges.

Following his own pleasant line of practice in his chosen profession, and blessed with the contentment resulting from a pleasant home and cultured children, he has beautifully demonstrated, in the years he has unselfishly given to the public service without fee or hope of reward, that the true citizen never surrenders to the charms of his fireside or the calls of his profession the allegiance he owes to mankind.

He is a director and secretary of the Hershey Lumber Manufacturing Company of Muscatine.

COLONEL WILLIAM PATTERSON,

KEOKUK.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, ex-mayor of Keokuk, Iowa, was born in Wythe county, Virginia, on the 9th of March, 1802, and is the son of Joseph and Jane Patterson *née* Walker, of Scotch-Irish descent. When he was five years of age his father moved to Kentucky, settling in Adair county, where he had the advantage of a common-school education, attending school in the winter and assisting on the farm in the summer. He had a taste for farming, and intended to make it the occupation of his life. He left Kentucky in 1829 and settled in Marion county, Missouri; remained three years and moved thence to Sangamon county, near Springfield, Illinois. Here he remained till 1837, when he settled on a farm at West Point, Lee county, Iowa, then a portion of Wisconsin Territory. Here he lived till 1846, and becoming tired of farming, came to Keokuk and opened a store in connection with furnishing boats with produce and meat. Keokuk at that time was a small village of one hundred and fifty to two hundred inhabitants, built upon the edge of the river, and the hill upon which the city now stands was covered with woods. In connection with his mercantile pursuits he commenced the business of pork-packing as an experiment, till 1848, when he sold his interest in merchandise and engaged exclusively in pork-packing, and now packs on an average twenty thousand hogs per annum. Few business men in Keokuk have been more successful than Colonel Patterson, and his success is a good illustration of what may be achieved by persevering steadily in one branch of business. He has followed pork-packing exclusively for over thirty years, and the result of this steady perseverance and good management is seen in the large and lucrative business which he has built up, which not only affords him a handsome income but adds an important interest to the trade of Keokuk.

Colonel Patterson has from the early settlement taken a prominent part in public affairs. He was elected a member of the first legislature of the Territory of Iowa in 1838, and while in that body was influential in settling the disturbance about the boundary line between this portion of Iowa and Missouri. He was commissioned colonel of militia by Governor Lucas, of Iowa, and during the border troubles received the following order:

[General Order No. 1.]

Headquarters, Burlington, I. T.
December 7, 1839.

Colonel William Patterson:

Sir,—In pursuance of an order from the commander-in-chief under date of the 6th instant, and in compliance with the requisition from the deputy marshal of same date, you are hereby directed to furnish from your regiment one company of mounted men, armed and equipped for active service, directing the officer to have his command properly furnished with the necessary implements and munitions of war, and that he report to me at Farmington, Van Buren county, with the least possible delay.

I. B. Browne,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding 1st Div. Iowa Militia.

The company was ordered forward, but by efforts of Colonel Patterson and some of his colleagues in the legislature, prevented the effusion of blood; the militia were disbanded, and soon after congress established the boundary line according to the claim of Iowa. He was several times elected to the legislature, both to the upper and lower house, and served in all during nine sessions, regular and special. He was a member of the constitutional convention which convened in Iowa City in 1857. He has been elected three times mayor of Keokuk, and was postmaster of Keokuk seven years.

Colonel Patterson was for a long time president of the Des Moines Improvement Company. He was one of the principal movers and most liberal donors to the erection of Westminster Church, of Keokuk, which is one of the most beautiful church edifices in the state.

He has been a leading member of the Presbyterian faith for forty years, and was the first elder of the Old School Presbyterian church elected in Iowa in 1837.

His life has been one of ceaseless activity and industry, and is remarkable for energy and courage. Socially, he is pleasant and affable, and no one has more friends in the community.

ANDERSON J. SMITH, M.D.,

DE SOTO.

ANDERSON JEFFERSON SMITH, for whose especial benefit congress passed a bill in 1876, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Harrison county on the 12th of October, 1832. His parents were John S. Smith, stonemason and house-builder, and Hannah Ford. His paternal grandfather, John Smith, was in both wars with England, and was killed in the battle of New Orleans on the 8th of January, 1815. His maternal great-grandfather, Benjamin Ford, was in the first war mentioned, and his maternal grandfather, John D. Ford, was killed in the second, at Black Rock, now in the city of Buffalo, New York.

Anderson J. received a common-school education, and learned the house-builder's trade; worked at it in Harrison county until 1850, when he removed to Clark county, Illinois, entered land and worked it three seasons, devoting half of this time to the study of medicine.

In 1853 he removed to Clinton, DeWitt county, in the same state; completed his medical studies, and in 1855 commenced practice at Petersburg, Menard county. The following year he settled at Springfield, the capital of the state, practicing there until after the civil war had commenced.

In August, 1862, Dr. Smith raised a company for the 130th Illinois Infantry Volunteers; was elected captain of company A, but declined the position and went in as second sergeant of that company. For a short time, while at Camp Butler, near Springfield, he had entire medical charge of the regiment. He served in the field as a soldier until the 8th of April, 1864, when he was taken prisoner at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, Louisiana. He was taken to Camp Ford, near Tyler, Smith county, Texas, and held a prisoner fourteen months. Four weeks after being taken Governor Yates promoted him to first lieutenant for especial service in the battle just mentioned, in which he exhibited great coolness, self-possession and bravery, but the commission did not reach him for more than a year afterward. During the time he was a prisoner he built a rude hospital, and managed it in the interest of the sick prisoners, the confederates furnishing neither shelter nor surgeon, nothing but a little medicine. He was released on the 17th of May, 1865, by the breaking up of the war, and mustered out just one month later. When the rebel guards left he had two hundred and eighty-six sick soldiers on his hands, and brought them all through to our lines except one man, William Martin, who was left at Shreveport, Louisiana.

The knowledge of Dr. Smith's hospital services while a prisoner coming before congress, the military committee of the lower house made the following report:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 597) for the relief of Anderson J. Smith, report the same back with a recommendation that the same do pass, and also report the following statement of facts:

It appears from the testimony that Anderson J. Smith, then a sergeant in company A, 77th Illinois Volunteers, was captured, in the line of his duty, on the 8th day of April, 1864, and detained as a prisoner of war at Camp Ford, in Texas, until the 17th day of May, 1865. That during this time he rendered valuable service as a physician and surgeon to the United States prisoners at that place. He was commissioned by Governor Yates, of Illinois, first lieutenant of company A, of the 130th Illinois Volunteers, on the 22d day of July, 1864, with rank from the 6th day of May, 1864, but owing to the fact that he was detained as prisoner never received his commission. That he has been honorably discharged from service. As he was unable to perform the duties of first lieutenant, by reason of confinement as prisoner, and did voluntarily and ably perform the duties of assistant surgeon, the committee consider that he is entitled to pay as such, and report accordingly.

Subsequently the following act was passed by the forty-fourth congress, July, 1876:

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF ANDERSON J. SMITH.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the paymaster-general of the army be, and he is hereby,

directed to pay to Anderson J. Smith, late of company A, 130th regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the pay and allowances of an assistant surgeon in the army from the sixth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the date of his muster-out of service on the seventeenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, deducting whatever pay he received for said term as sergeant; and that such payment shall be made out of any money appropriated for the pay of the army. MILTON SAYLER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives pro tempore.

T. W. FERRY,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

After the prisoners of the 130th and other regiments were released, and while on their way from New Orleans to Saint Louis on the steamer Magenta, on the 7th of June, 1865, twenty-one commissioned officers, from four or five different states, signed a paper in which they speak of Dr. Smith's services as a soldier, physician and surgeon in the strongest terms of commendation. He received the act of congress, one thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and ninety-eight cents.

At the close of the war Dr. Smith settled in Dallas county, Iowa, reaching here on the 9th of November, 1865, and he has since that date been in practice, having an extensive ride. Since 1869 his home has been in De Soto, a pleasant little village on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad. The doctor is a well-informed man, and a valuable citizen.

On the 25th of December, 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Brown, of Sweet Water, Menard county, Illinois, and they have two sons and one daughter: Charles H., James William and Mary A. Smith.

CHARLES H. SPENCER,

GRINNELL.

AMONG the enterprising men who have built up Grinnell from the nucleus of a village to a city of three thousand inhabitants is Charles H. Spencer, who settled here when the place contained less than twenty-five families, and who has been thoroughly identified with all its interests. He is a native of Saybrook, Connecticut, is a son of Sylvester Spencer, for many years a notary public and bank clerk, and was born on the 6th of June, 1824. The maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth Clarke, whose father, Ezra Clarke, was a soldier in the revolution, aiding the colonies to gain their freedom from the British yoke. The Spencers were from England, three brothers coming over about two centuries ago, one of them settling in New York, and the other two in Connecticut. From one of the latter brothers sprang the branch to which Charles Henry belongs.

At the age of twelve years he went to New York city, and served as a runner boy in a bank for three years; then went to Great Bend, Jefferson county, in the northern part of the state, and clerked in a store; a few years later became proprietor of the store; remained in that place about twelve years, in mercantile trade, and in the winter of 1856 settled in Grinnell, where for twenty-one years he has been one of the leading business men.

After merchandising here alone for three years Mr. Spencer went into the drug business, in partnership with Dr. Thomas C. Holyoke, whose life is recorded in other pages of this work, and continued that business connection until the demise of the doctor in 1876. They instituted at an early day a small exchange office, which grew into the First National Bank of Grinnell, organized by Mr. Spencer and others in 1865, and going into operation in March, 1866. He became its cashier, and has held the office ever since, making it not only a very firm but very popular institution. In earnestness and expedition in business Mr. Spencer is unexcelled in Grinnell, and the confidence of the people in his honesty is unlimited.

Mr. Spencer has been a member of the Congregational church since 1860, and has at different times held the offices of trustee and treasurer of the society.

He has also been treasurer of Iowa College, which is located at Grinnell. He has probably had more money pass through his hands than any other man in Grinnell, and not a dollar of it has failed to be accounted for. A truer or more trustworthy man it would be difficult to find anywhere.

Politically, Mr. Spencer is a republican, with whig antecedents, but as much as possible he has shunned office, though he is now one of the county supervisors.

On the 6th of February, 1850, Mr. Spencer chose for his life companion Miss Mary A. Haworth, of

Evans Mills, Jefferson county, New York, and they had four children, three of them yet living, two sons and one daughter. Henry C. and Louis E. are graduates of the Agricultural College at Ames, and Mary is a student in Iowa College. Henry C. is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Grinnell, and Louis E. is in the law school at Des Moines, all children of good promise.

Mr. Spencer is generous-hearted, very liberal, and a true neighbor, never forgetting the injunction of the Savior to remember the poor. His charities are distributed in the most quiet and private manner. He is also a warm friend of the young, often giving them, in an unobtrusive and most kindly manner, words of advice which are "like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

CAPTAIN ORLO H. LYON,

ROCKFORD.

ORLO HENRY LYON, banker and postmaster at Rockford, Floyd county, is descended from an old English family which early settled in Connecticut, and is a relative of General Lyon, who perished in the battle of Wilson Creek, Missouri, in the summer of 1861. The parents of Orlo were Asa Lyon, a farmer, and Sabra Ann *née* Skinner, and were living in Woodstock, Windham county, Connecticut, at the time of his birth, on the 20th of January, 1835. The son farmed until fourteen years old; was educated at the academies at South Woodstock, Connecticut, and Dudley, Massachusetts; taught school one winter when sixteen; at seventeen entered a store at Thompson, and clerked there and at Woodstock three or four years; in February, 1856, came to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and resumed the same business; remained there about a year and a half, and in August, 1857, settled in Rockford. In company with J. S. Child he built a store, making the mortar with his own hands and acting as hod-carrier; and the firm of Child and Lyon, dealers in general merchandise, continued about a dozen years. Mr. Child was elected county treasurer, and for two years Mr. Lyon was alone in trade. Mr. Child's term of office having expired, the old firm continued about two years more.

During the second and third winters that Mr. Lyon was at Rockford, business being somewhat dull, after the crash of 1857, he taught school: one season at Rock Falls, the other at Rockford.

During the last eight years he has been postmaster. He was one of the editors and proprietors of the "Reveille" between two and three years, and its sole proprietor one year, selling out in July, 1877. On the 1st of August of the same year he went into the banking business in company with Ralph C. Mathews, a son of the late R. N. Mathews, of the old firm of Mathews and Son. For the last ten or twelve years he has also been an extensive farmer, and has three hundred acres under cultivation, operating in this branch mainly through renters.

In the month of August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 3d Iowa Battery, which at first was connected with the 9th Infantry, but subsequently was by itself. He was in a large number of battles, had his horse wounded two or three times, served four years and two or three months, and never was scarred, and was promoted eight times, coming out as captain. The adjutant-general's report of the State of Iowa, made during the rebellion, speaks of Captain Lyon's bravery and efficient operations during more than one engagement with the enemy. In the battle at Helena, Arkansas, on the 3d of July, 1863, the 3d Iowa Battery took quite a conspicuous part, Lieutenant Lyon during the entire engagement "encouraging his men to deeds of valor by his example." He had his horse wounded twice severely, though not fatally. The report of M. C. Wright, first lieutenant commanding 3d Iowa Battery, states that Lieutenant Lyon, during the charge on battery C, "changed the position of his six-pound gun to command the ravine running westward from the Catholic Church, and by his fire contributed very materially in repulsing the enemy." The Shellrock valley furnished many brave soldiers during the civil war, none, probably, braver than Captain Lyon.

He is active in times of peace as a christian soldier; has been a member of the Congregational church for twenty years, and has superintended the Sunday-school for a long time. He is a man of pure and generous impulses; has always been philanthropic and humane in his feelings, and a thorough hater of oppression.

He has never voted any but the republican ticket.

In October, 1877, he was elected representative for the sixty-ninth assembly district, having a majority of more that nine hundred votes.

His wife was Belle A. Bradford, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and they have six children. Their union dates from the 23d of April, 1867.

In railroad, educational and other public enterprises Captain Lyon has always been prompt to act and efficient in his work. In stature, he is below the average height, being only five feet and six inches tall. His weight is one hundred and forty pounds. His social qualities are excellent.

RUFUS H. WYMAN, M.D.,

KEOKUK.

RUFUS H. WYMAN, M.D., was born in Oswego county, New York, on the 24th of March, 1817; obtained his early education at Middlebury, Vermont, and studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. Pythian, of Johnstown, and graduated with high honors at the Medical University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1843, and engaged in practice at Stoyestown, Pennsylvania, remaining three years. In 1846 he removed to Bonaparte, Van Buren county, Iowa, and in 1847, in conjunction with the late eminent surgeon, Dr. John F. Sanford, administered chloroform the first time it was ever used in the west in a capital operation. In 1853 he removed to Keokuk and became the partner of Dr. Sanford, and, except for a short time he was absent in the army as a surgeon, has resided there ever since, being engaged with marked success in a very extensive first-class lucrative practice.

In 1861 he was commissioned surgeon of the 21st regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, commanded by that gallant soldier Colonel David Moore, who lost a leg at the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee. On the 6th of April, 1862, his regiment was the first engaged on the morning of the battle, and surgeon Wyman had the honor of performing the first capital surgical operation that day in amputating the leg of the colonel of his own regiment on a steamer at Pittsburgh Landing. The steamers at that place were soon crowded with wounded officers and men brought in from the field of battle, and as no proper preparation had been made for their reception, all was bustle and confusion. Being the ranking surgeon, Dr. Wyman organized and directed everything, and with almost superhuman energy and activity soon brought order out of chaos, and had all the wounded properly and carefully attended to.

He amputated the arm of Colonel M. M. Bane, of the 50th Illinois Infantry; and in all major operations he took personal charge, directing all the less experienced surgeons under his command in minor cases. Though physically a powerful man, his professional duties, compassing weeks of fatigue and exposure in the care of the sick and wounded in a malarious atmosphere, were too much for human endurance, and he was stricken with typhoid pneumonia. In consequence of his protracted illness he was reduced almost to a skeleton and totally unfitted for duty in the field, and compelled to reluctantly resign in June, 1862.

He was married to Miss Susan Moore, at Somerset, Pennsylvania, in June, 1865, by whom he has one son and three daughters now living.

Dr. Wyman is a gentleman of fine personal appearance, tall and well formed, and straight as an arrow; has a winning address and fascinating manner; genial, open-hearted and generous, he has in the course of his extensive practice always given his professional services gratuitously to the poor.

JOHN S. CHILD,

ROCKFORD.

THE subject of this brief sketch is of New England pedigree and birth, being born in Woodstock, Connecticut, on the 30th of September, 1833. His parents, John Child, a successful farmer, and Alice Walker, are excellent examples of the higher type of Puritan character, honest, industrious, frugal, rearing their children in the strictest principles of integrity, and giving them to understand that idle-

ness is no part of their inheritance. Both parents are still living, the father aged eighty-eight, and the mother eighty-one. John Child has always been noted for his christian integrity, and for doing well whatever he undertakes to do. His wife has always been a great reader, is thoroughly posted on all current events, and on matters relating to the general government; is quite ready and expert in argument, and believes that it is woman's duty equally with her right to inform herself in all the practical knowledge attainable by a careful husbanding of spare time. She is a devoted christian, and has laid up a rich store of treasure for the future. The writer once heard her son remark that he felt indebted to his parents for whatever success he has had in life.

John Spencer Child was educated in the select school and academy of his native town; subsequently taught for a season or two, and in March, 1857, immigrated to Iowa. He settled in Rockford, engaged in mercantile business with a brother-in-law, O. H. Lyon, now a banker in Rockford. The firm of Child and Lyon, general dealers, continued for twelve or fourteen years, and few houses in the Shellrock valley were better known, and none had a better name. They knew only one way of doing business, that of dealing fairly and honestly with all customers.

Mr. Child is still in trade, having for the last five years operated alone. His eldest son, Harris M., a very competent young man, only eighteen years old, is managing the entire business, purchasing as well as selling goods. Mr. Child has had marked success in business, and not enjoying very good health, travels more or less, and lives partially at his ease.

Mr. Child was treasurer of Floyd county for two years, commencing on the 1st of January, 1870, and during that time was also interested in trade. He left the treasurer's office with a clean balance-sheet.

In politics, he is a republican; in religion, he is a Congregationalist, and is benevolent, active in temperance, and in all other enterprises for the good of the people.

On the 30th of March, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Lydia F. Lyon, of Woodstock, Connecticut, and they have five children. The eldest son is in the store, and the eldest daughter, Alice S., is being educated in Massachusetts; the other three, Mary Lyon, Anna Gertrude and Leonard Walker, are young and still at home.

Rockford, like scores of other towns in Iowa, was particularly fortunate in the character of its early settlers, most of whom were not only public-spirited and enterprising, but were men of noble principles, whose impress is still seen and felt in the village. Mr. Child is prominent among the Rockford men of this class whose names appear in this book.

MAJOR CHARLES H. TOLL,

CLINTON.

CHARLES H. TOLL, son of Charles H. and Sally Toll, was born on the 18th of April, 1817, in the town of Van Buren, Onondaga county, New York. His father, a descendant of the old Mohawk Germans of that state, was one of the most thorough and energetic business men of that section. He was in his time largely engaged in various enterprises, both of a public and private nature, besides filling and faithfully discharging the responsible duties of several public positions in the community in which he resided. He was highly esteemed for his business talent and integrity of character, and likewise for his public spirit and sterling worth. His mother, a native of Franklin county, Connecticut, was a most estimable lady, and a near relative of Chancellor Walworth, of New York. Her tender regard for her son, and her loving devotion to his welfare, has left upon his mind throughout life an indelible and lasting impression.

He was principally educated at the public schools of his neighborhood, but subsequently, during one year, pursued a more thorough course of study in an institution under the supervision of Dr. Andrew Yates. At the age of eighteen he left home and soon after engaged himself as a clerk in a grocery store in the city of Syracuse, New York. After a brief term he retired from the above position, and obtained a more desirable one in another establishment in the same vicinity and continued with it one year. Having obtained in this time some knowledge of business as well as practical experience in trade, in 1837 he entered into a business arrangement with another party, and established himself in the parental neighborhood in a mercantile capacity.

After continuing in this business some three years the partnership was mutually dissolved, he having embarked in another enterprise in a neighboring locality. His business career during the following eight years, although exhibiting great business talent and ability, as well as financial skill and comprehension, was characterized by various adverse experiences, arising invariably from injudicious management of his associates in trade. In 1849 a gentleman with whom he was intimately and largely associated in business was killed on the cars. This unfortunate circumstance involved him in much financial difficulty, and pressed heavily on his business operations during many subsequent years. At the same time, other business disasters following in rapid succession, he decided to close up as satisfactorily as possible his tangled business complications and seek a new field of enterprise in the west. He arrived in Chicago in 1853, and after having spent a few months as bookkeeper in a well-known firm in that city, he decided to locate at Lyons, Iowa, where he took up his residence in 1854, having previously made a small investment in that vicinity. Soon after his arrival he was employed by eastern capitalists to assist in superintending the building of a railroad from the Mississippi river to Council Bluffs, on the Missouri. In 1855 he was elected mayor of the city of Lyons, and was forced from his position to take an active interest in the various public enterprises in successful operation as well as those in contemplation. The contending interests of the two principal localities, Lyons and Clinton, necessarily drew him before the public, and involved him, during the local controversy regarding the railway bridge, in a strife foreign both to his nature and interests.

He resigned his office as mayor of Lyons and located in Clinton, where his business required his presence. At this time Clinton was not in existence. To a business man the locality, as a future business point, possessed many advantages over Lyons, but it must have required strong faith in one's own discernment and judgment to induce a man to invest his interests in so uninviting a locality. During his connection with the railroad company he was elected assistant treasurer of the Iowa Land Company, and was appointed also superintendent of the ferry boat owned by this company. In 1859 he was elected sheriff of Clinton county, and served two years.

In 1862 he was appointed United States commissary for a division of the Union army, and immediately reported for duty at Cincinnati. In that capacity he served until the close of the war in 1866.

His military career has been equally varied and honorable. As a commissary he enjoys the reputation of being one of the most efficient of the entire Union army. During his term of service he was assigned to duty in various departments as commissary, and in every position he increased the efficiency of the department in which he was called to serve. His remarkable ability as commissary was duly appreciated and handsomely acknowledged by his commanding officer. His military experience is full of startling interests and adventure; his duties were extremely trying and very arduous, and his responsibilities great. After the surrender of Lee the force was gradually reduced, and he was finally relieved in January, 1866, when he returned home.

His life has been eventful, and marked by several peculiar incidents, revealing in their detail the inherent traits of character and disposition that have led him on in business and crowned all his undertakings with success; but the studied brevity of this sketch will not allow of their introduction.

Although an active business man, Major Toll has filled several civil positions of trust and responsibility. In 1845 and 1846 he was supervisor of the town of Lysander, Onondaga county, New York; in 1854 a member of the legislature; in 1859 elected sheriff, and in 1862 appointed war commissary in the Union army. He has been justice and supervisor of Clinton during the past five years.

In 1846 he joined the Odd-Fellows, and continued with that fraternity till he came west in 1856, and has recently renewed his fellowship.

He is a highly intelligent and respected member of the Baptist church, and contributes liberally to its support, having joined the denomination in 1839.

He married, in 1840, Eliza H., daughter of Richard Lusk, of Lysander, New York.

In politics, he is a republican, a decided and independent thinker.

At the close of the war in 1866, he built in Clinton, Iowa, one of the most elegant and superb business blocks in that vicinity, at a cost of over fifty thousand dollars. His public spirit, and his desire to improve and extend the town, induced him to make what subsequently proved to be unprofitable investments in buildings and other enterprises both public and private. He suffered severe losses by fire at this period, and likewise by misplaced con-

fidence in irresponsible and injudicious parties. In 1874 certain defalcations having been detected in the postoffice department at Clinton, he being one of the bondsmen, was appointed cashier for the time being, and in 1875 was himself made postmaster in place of the defaulter.

All his various and widely extended transactions have been throughout characterized by fair and open dealing, and an honest endeavor to do as he would be done by; and they furnish ample proof of his comprehensive intellect and thorough business capacity. His reputation for financial ability and integrity of character have never yet been questioned. Major Toll, like his ancestors, is a man of strong and vigorous constitution, of a solid, compact organization, and a clear and active intellect. He is a man well qualified for business and social intercourse; prompt, courteous and frank in his manners, and from his natural quickness of perception and his constant habit of mingling with men he has a clear and accurate knowledge of human nature. In the army he achieved an honorable record, and justly occupies a high position in the community where he resides.

CHARLES H. W. STARKER,

BURLINGTON.

CHARLES HENRY WILLIAM STARKER, capitalist and president of the Iowa State Savings Bank, was born in Stuttgard, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 11th of March, 1826. His parents were Fleinrich and Catharina Starker. His father was a dealer in furniture, as his father had been before him. He was educated by an uncle in Stuttgard and attended the Beale School, and afterward the Polytechnical School. In youth, his time was devoted to labor, either over his books by hard study, or employed in the little duties of household labor. He left school at seventeen, and was engaged by the Bavarian government for four years as superintendent of the work of erecting bridges, locks, etc., upon the canal. Thus at an early age was he employed by his government in positions of responsibility and trust. When twenty-one he attended his military duties, but freed himself from the conscription. In April, 1847, he went to Upper Italy (Lombardy), and was engaged in the marble quarries there, where he remained until February, 1848, when the revolution broke out and most all the enterprises of the German government ceased; and as there appeared no chance for its renewal, he concluded to emigrate to the United States, and embarked from Havre on the 22d of October, 1848, and after a voyage of forty-two days arrived in America. Having no relatives or friends in this country, he went to Buffalo, where he formed an engagement in a leather store, at a salary of eight dollars a month. The house he engaged with having opened a branch store in Chicago, and he being desirous of going farther west, he obtained a situation there, and by making himself useful he received a much better salary. In the spring of 1850 he left the store and engaged in the office of Mr. T. Knudson, an architect, and assisted him in the erection of the Sweden Church and the construction of a new arched roof for the Episcopal Church. In July, 1850, he made an engagement with Hon. James W. Grimes, of Burlington, Iowa, to erect a residence for him, which, with other buildings, kept him employed nearly a year. Finding his regular profession unprofitable, in October, 1851, he went into the mercantile business. He had but small means, the result of his earnings, but by the assistance of some relatives he commenced the retail grocery business with a capital of four thousand dollars. He engaged exclusively in wholesale trade in 1865, under the firm name of Charles Starker and Co. Commenced business about 1852, his sales being about seven thousand dollars the first year, and the last year they were eight hundred thousand dollars, the result of his good management and business enterprise. He attributes much of his success to steadiness, politeness and honesty, which gained for him a reputation. He retired from business in 1875, and enjoys, as the result of his labors, a comfortable competence.

He was alderman for four years, and was chairman of wharf, finance and several other committees during that service. He is president of the German-American School, erected in 1866; also president of the Burlington Loan and Building Association since 1868, to this date; director of the First National Bank since 1862; trustee of the Aspen Grove Cemetery for some time and is now president of the in-

corporation, and for the past two years has been president of the Iowa State Savings Bank. He is a stockholder in nearly every road coming into the city, and is prominent in all enterprises for the development of the city and county.

He joined the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in 1851, and is still a member of that order.

He is republican in his principles, and an earnest worker for republican interests.

He was brought up in the Lutheran church, but since his seventeenth year has not been an attendant. He is liberal in his views, and hopes to die in peace, returning his remains to the great nature that gave them.

He has made three trips to Europe, and traveled upon the continent, and through his influence more than three hundred families have emigrated to Burlington and its vicinity, increasing its population about fifteen hundred. He is deservedly popular among the German population, and is much esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

He was married, on the 9th of October, 1852, to Miss Maria Runge, of Burlington, a former resident of Missouri. Her ancestors were descendants of General DeBachella.

Mr. Starker is a well-built man, of fine appearance and handsome features, whom fifty years of age sits very light upon. He is social and entertaining, and possesses in a high degree the confidence of all who know him.

HENRY C. LAUB,

DENISON.

ONE of the first settlers in Crawford county, Iowa, and one of its most enterprising and successful citizens, is Henry C. Laub, twenty-five years a resident of this state. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born at Little York, on the 18th of April, 1824, his parents being William and Catherine (Snyder) Laub, both of German extraction. His father was a sergeant-major in the war of 1812, and an uncle was a midshipman with Commodore Perry, and was killed in battle on Lake Erie. William Laub moved to Gettysburgh, Pennsylvania, before Henry C. was a year old; the son, after remaining twelve years in town, and spending four years on a farm in the vicinity, attending a school during about six weeks each winter, at sixteen went to Frederick county, Maryland, learned the shoemaker's trade, and worked at it in all five or six years. During this period he attended school two or three terms in the preparatory department of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburgh; subsequently taught for three or four years, and in 1852 came as far west as Muscatine, Iowa. There he spent two years, teaching the first year and serving as city and township clerk the second.

In the summer of 1854 we find Mr. Laub at Cedar Rapids keeping a small store for a short time, but long enough to have the ague fastened on the whole family, then pushing westward into the adjoining county of Benton, where he farmed one season; and on the 18th of December, 1855, he unpacked at Mason's Grove, Crawford county, seven miles from the spot where Denison now stands. In unpacking his trunks, Mr. Laub found the little stock of goods which he had on hand when the ague closed him out at Cedar Rapids; and while he was opening a farm at Mason's Grove, there being no store of any kind within seventy miles of him, he found no trouble in disposing of his little stock. While there he lived in a plank house twelve by thirteen feet, built with his own hands, six persons in the family, and it was then the best house in Crawford county. In the autumn of 1856 Mr. Laub moved to the site of Denison, built a store fourteen by eighteen feet, and has since that time been in the mercantile trade here. At an early day he was elected county superintendent of schools, and held that position for ten consecutive years. During this period he taught for two winters. He has since served on the county board of supervisors at sundry times, commencing with the first year of such board, and has also held different offices in the city of Denison. Since locating here, in addition to merchandising, Mr. Laub has dealt considerably in lands and live stock, managing a farm also from the start. He now has several farms, cultivating them mainly by renters.

On the 1st of August, 1877, he sold out the main part of his mercantile business, and is giving most of his time to settling his affairs.

During the early part of the rebellion, Mr. Laub, by appointment, recruited for the regular army; and

when the Indian outbreak occurred in 1862, he volunteered to serve on the northwestern frontier, and became first lieutenant, company D, Colonel Sawyer's regiment, serving eight or ten months. During this time he furnished a substitute for himself in the army at the south.

Mr. Laub is a Master Mason, and has taken the degree of Rebecca in Odd-Fellowship.

In politics, he was a whig until 1854, and has since acted with the republicans, being an unwavering party man.

He found his wife, who was Miss Lydia Baer, in Frederick county, Maryland, their union taking place in February, 1847. They have had eight children, all yet living.

Mr. and Mrs. Laub are members of the Methodist church, and he is steward and trustee of the same. He is a man of solid christian character, liberal toward literary as well as religious enterprises. He gave one thousand dollars toward endowing a chair in Simpson Centenary College at Indianola, Iowa.

Mr. Laub has lived to see Denison spread itself over the hill on which it is located until it numbers fifteen hundred inhabitants, with its dozen large stores, besides smaller ones, some of them in elegant brick blocks; its two banks, its great union school houses, and its six churches. Few men have done more to make Denison what it is than Mr. Laub.

The true nobility of his nature was seen in early life, before he crossed the Mississippi river to find a home on the Iowa prairies. He was the eldest child in a family of eight children, and assisted his widowed mother, left wholly to her own exertions to support them, not only in rearing the younger ones, but in securing a good education for them. He laid a broad foundation of moral principle in early life, and has reared a noble superstructure thereon.

DANIEL T. NEWCOMB,

DAVENPORT.

DANIEL TOBIAS NEWCOMB, son of Daniel and Elizabeth *née* Wallace Newcomb, was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, on the 25th of July, 1794.

His grandfather, Zacheus Newcomb, was the fifth in descent from the original Captain Andrew Newcomb, a native of the West of England, who was among the earliest settlers of New England, being of Puritan stock, and the founder of the family in America. The first mention which we find of him is dated in the year 1663, in Boston, Massachusetts, at which place he died in 1701.

His descendants in America are quite numerous, and are represented in most of the states of the Union, embracing some of the foremost names in various learned professions, as well as law-givers, scientists, scholars, merchants, agriculturists and mariners; it has also furnished a large number of deacons as well as clergymen to the church.

The Newcombs were largely represented in the revolutionary war, in the war of 1812, and in the Florida, Black Hawk and Mexican wars, and also in the late war of the rebellion; to the latter struggle we have ascertained that it sent no less than two hundred and twenty-five members to fight for the Union.

The youth and early manhood of the subject of this sketch were spent upon his father's farm in his favorite pursuit, agriculture. In the war of 1812 he served under General Eddy during the invasion of Plattsburgh, September, 1814. In 1822, at the age of twenty-eight, he located in Essex county, New York, with a view of cultivating a large tract of land which he owned there, situated in what is now the town of Newcomb, so named after him, incorporated in 1828, and of which he was the first supervisor.

On the 13th of July, 1825, he was married to Miss Patience Viele, eldest daughter of Abraham L. and Hannah (Douglass) Viele, of Pittstown, where she was born on the 5th of February, 1804, and sister to Hon. Philip Viele, elsewhere sketched in this volume.

Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb removed to Essex county, then a wild region of the Adirondacks, where they resided some four or five years, when they returned to Pittstown. Mr. Newcomb's ambition was to become an extensive agriculturist, and he therefore decided to explore the great west. Leaving his home in January, 1837, he traveled alone on horseback, with the snow in many places two feet deep, through western New York,

upper Canada, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, crossing the Mississippi river into Iowa (then Wisconsin Territory), and deciding to settle on the west side of the "Father of Waters." In September of the same year Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb removed to their western home, accompanied by Mrs. Newcomb's parents and other members of the family. They located in a beautiful part of the country on the Mississippi river, about fifteen miles below Rock Island, and took possession of a log cabin. At that time there were but two counties in Iowa (being then about twenty-five miles wide)—Dubuque and Des Moines. Here they resided several years, enduring all the labor, fatigue and privations incident to frontier life in the west. Here Mr. Newcomb found ample scope for the gratification of his ambition, and became the owner of large tracts of land in Iowa. He operated one farm in Iowa containing a field of twelve hundred acres, all inclosed by a substantial fence, and which in one year produced the enormous yield of thirty thousand bushels of grain. He was one of the first Iowa farmers who used agricultural machinery in the state. The profits and proceeds of his estate, under his judicious management and untiring industry, in due time accumulated a large fortune.

At an early day, seeing that the present site of the city of Davenport was surpassingly beautiful, even in a state of nature, he decided to make it his future home; accordingly in 1842 he removed to that locality, and in after years erected a splendid residence on spacious grounds, now well known as the Newcomb mansion. In this lovely home, which commands a charming view of the Mississippi river and Rock Island, he spent the remainder of his days, dispensing the same generous hospitality that he had done in his log cabin in the country. He died of apoplexy, on the 22d of December, 1870, leaving no issue, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Newcomb was a man of little or no personal pretensions, unusually retiring, remarkable for sound judgment and close observation, upright, unquestionable and correct in all his dealings, and so generous to the needy and kind to the poor that he was often called "the poor man's friend." The golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," was the law of his life, and no man could with truth charge him with injustice or oppression in any business transactions, and all trusts committed to him were scrupulously performed. The sternness of his character was fully equaled by his goodness, temperance and integrity.

Though a member of no church, his sympathies were with the Old School Presbyterians, and he entertained a profound respect for religion, which was manifested by an habitual attendance at the house of worship. He lived and died in the assurance of a blessed immortality, often saying his hope of heaven was unclouded, and that death to him had no terrors, and the silent grave no gloom. No words more fully represented his feelings than the sublime oracle of Job, so familiar to christian ears, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." He repeated this sentence as his own experience a short time before he died. His character may be thus briefly summed up: to a sound judgment and uprightness of heart and life he united great energy and untiring industry in all business affairs.

His remains rest in the family grounds in Oak Dale cemetery, Davenport.

Mrs. Newcomb, who survives her husband, is truly a remarkable woman, of more than ordinary intelligence. Possessed of a firm and earnest christian character and a high order of executive ability, she exercises a deservedly great influence in the community where she dwells. She enters heartily into all philanthropic enterprises, and is liberal in the use of her large fortune. During the late war she was active in the care of our wounded soldiers, and during the entire period of the war she was the very efficient president of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Davenport, and also one of the incorporators of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, located in that city. She is an earnest and consistent worker in the Presbyterian church, and aids largely in maintaining its interests.

She some time since erected the "Newcomb Memorial Chapel" at Davenport, in memory of her late husband, and quite recently, with a wise liberality, donated to the Davenport Academy of National Science a lot, whereon a fine building is now being constructed. The impetus thus given to this worthy enterprise has placed the institution in advance of all similar ones in the west. This good deed was soon followed by a like donation to the Literary Association in the neighboring city of Moline by a lady, and still another to the Library Association of Davenport.

Mrs. Newcomb's father was born at "The Valley," now Valley Falls, in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, on the 8th of October, 1772, and died at his residence in Muscatine county, Iowa, on the 17th of May, 1840. His father, Lodewecus Viele, settled "The Valley" more than

one hundred years ago. Her mother, Hannah, only daughter of Major Samuel Douglass, was born in the town of Pittstown, New York, on the 21st of October, 1781, and died at her son-in-law's, Dr. G. W. Fitch, in the city of Muscatine, Iowa, on the 16th of March, 1846, and is buried with her husband in Oak Dale cemetery, Davenport, in the same lot with their son-in-law, Daniel Tobias Newcomb.

C. C. McINTIRE,

OSCEOLA.

THE subject of this biography was born on the 26th of September, 1846, at Rising Sun, Indiana. His father, the Rev. Daniel McIntire, was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman. In the formula of this church the clergyman is allowed to hold the pastorate of one church only two years. This custom was observed by his father until he was located at New Albany, where he remained for six consecutive years. His father was a man of sterling integrity and of great usefulness in the church.

C. C. McIntire went to school until he was thirteen, after which he was employed in a dry-goods store for two years. Evincing a predilection for books rather than commercial pursuits, his parents sent him to Asbury University at Greencastle, Indiana, where he remained for four years and graduated in 1868.

After graduating he returned to Rising Sun and taught school for several months, at the same time reading law in the office of Judge Downey. From this office he went to Washington, Indiana, and read law in the office of Judge Pierce until the following fall, after which he practiced law in the same place for several months; he then went to Sullivan, Indiana, and practiced there until the summer of 1871. Recognizing his superior talent, his townspeople nominated him as the republican candidate for district attorney for the eighteenth judicial district, but he, however, failed of an election.

In 1871 he came to Osceola and commenced the practice of law under the firm name of Ayres and McIntire, and in July, 1875, on mutual separation, he succeeded Mr. Ayres. When this firm commenced business they were without a client, and almost without a dollar, but in the four years they were together a prosperous business had been established, which has now reached to large proportions in the hands of Mr. McIntire, who has oftentimes more than he can possibly attend to, though, unlike metropolitan lawyers, he knows no specific hours for labor, but may be found at midnight in his office plodding away through the intricacies of some complex case. The erudition of his well stored mind, and his manly, straightforward manner of dealing with all his clients, have endeared him very much to the people of Clark county. A brilliant future is before him if he does not overwork himself. So persistently has he confined himself to sedentary labor that he now at thirty-one has the manner and style of a man nearer fifty than forty.

Mr. McIntire married in May, 1875, Miss Hattie Chickering, of Chariton, Iowa, by whom he has one child, a daughter.

His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Clark, of Baltimore, Maryland. Both his parents are now residing at Lynn, his father being still in the active ministry.

He is in politics a republican, and in religious sentiments a confirmed Methodist.

He is an Odd-Fellow in fraternity, but by no means so in his manners, which are of the most transparent and genial character.

HAMLIN B. WILLIAMS,

GLENWOOD.

HAMLIN B. WILLIAMS, one of the leading lawyers of Mills county, was born on the 13th of September, 1840, at Hamilton county, Indiana. His father was the Rev. Sanford S. Williams, who at an early age was taken from Kentucky to Indiana, where he remained the greater part of his life, and died when Hamlin was but eight months of age. His mother still survives.

Hamlin received all the elements of a first-class English education, and in 1856 entered the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin, from which he graduated in 1862, and commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. T. R. Hudd; but in the breast of this quiet student of Blackstone burned the fires of patriotism. His country was in the throes of a gigantic civil war; the State of Wisconsin was calling for volunteers, and young Williams gallantly responded, and on the 15th of August, 1862, he enlisted in company D, 21st Wisconsin Infantry, and went almost immediately into active service. At the battle of Chaplin Hill, Perryville, Kentucky, on the 8th of October following, he was badly wounded in the chest, and was honorably discharged from the service on the 12th of December.

After sufficiently recovering to permit application to his books, he recommenced the study of the law, and in 1863 was elected justice of the peace. He removed in 1865 to Ripon, Wisconsin, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits till 1866; but the law had far more attraction for him than merchandise. He was admitted to the bar and again elected justice of the peace, which position he held till April, 1869, when he removed to Glenwood and continued the practice of law. He has five times been elected city attorney of Glenwood.

He became an Odd-Fellow and a Mason in 1863, in both of which organizations he is still an active member.

He was brought up a strict Methodist, and his religious tendencies take that direction, though not a member of any church organization.

On the 13th of July, 1864, he married Miss Kate M. Peabody, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and his marriage has been blessed with three boys and two girls, though he has been called upon to mourn the loss of one boy and one girl.

Mr. Williams is essentially the arbiter of his own good fortune. At the age of thirty-seven he finds himself on the high road to the very head of his profession. His office enjoys a very large business, and he is almost constantly before the courts of his state and county. He has a fine presence, and is a keen observer of human nature. He is very earnest in all he undertakes, and husbands his resources of mind by strict temperance, both in eating and drinking. He is in the full vigor of healthy manhood, and seemingly has many years of usefulness before him. In politics, he is a pronounced republican.

We pen this sketch of Hamlin B. Williams with more than ordinary interest. Left fatherless when quite an infant, a fond mother's ever constant care brought him to active boyhood, and then gave him a good education. He has rewarded this paternal solicitude by vigorous and decisive action. The result of his hard study and persistent efforts is shown forth in the achievements he has gained, and may well inspire the youth of Iowa to renewed exertions in emulating his bright example.

HON. HORACE S. WINSLOW,

NEWTON.

HORACE SPENCER WINSLOW, judge of the sixth judicial district, and for years a leading attorney of Jasper county, is a native of Rutland county, Vermont, dating his birth at Pittsford, on the 18th of July, 1837. His father was Elhanan Spencer Winslow, a descendant of the Massachusetts Winslows, the original stock coming over in the Mayflower. The mother of Horace S. was a Kingsley. The Winslows, for several generations back from Elhanan, were farmers, but he was anxious that his children should receive as good an education as he could give them, and this is probably the reason why the attention of Horace was turned to professional life. He was educated in the common schools and seminaries of Vermont, mainly at Brandon, and at the State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York, and the Ohio State and Union Law School at Poland, Mahoning county. At this last institution he graduated on the 1st of July, 1856.

Immediately after being admitted to practice, Mr. Winslow opened an office in Newton, Jasper county, Iowa, and gradually built up a good practice. He is a very hard worker, and is always up to time, driving his business rather than letting his business drive him. He has indomitable energy, and perceptive faculties of striking keenness. Perhaps no man at the Iowa bar obtains a clear insight into a case quicker than Mr. Winslow.

In 1862 he was elected by the republican party

Fraternally Yours
H. J. Winslow

attorney of the sixth judicial district, composed of the counties of Jasper, Poweshiek, Marion, Mahaska, Keokuk, Washington and Jefferson, and served in that capacity for four years. In 1868 he was elected by the same party circuit judge of the second circuit, sixth district, for four years, but resigned at the end of one year, and resumed practice. In 1874 he was elected judge of the sixth judicial district, and his term of office will not expire until the 31st of December, 1878.

Judge Winslow carries to the bench the same excellent traits of mind and character seen at the bar. He is perfectly clear in stating a case, impartial in judgment, courteous and candid to both litigants and jury, and leaves the impression on the minds of all parties that he is not only master of the situation but a perfectly upright judge, and an honor to the Iowa bench.

Judge Winslow is a firm adherent to the republican party; at one time was a member of the state central committee, and in 1872 was a delegate to the national convention which renominated President Grant. He has held several minor positions, political and civil, and has always been very faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties.

He has been a Freemason since 1858, and has recently held the position of grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of the state. In his religious views he is rather liberal, regarding the golden rule, untrammeled by sectarianism, as good enough to follow.

The wife of Judge Winslow was Miss Sarah E. Dunklee, of Pittsford, Vermont, daughter of Silo Dunklee, Esq.; married on the 7th of November, 1858. They have two children, Kate E., born on the 14th of March, 1860, and Jessie L., born on the 21st of March, 1862.

SAMUEL B. ZEIGLER,

WEST UNION.

THERE is true beauty in the career of a self-reliant soul bent on success in a laudable direction. The courageous steps of such a man embody a lesson worth treasuring in print. Such a propelling power animated and guided the subject of this sketch through all his earlier years, and still abides with him.

Samuel B. Zeigler, early left an orphan, and purely self-taught, is a native of the Keystone State, and was born in Centre county, on the 6th of December, 1831. His father, Isaac Zeigler, was a country parson of very limited means. His mother, Chestina Zeigler *née* Remp, died when the son was nine years old, when he was flung almost entirely on his own resources. His inheritance consisted of an active mind in a sound body, and a resolute heart. He never went to school for a day after he was twelve years of age, and very little after he was nine. He loved books, however, and at a very early age began to pick up knowledge during the leisure which he could command, often gleaning in the primary fields when lads of his years should be in bed. By great diligence and the strictest economy of time, entirely unaided, he fitted himself for a teacher. Beginning that vocation at sixteen, he taught summer and winter for four or five years, and read law the last two years by means of borrowed books.

Mr. Zeigler, who was a reader of the newspapers, about this time had his attention called to the opening fields for enterprise beyond the "Father of Waters," and at the age of twenty-three started for Iowa. At Warren, Illinois, he reached the end of the rail, and the bottom of his pocket. But he pushed on afoot to the Mississippi river opposite Dubuque, arriving there with one forlorn cent on his person. But although his exchequer was exhausted, his mental resources were not. Examining the thin contents of his wallet, his eye alighted on a razor which he traded off, squared his last account with the State of Illinois; reached Dubuque with a shilling in his pocket; went to a German hotel and explained in the Teutonic tongue his situation; was cheerfully accommodated for the night, and the next day walked to Delaware county. There he taught one or two seasons, reading law meanwhile; remitted his indebtedness to the Teutonic innkeeper, and pushed on to West Union, reaching the Mecca of his hopes in the spring of 1856.

As soon as the first court met in the district, he was examined before Judge Murdock, admitted to the bar, and soon formed a partnership with Milo McGlathery, afterward judge of the tenth judicial district. Two years later the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Zeigler continued to practice alone, adding

at the start real estate to the law business. He practiced steadily until 1866, when he started the West Union Bank, the first institution of the kind in the county. With the exception of one year, he continued at banking until the 2d of August, 1872, when the bank was merged in the Fayette County National Bank. Mr. Zeigler still has an interest in such institutions, being president of the Fayette County Savings Bank, and vice-president of the national bank just mentioned. Latterly he has had a collecting agency and land brokerage office, and is the most extensive operator in this line in the county. He owns and manages six fine farms, and has aided a great many people to secure farms for themselves. In all his land operations he has never wronged a man; is a fair, straightforward dealer, very lenient to the embarrassed, and kind to the poor. In branching out he has invested in the Mahaska County Coal Company, and is, in fact, its heaviest stockholder, and one of its directors.

The one cent which Mr. Zeigler possessed when he first cast his eye across the Mississippi into Iowa, "the beautiful land," has multiplied until it has run far up into the millions.

Mr. Zeigler is a Mason and an Odd-Fellow, and in the former order is a member of Siloam Commandery No. 3, of Dubuque.

He is a firm republican, and has helped others into offices which he would not take himself. He has been mayor of West Union four years in succession, and was usually chosen without opposition.

On the 28th of December, 1859, he married Miss Laura Adams, of Northfield, Vermont, a lady of fine mental and musical accomplishments.

No citizen of West Union has done more for the place than Mr. Zeigler. For several years he was the sole school director, and at all times has been a hearty coöperator in all efforts to elevate the grade of public instruction. He has educated a younger brother at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and is supporting at the Iowa State University another brother, whom he purposes to send to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and thence to Heidelberg, Germany. Such acts require no comment.

Mr. Zeigler was a leader in bringing the railroad to West Union four years ago, and has probably paid more money for such enterprises than any other man in the county.

He is below the average height, compactly built—put together for work — and it would be difficult to find a match for him in dispatching business. A man of wonderful activity when at work, as soon as it is over he is chatty and cheerful; at all times, off clerical duties, he is a radiant light in a social circle.

REV. JAMES KNOX,

CEDAR RAPIDS.

JAMES KNOX was born on the 5th of June, 1807, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Joseph Knox, his father, was engaged in a large mercantile business in Carlisle. His mother's name was Hannah Douglas. Her father, John Douglas, was a wholesale merchant in Dublin, Ireland, and came to America in 1796, with two daughters, Hannah and Isabella. His mother died when James was three years old; she was an admirable woman, for many years superintendent of the Sunday school and forward in church work. His aunt remained unmarried, and died at Buchanan, Michigan, at the age of ninety.

James Knox graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, in 1824, at the age of seventeen. In the same year (May 8, 1824,) he united with the Presbyterian church—Rev. George Duffield, pastor,—under whose fostering care he prepared for the ministry. He spent one year in Princeton Seminary, 1827–28, but completed his studies at the Theological Seminary of Virginia, in the year 1828–29; he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Carlisle. He was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, and installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church of New Castle, Delaware, on the 21st of November, 1832. In 1834 he resigned his charge. In 1833 or 1834 he went to Washington to aid a friend in the services of a protracted meeting; he was then the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of New Castle, Delaware, and was in the strength of his youth; very gentle in his manner, and devoted and gracious in his spirits. During the next year Mr. Knox was attacked with fever, which brought his life into great peril. His system received a severe shock, and it seemed for a long time that he would not be able to resume his labors in the pulpit. He was obliged to resign his charge and suspend all labor.

From 1836 to April 1, 1839, he supplied the Second Congregational Church of Norwalk, Connecticut, after which he preached for some time at Bethel, Connecticut, in the old town of Danbury. He united, about 1843, with the Presbytery of Brooklyn, and shortly afterward was dismissed to the Presbytery of the District of Columbia, and became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Washington city. He labored in that church in the midst of many discouragements. He was faithful, kind and persevering, making many friends, and highly esteemed by his ministerial brethren and the people.

A wider and more promising field now opened before him in the city of New York. He was called to the pastoral of the Tenth Presbyterian Church in New York city, and was installed pastor on the 18th of January, 1846. His ministry was blessed, but the prospects of the field were greatly changed by the organization of other churches. He resigned in 1852.

For some years he was in feeble health and remained with his sister, Rev. Mrs. W. Fuller, at Sturgis, Michigan. He engaged in teaching, and soon found one faithful assistant, who remained with him for the rest of his life.

He was married at Coldwater, Michigan, on the 25th of January, 1860, to Miss A. F. Whitford, whom the providence of God still preserves.

He was dismissed, on the 4th of April, 1859, from the Third Presbytery of New York to the Presbytery of Coldwater, Michigan. He had regained his health, and his preaching was attended with such marked results that he could not doubt the call of God to the work of the christian ministry. He preached his first sermon, after his recovery, at Lima, Indiana, from the text: "My spirit shall not always strive with man." He made such a profound impression that those who heard him will never forget it.

He preached as a regular supply at Constantine, Michigan, for six months, and then accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church at Hillsdale, Michigan. He was installed on the 18th of April, 1860. The sermon was preached by Rev. George Duffield, D.D., of Detroit, from 2 Tim. i, 7–11.

In the winter of 1860 Mr. Knox had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs; his life was in great peril. His church was strongly attached to him, and gave him a leave of absence for several months, but he did not recover sufficiently to resume his labors. He resigned his charge, and during the summer of 1861 visited the island of Mackinaw. Its favoring breezes gave him new life. He felt encouraged to commence preaching, and did so as chaplain to a company of soldiers stationed at Mackinaw. Desiring a milder climate for the winter, he came to Clinton, Iowa, in December, 1862. In May, 1864, he received an invitation from the First Presbyterian Church of Cedar Rapids.

We admire his courage in coming to a church so disorganized and weakened. Mr. Knox had not been here two years when the people felt that they must build a new church. In 1866 they commenced to raise funds for that purpose; the next year, in 1867, the work was commenced, and completed at a cost of thirty-two thousand dollars, and was dedicated the last Sunday in February, 1869. Mr. Knox remained pastor of this church to the day of his death, on the 10th of October, 1875. Thus passed away a brother and father beloved both for what he was himself and for his works' sake. "Blessed are the dead."

Of the deceased as a husband and father we dare not speak (these ties are too sacred for public records), but in all the other relations of life which he sustained, it is our privilege to testify that he illustrated those virtues which should adorn the profession of christian faith and the office of ambassador for Christ. As a citizen and neighbor, he manifested a lively interest in the welfare of the state and community in which he resided. All form of sin, social and public, found in him a fearless and uncompromising opponent. The cause of christian education was near his heart.

From the earliest days of the Coe Collegiate Institute Mr. Knox was greatly interested in and worked faithfully for its establishment upon a solid basis, and especially with the view of preparing young men for the ministry of the gospel of Christ, and providing for the young, generally, an education of high moral and religious tone. His social qualities were prominent; his genial nature and ardent affections were a free passport to the homes of all who knew him, and made him a favorite among his ministerial brethren.

As a pastor, he was faithful, discreet and wise. His people confided in him, and committed their troubles to him. In the courts of the church he was a worker, not so much by any brilliant talent, but chiefly by the confidence reposed in him by his brethren. When he was absent, his copresbytery entered on important measures with more hesitation.

In the pulpit he was always instructive and edifying. His theology was distinctively Pauline, Augustinian, Calvinistic or orthodox, as we may please to term it, in the Presbyterian sense. But it is as a christian, a believer in the Lord Jesus Christ as a personal Savior, that we chiefly cherish his memory. His life, his humble walk, his exemplary deportment, and his fervid and faithful advocacy of Christ as an all-sufficient and only Savior, abundantly attest his piety.

Nor is this all. Some time previous to his death he communicated to one, possibly more, of his brethren in Christ, his experience and his ground of hope. He was evidently reviewing the whole question of his personal relation to the Savior. He confessed most unequivocally to his own unworthiness, but as distinctively professed his hope of heaven as resting on God's sovereign mercy and grace; the son atoning for his sins, and the spirit working in him the needed meetness. His example is before us, let us follow it. Mr. Knox left a wife and one child, a daughter.

L. S. GROVES, M. D.,

AFTON.

DR. L. S. GROVES, the leading surgeon and physician in Union county, was born in Perry county, Ohio, on the 20th of February, 1834. His father's name was Frederick Groves; his mother's maiden name was Harriett Selby. His grandfather immigrated from Virginia, and was one of the pioneers of Perry county, bringing with him his son Frederick, then fifteen years of age. This lad, the subsequent father of Dr. Groves, was a farmer, and young L. S. Groves worked upon his father's farm in the summer and attended a district school about two miles distant in the winter, walking the distance in all sorts of weather, intent on the acquisition of knowledge. This he continued to do till he was fourteen years of age, he then went to learn the carpenter's trade of his elder brother in a neighboring village. Here he attended a graded school during most of the winter months, dividing his time between books and the jack-plane. At the last of his four years with his brother he taught school; subsequently he attended the University of Ohio at Athens. He taught school or worked at his trade in the out-of-session months to obtain money for his tuition and board for the two first years. The last two years were passed almost exclusively at the University, he assuming the duties of janitor and otherwise assisting the faculty in lieu of tuition and board. Although he had secured position in the senior department of the graduating class, he was denied a passage at its examination on account of failing health; he therefore left the University for recreation; but his financial necessities soon compelled him to seek employment, and he commenced teaching a select school at Deavertown, Ohio. At the same time he commenced reading medicine in the office of Dr. Kennedy at that place for one year, and completed his office studies under Dr. W. H. Holden, at Millerstown, Ohio. Subsequently he attended a course of lectures at the Starring Medical College at Columbus, Ohio; this was in the winter of 1856–7. He finally graduated at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, in March, 1858. He then located at Duncan's Falls, Ohio, and commenced the practice of his profession.

During his first course of lectures the doctor had married Miss Mary E. Cherry, of Deavertown. He continued in the practice of medicine at Duncan's Falls until the spring of 1862, when he removed to Afton, continuing his practice until 1864, when he was commissioned by Governor Stone a surgeon in the army, where he served until the close of the war. On his return to Afton he united the drug business with his practice, and still continues both branches of business. His store is the most complete establishment of the kind in the city.

The doctor's practice of medicine is large and lucrative; he has won an enviable reputation both as a physician and surgeon.

Dr. Groves by no means has a winsome manner about him on first acquaintance, though upon further probing of the man one readily discovers a genial gentleman, as full of modesty as he is full of worth; a man with a well-stored mind, one who loves his profession, and at the same time loves literature for the sake of literature.

He has not mixed much in the affairs of life outside his profession, though he has always manifested great interest in the cause of public education; has

been long an active member of the board of education, and is now its president. Afton can boast of as good a high school as exists in the State of Iowa.

Dr. Groves has had born to him three sons and four daughters. His eldest daughter is a teacher in the select school of Afton.

He is an inactive Mason, though he has gone through the blue lodge. He has been a member of the Methodist church since he was seventeen years of age. He is a very intelligent and very pronounced democrat in politics.

Dr. Groves is preëminently a domestic man; he is never more at heart's ease than when surrounded by his family. His residence is a model establishment, externally and internally. Beautifully situated on the outskirts of Afton, and yet within easy walking distance from his store, it is surrounded with beautiful grounds, while within are evidences of that culture and refinement which ever mark the gentleman and the gentlewoman. A fine library of first-class literature, interspersed with art treasures of various kinds, are among the many attractions of his home. Here, when not professionally engaged, this arbiter of his own good fortune can take solid comfort, and in the company of the wife of his early love, surrounded by a large and devoted family, take that degree of enjoyment known only to those who have earned the ease and luxury with which they are surrounded.

COLONEL LEANDER CLARK,

TOLEDO.

THE subject of this brief biography is a native of Huron county, Ohio, and was born in the town of Wakeman on the 17th of July, 1823, his parents being Harmon M. Clark, a physician, and Laura Downs, both of Connecticut. Dr. Clark owned a farm while practicing medicine, and here his family were reared, Leander being the second son in a family of three boys and one girl. He worked on the farm and attended school until about twenty, finishing his education in the preparatory department of Oberlin College. He remained with his father until twenty-three years of age, went to Port Washington, Wisconsin, in 1846; spent nearly three years there in surveying, and in a drug store owned by his elder brother, Dr. P. H. Clark; in 1849 crossed the plains in the great waves of Saxon gold seekers; returned in 1852 with between three and four thousand dollars; traveled and prospected sixteen or eighteen months, and in the spring of 1854 came to Iowa and took up land, and built a saw-mill in the township of Geneseo, Tama county, four miles from the village of Traer.

In 1857 Mr. Clark was elected county judge, and moved to Toledo, the county seat. After holding the office by reëlection nearly four years, he resigned and returned to his farm. In 1861 was elected to the lower house of the general assembly; served in the regular session in the early part of 1862; enlisted in the following August in the 24th Iowa Infantry; rendezvoused at Muscatine as captain, company E, and while the regiment was there he attended the extra session of the legislature, heartily supporting every war measure of that body. In October the regiment went into the field, and Captain Clark accompanied it for nearly three years, and was in all its engagements but one or two. In September, 1864, he was promoted to major, and in January, 1865, to lieutenant-colonel. At the battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi, May 16, 1863, he received a small ball in his face, and still carries it there. He was mustered out with the regiment in August, 1865. Persons who served under him in the gallant 24th give the colonel credit for being a brave officer, never absent from duty, and never quailing in the thickest of the fight.

Returning to Tama county in the autumn of 1865, he was again elected to the lower house of the general assembly, serving one term. He was chairman of the committee on claims, and did important work on other committees.

For the last ten years Colonel Clark has been in the land and banking business. He is president of the Toledo Savings Bank, an institution organized under the state laws, and very popular; it has about fifty stockholders.

He has one of the finest residences in Toledo, centrally located in an acre-and-a-quarter lot, which has an abundance of shade and fruit trees, and arboral adornments. Aside from his interest in the bank and other property in town, he owns large

tracts of land in Tama, Franklin and Buena Vista counties. He has been quite successful in his land and other operations.

In politics, Colonel Clark was originally a whig, and has been a republican since the formation of that party. He is a Freemason, being a member of the blue lodge.

In religious sentiment he inclines toward the Congregationalists. He is generous hearted, kind to the poor, obliging to all classes, cordial and gentlemanly, and a liberal entertainer.

His wife was Miss Maria A. Barker, of Toledo, their union dating February 14, 1867.

Colonel Clark is above the average height, being five feet and eleven inches tall, and weighing one hundred and eighty pounds. He has seen his share of frontier life, "roughed it" in Wisconsin and Iowa at an early day, "roughed it" over the bison's home and in California, "roughed it" nearly three years' service in the "tented field," yet has always taken good care of himself, and is one of the best preserved men in Tama county.

WEST B. BONNIFIELD,

OTTUMWA.

WEST BENSON BONNIFIELD, the leading banker of Ottumwa, was born in Randolph county, Virginia, on the 23d of February, 1827. His great-great-grandfather, Luke Bonnifield, was a native of England, and on his arrival in this country settled where the city of Washington, District of Columbia, now stands. There the family continued to reside until the grandfather of our subject, Samuel Bonnifield, removed to Hampshire county, Virginia, where Rhodham Bonnifield, the father of our subject, was born in 1789, and who, on reaching maturity, removed to Randolph county, where, in 1811, he married Nancy Minier, a lady of German descent. Out of a family of thirteen children born to them, seven are at this writing (1878) still living. In 1836 the family removed to the tract of land then known as the "Black-Hawk Purchase," and settled in that portion now known as Jefferson county, Iowa. Here they struggled with the many adversities which encompassed all early settlers until 1840, when both parents died, leaving their large family dependent entirely upon their own exertions for support. The educational facilities in this new and sparsely settled country were extremely limited; and after a few years on the home farm, with winters spent in attending school at the "log school-house of the period," our subject decided that something must be done to obtain more extended opportunities for the improvement of his mind, and accordingly hired out for a few months, and invested his scanty earnings in tuition in what was then known as the Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute. Here he remained until his money was exhausted, when he obtained a situation, and for a time taught school near Burlington. With the money thus earned he started with his brothers, Allen M. and M. S., in 1849, for the Alleghany College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. There being no railroads, the brothers traveled on foot nearly all the way from Burlington to Chicago. He spent about two years in this college, when, his means becoming again exhausted, he went to Kentucky, and for eighteen months taught school. His health becoming impaired through close application to study, he was obliged to forego, for a time at least, the great aim and ambition of his life, the attainment of a good education, and went to California, where for six years he was engaged in mining and stock raising, in which pursuits he met with moderately good success. In 1860 Mr. Bonnifield returned to Ottumwa, Iowa, on a visit to some friends, and finally concluded to locate and commence business there. After conducting a private banking house for a few years, he, on the passage of the national banking act in 1863, organized and became the president of the First National Bank of Ottumwa, which position he still holds. This institution was one of the first organized, and is considered one of the safest, most prosperous and well conducted banks of the west. Mr. Bonnifield has been largely interested in the coal business; was president of the Iowa Central Coal Company; also treasurer of the Saint Louis and Cedar Rapids Railroad Company from its organization in 1865 to its completion and transfer to the Saint Louis and Northern in 1871, and is now (1878) president of the Ottumwa Water Power Company, which has a capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

Though brought up in the democratic faith, Mr.

Bonnifield was an ardent supporter of the war, and has since voted with the republican party; never, however, taking an active part in politics.

He was married on the 28th of October, 1862, to Miss Alcinda Inskeep, of Hillsborough, Ohio, a lady of fine collegiate education, rare literary taste, and a devoted christian mother. They have three children, Mary Thrall, Lizzie Brooks, and Willie Benson.

HON. SAMUEL H. KINNE,

LANSING.

SAMUEL HORACE KINNE, state senator from Allamakee county, is of remote Scotch descent, and comes from a very early Rhode Island family. His father, Jonathan Kinne, now in his seventy-ninth year, lives on the same farm in the town of Butternuts, Otsego county, New York, where his father was born. The great grandfather of Samuel H. was an officer in the revolutionary army. Our subject was born in Butternuts on the 18th of February, 1832. The maiden name of his mother was Lydia Haynes, whose grandfather was a Hessian, who deserted from the British army and came to the new world.

Senator Kinne received an academic education at Gilbertsville, in his native county, studying the classics as well as the higher English branches, and reading law with Hon. H. Sturges, since a judge, thus fitting himself for his future career in professional life. He was admitted to the bar at Morrisville, Madison county, in May, 1856; remained in the office of Judge Sturges one year, but wishing to win fame and fortune for himself, he left his native home, and on the 7th of May, 1857, settled at his present home in the northeastern part of the State of Iowa. He added real estate to his legal practice, and soon became known, financially and professionally, as a successful and reliable business man. He excels in commercial law, and his collecting and real estate are both very remunerative branches of his business.

Senator Kinne was elected mayor of Lansing in 1869, and held that office three years consecutively. In 1871 he was elected to the state senate, was re-elected four years later, and is now (1878) attending the second session of his second term in the general assembly. Though a democrat, in a strongly republican legislature, he has usually been placed on important committees, such as railroads, constitutional amendments, etc. At the opening of the seventeenth assembly, now in session, a new committee on court fees and jury expenses was created, and Senator Kinne was placed on that, and also on six other committees, always performing his duties in an able and conscientious manner.

His affiliations have always been with the democratic party. During the progress of the rebellion he was active in recruiting men, and was known as a "war democrat." He was a delegate to the national democratic convention which met in Baltimore in 1872 and nominated Horace Greeley for President. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, and has been master of the local lodge for several years, still holding that position.

In religious sentiment, he leans to the Episcopalians, with whom the family worship.

His wife was Miss Mary J., daughter of Hon. Enos T. Halbert, of Gilbertsville, New York; married on the 26th of October, 1857. They have three children, and have lost one child.

HON. JAMES RICE,

OSCEOLA.

THE father of Judge Rice was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and came to Shelby county, Kentucky, in the year 1800, and Judge Rice was born in that place on the 29th of October, 1820. His mother's maiden name was Mary Cooper, a native of Kentucky. His father married at Shelby about the year 1805. He was a carpenter and joiner by profession, but he inherited a fine farm by his marriage, which he settled upon and cultivated, and at the same time prosecuted his mechanical business. These people had born to them seven children,—four boys and three girls,—Judge Rice being the

youngest of these children. His father died at Shelby in 1822, and his mother in Indiana in 1875, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. Judge Rice commenced going to school when but five years of age, and at six could read very well. He continued to attend school until he was eleven years of age, at which time the family removed to Montgomery county, Indiana. Here the judge went to a district school occasionally, in the winter months, working meanwhile upon the farm until 1843, when he retired from agricultural pursuits to a high school in that county, and subsequently attended school and taught for four years. His health failing him he returned to the farm, where he remained for eight years, during which time he read law, and was made justice of the peace, which office he held for five years. He possessed himself of a law library, and continued his study of law. At the end of eight years he entered the senior law department of Asbury University, Indiana, from which he graduated in the winter of 1856. He married, in 1846, Miss Mary G. Hufstedler, of Indiana.

Upon his graduation he came with his family to Osceola, and commenced the practice of law. He was appointed, by the board of supervisors, county judge, in January, 1861, which office he continued to hold for nine years, continuing his practice in other courts of the state during his official term.

In 1871 he was elected to the fourteenth general assembly of the state legislature. This was an unusually long term,—lasting in all one hundred and forty days,—with an intermediate adjournment. Judge Rice acted upon the judiciary committee which produced the "Code of Iowa." At the general election of 1874 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the state senate. He is still in the practice of law.

He has had born to him eight children, seven boys (two of whom are dead) and one girl.

Judge Rice has ever been a strong Presbyterian churchman, and has been an elder in the church for twenty years. He has taken great interest in educational matters, and in the Sabbath school. He is a staid and dignified person, large in stature, though never possessed of very sound health. He is universally respected by all who know him, and is regarded as a sound lawyer and an able jurist.

He was originally a whig in politics, voting for Henry Clay, General Taylor, General Scott and General Fremont. He joined the republican party upon its formation, voting the two terms for Mr. Lincoln, for General Grant the first term, and for Peter Cooper in 1876.

FRANCIS A. KILBURN,

MONTEZUMA.

FRANCIS ASBURY KILBURN, one of the oldest and most successful merchants in Poweshiek county, dates his birth in the town of Gilsum, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, the 21st of February, 1820. His father, Iddo Kilburn, was a farmer, and reared his two sons in the strictest habits of industry and good morals. The Kilburns were originally from England, and settled in Connecticut. The grandfather of Francis A. settled on and cleared the farm on which the subject of this notice was born. Iddo Kilburn was in the war of 1812–15; his wife was Abigail Samson, of whose ancestry but little is known.

Francis A. was educated in the district and high school, and at nineteen moved to Hartford, Vermont; taught school six winters in that state, farming the rest of the season; and in October, 1851, settled in Montezuma, where he has since been a steady resident. During the first few weeks before commencing business for himself he husked corn at seventy-five cents a day and boarded himself. Shortly afterward he commenced mercantile business on a very small scale. Going to Keokuk, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles, with a two-horse team, he purchased about one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of goods, mainly groceries, one small trunk containing all of the dry goods, of which calicoes were the principal article. He sold part of the goods on the wagon, and his wife sold the balance in a small room of their private house, while he went for an additional assortment. They soon moved into a large room in the old court-house, which, by the aid of curtains, was divided into store, dining room, kitchen and dormitory. Mr. Kilburn soon hired a one-story building on the north side of the public square, which was used for both store and dwelling-house, each apartment being about thirteen feet by twenty-five feet. Subsequently he built on the south

side, where he is now found, he owning that whole side of the square. The store which he occupies is twenty-two feet by eighty-three feet, with warehouses and store-rooms not far off. Excepting a few weeks, he has dealt in general merchandise during twenty-six years. From carrying one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of stock at the start, he gradually extended his business until he carries thirty-five thousand dollars.

While engaged in trade, Mr. Kilburn also deals more or less in real estate; has owned five farms at one time, and now has two. One of these he improves himself, the other one he rents. He deals also in live stock, handling from fifty thousand to seventy thousand dollars' worth per annum.

Mr. Kilburn married his first wife, Miss Sarah Chandler, in Hartland, Vermont; they were united in June, 1841, Mrs. Kilburn dying in February, 1870, leaving three daughters, all now married. Mary H. is the wife of William A. Moody, of Knoxville, Iowa; Abigail S. is the wife of Dr. J. C. Tribbet, of Montezuma, and Sarah is the wife of Judge Blanchard, of Oskaloosa. Mr. Kilburn's present wife was Mrs. Mary F. Ferry, of Newton, Iowa, married in February, 1871; she has one child.

Mr. Kilburn has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since fourteen years of age, and bears not only an unsullied but truly enviable reputation for probity and purity of character. He has been an office holder in the church most of the time since residing in Iowa. Political offices he has always shunned; he votes the republican ticket.

Mr. Kilburn, who early became inured to hard work, seems to love it still. He has great energy of body and mind, and, coupled with industry, it has led him on to success. He has kept steadily at his business, has attended to its minutest details, has let no threads run loose and nothing needlessly run to waste; and hence, while possessed of a good share of christian benevolence, and showing commendable liberality and kindness to the poor, he has acquired a comfortable independence.

HON. WILLIAM M. STONE,

KNOXVILLE.

WILLIAM MILO STONE, governor of Iowa for four years, is a native of Jefferson county, New York, and was born on the 14th of October, 1827. His father, Truman Stone, a farmer in early life, is yet living, his home being in Knoxville. The Stones were from England, and settled in New England. The mother of William M. was Lovina North, and his great-grandfather on both sides of the family was in the seven years' struggle for independence. His grandfather, Aaron Stone, was in the second war with England.

Truman Stone moved to Lewis county, New York, when the son was a year old, and six years later to Coshocton county, Ohio. The subject of this brief memoir never attended a school of any kind more than twelve months; in boyhood he was a team-driver two seasons on the Ohio canal. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the chair-maker's trade, and followed that business until twenty-three years of age, reading law meantime during his spare hours, wherever he happened to be. He commenced at Coshocton, with James Mathews, who afterward became his father-in-law; continued his readings with General Lucius V. Pierce, of Akron, and finished with Ezra B. Taylor, of Ravenna. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1851, by Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Ranney, supreme judges holding a term of court at Ravenna.

After practicing three years at Coshocton with his old preceptor, James Mathews, he in November, 1854, settled in Knoxville, where he is practicing in the firm of Stone and Ayres, the leading law firm in the place.

The year after locating here Mr. Stone purchased the Knoxville "Journal," and was one of the prime movers in forming the republican party in Iowa, being the first editor to suggest a state convention, which met on the 22d of February, 1856, and completed the organization. In the autumn of the same year he was a Presidential elector on the republican ticket.

In April, 1857, Mr. Stone was chosen judge of the eleventh judicial district, consisting of Madison, Dallas, Warren, Polk, Jasper, Marion, Mahaska and Poweshiek counties; was elected judge of the sixth district when the new constitution went into operation in 1858, and was serving on the bench when the American flag was stricken down at Fort Sumter. At

that time, April, 1861, he was holding court in Fairfield, Jefferson county, and when the news came of the insult to the old flag he immediately adjourned court and prepared for what he believed to be more important duties — duties to his country. In May, 1861, he enlisted as a private; was made captain of company B, 3d Iowa Infantry, and was subsequently promoted to major. With that regiment he was at the battles of Blue Mills, Missouri, in September, 1861, where he was wounded. At Shiloh he commanded the regiment, and was taken prisoner. By order of Jefferson Davis he was patrolled for the space of forty days, with directions to repair to Washington, and if possible secure an agreement for a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, and to return as a prisoner if he did not succeed. Failing to secure his end within the period specified, he returned to Richmond and had his patrol extended fifteen days; repairing again to Washington, he effected his purpose, and was exchanged. In August, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood colonel of the 22d Iowa Infantry, and participated in the battles of Port Gibson, where he commanded a brigade, Champion Hills, Black River, and in the charge on Vicksburg on the 22d of May, 1863, when he was again wounded, receiving a gunshot in his left forearm. He and his whole regiment showed great bravery on that occasion, but the gallant boys were fearfully cut up, having one hundred and five men killed or wounded in less than five minutes.

Colonel Stone commanded a brigade until the last of August, when, being ordered to the Gulf department, he resigned. He had become very popular with the people of Iowa, and they were determined to make him governor. He was nominated in a republican convention held at Des Moines in June, 1863; elected by a large majority, and two years later was reëlected. He made a very energetic and efficient executive.

He was brevetted brigadier-general in 1864, after having been elected governor.

Governor Stone is now a member of the general assembly, having been elected in October, 1877.

He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order.

In May, 1857, he married Miss Caroline Mathews, a native of Ohio, then residing at Knoxville. They have one child, William A., a student of Iowa College at Grinnell. Mrs. Stone is a member of the Presbyterian church, where the family attend worship.

The history of Governor Stone shows that under a republican form of government there is no royal road to eminence. Beginning life as a farmer's chore boy and a mule-driver on a tow-path, working his way up through a cabinet-shop to the bar, he had not been in Iowa thirty months before he was on the bench. While on the bench he doffed the ermine for the musket, and then the sword, and in thirty months more was governor-elect of Iowa. It is enough to add that he has deserved all the honors bestowed upon him.

BENJAMIN F. SHAW,

ANAMOSA.

BENJAMIN FIELD SHAW is a son of Rufus Shaw, an architect and builder, and Amy Medbury, and was born in Utica, New York, on the 12th of February, 1830. His branch of the Shaw family early settled in New England. Rufus Shaw moved with his family to New Berlin, Chenango county, when Benjamin was two years old, and the son lived with his grandparents several years, he losing his mother when he was nine years old. His education was limited to the common schools, though he acquired no inconsiderable amount of knowledge outside the recitation room, and has always been inclined to study.

At seventeen years of age he went to Canada, learning the blacksmith and joiner's trade, returning to the United States at the end of four years, and soon afterward starting wagon-shops at Stillwell Prairie and Kingsbury, Indiana, and continuing the business three years. During this period he acquired a knowledge of the daguerrean business, and afterward traveled awhile in Illinois and Wisconsin, also teaching music, vocal and band, continuing it at intervals for seventeen years. After traveling five years as an artist and musician, he engaged in buying lumber and shipping it down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers.

In 1858 Mr. Shaw came to Jones county, Iowa, and in October of the next year settled at Anamosa, which has since been his residence. He was county superintendent of schools in 1859 and 1860; became proprietor of the Fisher House in October, 1859,

and remained in it between two and three years. About this period, having part ownership in a quarry of superior stone near the city of Anamosa, and thinking it would be a feasible point at which to locate a penitentiary, he with others began to agitate the question of the location of such an institution at this place. He began to build side-tracks from the Dubuque Southwestern railroad; put up a perpetual limekiln, and commenced developing the quarry. The result of this movement on his part and a few other men was the penitentiary at Anamosa, opened about four years ago.

In 1874 Mr. Shaw was appointed one of the three fish commissioners of the state, an office created at the session of the general assembly held in January–March of that year, and he still holds that office, he being the sole commissioner since 1876. It was a fortunate appointment, for no other man in the State of Iowa has taken so much interest in fish culture or done so much to interest the people in the subject. He may be called an enthusiast in the science, he having made it his careful study for years.

Mr. Shaw inherited in a large degree the mechanical talent of his father, and has recently invented a fishway that is of a superior quality. Michigan, which has probably paid more attention to fish culture than any other state in the west, has recently, after examining a dozen inventions of the kind, adopted his, and is introducing it into her streams.

Commissioner Shaw was a very useful man in Jones county before his services were required by the state in the direction here indicated. He was a member of the school board of the city of Anamosa, and its president four or five years, and has held other offices in the municipality.

He is master-workman of the Anamosa Lodge of United Workmen.

Mr. Shaw has uniformly affiliated with the democratic party, but of late years has given but little attention to politics.

His wife was Miss Olive Burlingame, of Chenango county, New York; married on the 21st of May, 1851. They have had four children, three of them yet living.

HON. ROBERT G. REINIGER,

CHARLES CITY.

ROBERT GEORGE REINIGER, the present judge of the twelfth circuit, is a son of Gustavus Reiniger, a farmer, still living in Seneca county, Ohio, where Robert was born, on the 12th of April, 1835. His mother was Rosa Durr, and both parents were from Germany. Robert prepared for college at Tiffin, near his home; entered Heidelberg College, in that city, in 1853; pursued miscellaneous studies for three years, reading law at the same time, and was admitted to the bar at that place in September, 1856.

His elder brother, Gustavus G., had been settled in Charles City, Iowa, more than a year, and hither Robert bent his steps, reaching the city, then but a small village, on the 3d of March, 1857. The brothers formed a partnership in the law and real-estate business; started out well, preserved a high character for promptness, integrity and ability, and built up an excellent reputation in a few years. On the 1st of August, 1858, I. W. Card joined them, and the firm of Reiniger, Card and Reiniger continued until the 1st of January, 1861.

In May, 1861, Mr. Reiniger enlisted in the state service in one of the first companies formed in this part of the Cedar valley; but the regiment it was designed for was full, and not till the July following did he get into the United States service, going out as first lieutenant of company B, 7th Iowa Infantry. He was promoted to captain in the spring of 1863, soon after the battle of Shiloh, and served until October, 1864.

Returning to Charles City, he resumed his professional labors, continuing with his brother until 1865, when Gustavus G. Reiniger removed to Union, Missouri, and Robert practiced alone.

On the 10th of October, 1870, he was commissioned by the governor, circuit judge to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Ruddick, who was appointed district judge. At the succeeding general election, in October, 1871, Judge Reiniger was elected by the people to fill the rest of the unexpired term, and was reëlected in 1872 and 1876, still holding that office.

As a jurist, he is cautious, conscientious and candid; has his prejudices, like other men, but lays them aside on the bench, and is impartial in his de-

cisions. His honesty, we believe, was never questioned.

A legal association was formed in the twelfth judicial district in 1871, and he was made its president; he is likewise president of the Charles City Chess Society.

In 1876 Judge Reiniger purchased the interest of Judge Fairfield in a private bank, and, in company with W. D. Balch and others, under the firm name of Reiniger and Balch, is doing a good business. He is a stockholder and director of the Charles City Water Power Company, and has considerable town property, having never dealt in any other; and in every branch of business he is a success. He has one of the finest brick houses and most elegant home in the corporation.

He has always acted with the republican party; is a Royal Arch Mason; attends the Congregational church, and has a pure life record.

His wife was Mary E., daughter of Dr. William M. Palmer, of Charles City. They were married on the 18th of November, 1867, and have no children.

Gustavus G. Reiniger, of whom we have spoken, and who was a resident of Charles City from 1855 to 1865, was a brilliant lawyer for years at the head of the Floyd county bar. He read law at Tiffin, Ohio, and was one of the first attorneys to settle in Charles City. Legally and intellectually, as well as morally, his shoulders were broad and high, and it was to the deep regret of many friends that he left Iowa.

He died in Union, Missouri, on the 5th of October, 1869, leaving a widow and five children. The writer of this sketch became acquainted with him and his brother Robert as early as 1859, and hazards nothing in saying that as long as he lived in Iowa, Gustavus G. Reiniger honored the legal profession.

JOEL W. SMITH, M. D.,

CHARLES CITY.

ONE of the oldest practicing physicians in Floyd county, Iowa, and a man of excellent reputation, is Joel W. Smith, a native of New York, and son of Silas and Lydia (Gillett) Smith. He was born in the town of Franklin, Delaware county, on the 23d July, 1824. His paternal ancestors were from England, and among the early settlers in New England. The Gilletts, it is believed, were originally from Wales. Joel was educated at the Delaware Literary Institute in Franklin, at that time one of the best institutions of the kind in the State of New York, noted for the excellent scholarship of the young men there fitted for college. At twenty-two he began studying medicine under the auspices of ex-Governor Peters, of Hebron, Connecticut, and finished with Dr. William Detmold, of New York city, teaching part of the time to defray expenses. He attended lectures at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and in the medical department of Yale College, graduating from the latter institution in January, 1850. The year before and after graduating he took special courses of study in New York city.

Thus thoroughly prepared to operate in the healing art, Dr. Smith settled at Croton, in his native county, remaining there between six and seven years, and in March, 1857, settled in Charles City. Here for twenty years he has steadily adhered to his profession, and has built up a wide practice. No physician in Floyd county is better known, and none, probably, is so highly esteemed for his skill and personal character. In surgery he has no superior in this part of the state, and some of his cases show special skill.

In 1862 Dr. Smith was offered a position as surgeon in one of the Iowa regiments, but could not accept it. In June, 1864, during the severe fighting in Virginia, he volunteered to join General Grant's army as a volunteer surgeon, and reached New York city early in July, where he learned that his services were not then needed.

He has been United States examining surgeon for many years, during and since the war.

Dr. Smith was postmaster from 1861 to 1869, but he did not relinquish his medical practice, clerks attending to much of his official business. He was president of the school board for several years, and is very active in educational matters, and in whatever pertains to the literary, moral, social, material and sanitary interests of the community.

He is a member of the district and state medical societies, and of the American Medical Association, and read a paper before the latter body at its ses-

sion of 1877. He is a reading, thinking, progressive man, and contributes to several of the medical periodicals. He was also a member of the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876.

In religious belief he is liberal, but wholly unsectarian in his views. He is not a member of any secret societies, owing more to want of time than from any prejudice upon the subject.

On the 4th of April, 1850, Dr. Smith was joined in wedlock with Miss Susan M. Wheat, only daughter of the late William Wheat, Esq., and Alta Wolcott Wheat, both of New England. They have had six children, all but one of them still living. Irving W., the eldest son, was educated at the Iowa State Agricultural College, and the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; is married, is in practice with his father, and is a young man of much promise. In July, 1877, he received an appointment as physician at the Kiowa Indian agency. Ida E., the only daughter, is the wife of L. W. Noyes, of Batavia, Illinois. Three boys, all under fifteen, are being educated at home.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CHANEY,

OSCEOLA.

JOHN CHANEY was born in Monroe county, Indiana, on the 4th of July, 1832. His father, Francis Chaney, was a native of Randolph county, North Carolina, and was born in March, 1796. He was taken from North Carolina to Tennessee when he was twelve years of age. He became a practical mechanic and farmer. His mother's maiden name was Rachel Elban. Mr. Francis Chaney married this lady at Harrison county, Indiana, in 1831.

John Chaney went to school at intervals until he was thirteen years of age, when he learned his father's trade of blacksmithing, which he worked at until he was twenty-one. He then went to college at Mount Pleasant until he was twenty-four. Upon leaving this college he commenced the study of law in the office of Colonel Dungan, at Chariton, Lucas county, Iowa, and also taught school. He continued to read law and teach school for several years, and on the 19th of July, 1862, he entered the Union army, and was mustered in as second lieutenant of company K of the 34th Iowa regiment, and was subsequently advanced to the first lieutenancy, in which position he remained during the entire war. Lieutenant Chaney is one of the very rare examples of hair-breadth escapes from the imminent deadly peril of the battle-field. He was almost continuously in action, marched over fifteen thousand miles, was never injured in the least by the enemy, and was always physically able to report for duty.

We propose to narrate the leading events which occurred in Lieutenant Chaney's regimental action in connection with the war of the rebellion, and without any expressed desire that we do so on the part of the gallant lieutenant. His regiment was connected with the thirteenth army corps. The 34th Iowa served with General Sherman on his first attack on Vicksburgh. Thence they went to Arkansas river, where they captured about five thousand prisoners. The regiment was then detailed, in company with four companies of Illinois soldiers, to escort these prisoners to Camp Douglas, Chicago. The regiment then recruited at St. Louis; they were there from the 14th of February until the 13th of April, when they were ordered to report at Iron Knob, Missouri, to repel an attack of General Marmaduke's rebel forces; there they remained till the 6th of June, when they were ordered to join the siege against Vicksburgh, under General Grant. On the surrender of Vicksburgh the thirteenth army corps was ordered to New Orleans to join the nineteenth corps, commanded by General Banks. A detachment of this corps, including the 34th Iowa, was then ordered to proceed to Morganza, on the Mississippi river. They subsequently returned to New Orleans, and on the 25th day of November the whole corps embarked for Brazos, Santiago. This fleet consisted of twenty vessels, which was overtaken by a terrible storm the first night out, which separated it. The thirteenth corps were, however, among the first that landed on the island. The corps here marched up the Rio Grande river to Brownsville, opposite to Matamoras, where they remained for three days. At this time a division of this corps, including the 34th Iowa, was ordered to reconnoitre the coast. The division was landed on the west end of St. Joseph's Island, where they remained about a week, and then marched up the coast to Cedar Pass, where they had a skirmish, and crossed the pass on

to Mattagorda Island; marched up that island to Fort Esperanza, where a desperate action was fought, and the fort captured, on the 22d of December, 1863. Here they remained and fortified the post, and constructed five forts across the island. The division was then ordered to reinforce General Banks at Alexandria, Louisiana, on the Red river. Here they took part in several sharp engagements. It became necessary to dam the river at this point, which was done under the direction of General Baily. They then embarked on boats, and proceeded to Morganza, from whence they embarked for Baton Rouge. From here they went to New Orleans, and again embarked on gulf steamers on Lake Pontchartrain, and landed on Dauphin's Island on the 3d of August, 1864; captured Fort Gaines, and then crossed the pass in vessels to Fort Morgan, and captured that place. Here they remained until the latter part of August, and then embarked on their vessels and returned to Morganza, on the Mississippi river, and encamped there for two months, during which time they had several engagements on the Atchafalaya river, at which place they were ordered to reëmbark and proceed to the mouth of the White river, in Arkansas, where they remained in camp for several weeks, at which time the regiment was consolidated into a battalion. Here they embarked again, and returned to Morganza, and while there they were consolidated with the 38th Iowa regiment. In February, 1865, they embarked for Pensacola, Florida, where they remained until the 10th of March. Here the corps were united with six thousand colored troops, and placed under command of General Steel, and marched to Pollard, in Alabama, at the junction of the Mobile, Montgomery and Pensacola railroads. They captured this post and then marched on Fort Blakeley, which they invested and laid siege, charged the works, and captured them about the 13th of April, 1865. Here they remained for several days, and then embarked for Montgomery, Alabama. When they reached Selma, Alabama, they met a dispatch boat from the rebel general Johnson, with dispatches advising the rebel general Taylor, then in command on the Tombigbee river, about forty miles from Selma, to surrender. They remained at Selma, and about nine o'clock that night they received a dispatch from General Taylor that he would surrender. Here they remained for about two weeks, and were then ordered to return to Mobile, from which place they were ordered to Texas, landing at Galveston in July, 1865. Here the 34th Iowa was ordered to Houston, Texas, where they remained until the 1st of September, when they were mustered out of the service, being ordered to Davenport, Iowa, where they received their pay and final discharge. Not more than three hundred and forty of the original 34th regiment were then alive.

Almost as soon as he returned home, Lieutenant Chaney commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1867, and came to Osceola, where he opened an office on the 20th of June, 1867. Lieutenant Chaney has had a very fair success in business, and is a very popular man in and out of court. Despite the privations, exposures and sufferings of his long and arduous campaign, Lieutenant Chaney is now in the meridian of his life, full of health and exuberant spirits.

He was married on the 21st of July, 1861, to Miss S. C. Fuel, of Lucas county, Iowa; their family consists of three children, one girl and two boys, the youngest boy being dead.

He is a rabid republican in politics, and in religious convictions a spiritualist. He is a Master Mason, also a member of the encampment and subordinate lodges of Odd-Fellows, of which he is a past grand.

WILLIAM CORNS, M. D.,

TAMA CITY.

ONE of the best-read physicians and most skillful practitioners in Tama county, Iowa, is William Corns, of Tama City, who has been a resident of Iowa since he was two years old. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Muskingum county on the 17th of October, 1835. His father, William Corns, was a millwright in his younger years, and later in life a farmer, and his grandfather was a revolutionary soldier. The Cornses are of German pedigree, and settled in Pennsylvania. The mother of William was Phebe Adaline Bagley, whose ancestors were early New England settlers. William Corns, senior, moved with his family to Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois, in 1836, and the next year crossed

the Mississippi river, and settled in Muscatine county, where West Liberty now stands. When he located in what was then a part of Wisconsin Territory his worldly effects consisted of a yoke of oxen, an excellent four-wheel wagon, a little bedding and furniture, and wife and two small children. Though but two and a-half years old, the subject of this sketch recollects crossing the great river at Davenport, and also the names of the oxen. When a little older he hoed corn for an uncle on ground which now constitutes the principal streets of West Liberty. He lived in that vicinity, tilling land and attending school until March, 1861, finishing his literary education at the West Liberty High School, which he attended one term. At the date just mentioned he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Peter A. Carpenter, of West Liberty, who, a few months later, went into the army as surgeon of the 5th Iowa Infantry, and who died of consumption at Fort Collins, Colorado, some time after the close of the war. Mr. Corns finished his medical studies with Dr. Albert Ady, of West Liberty; attended two courses of lectures at Keokuk, Iowa, in the winter of 1862–63, and in the following spring graduating in June, 1863. In the following August he was appointed contract surgeon, and served in that capacity in the general hospital at Keokuk until the 1st of April, 1865. He was in active practice during all that time, having new cases constantly, and an excellent opportunity for improvement, particularly in surgery. The discipline he then and there received has served an excellent purpose in his practice since that date. It gave him skill in his profession, and laid the foundation of his present extensive practice and popularity. He loves surgery, studies science con amore, and is a progressive man. He is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society, and was its vice-president two or three years ago. His standing among the medical brethren of the state is excellent.

Dr. Corns located in Tama City in the spring of 1865, and since that date has had a growing practice. He is examining surgeon for pensions. In politics, he is republican, but keeps out of office.

On the 11th of October, 1864, he married Miss Isabel Hemperly, of Muscatine county, and has six children.

ARCHIBALD S. MAXWELL, M.D.,

DAVENPORT.

PROMINENT among the physicians of Iowa is enrolled the name which heads this sketch. He was born on the 22d of June, 1818, near New Philadelphia, Ohio. His father, John Maxwell, was of Scotch descent, of liberal education, but a native of York county, Pennsylvania, and was born in 1766. His mother's maiden name was Ruth Cypherd, who was of Holland descent, being a near relative of the proprietor of the noted publishing house of William Cypherd, Amsterdam, Holland. She was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1774, and married in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1792. The novelty of pioneer life led them to leave a most comfortable home in the east to immigrate to Ohio, soon after that state was admitted to the Union. There Mr. Maxwell spent most of his large means in opening farms, erecting mills, etc., which resulted more in the accommodation of poor emigrants than the enrichment of his estate. He died in New Philadelphia, Ohio, in May, 1822. His wife died in October, 1839. The family consisted of ten sons and four daughters. Three sons died in infancy; the rest lived to rear families and hold honored positions in society; five are still living.

The doctor's early life was that of a farm boy until his sixteenth year; meanwhile receiving a common-school education. Although a natural mechanic, he at an early age developed a taste for literary labor, and resolved to make it his profession; to this end he eagerly read all biography and history within his reach. To procure means to complete his education and to somewhat satisfy his longing for reading matter, he, in October, 1834, procured a situation in a printing office in his county town, where he rapidly learned the art and posted himself in the current events of the day; applying every odd moment in the study of the rudiments of an academic course, aided a medical gentleman of fine attainments, who edited the paper on which he labored.

In October, 1836, he went with his employer, to complete his apprenticeship, to Findlay, then a small village in the wilds of Ohio, and started the "Findlay Courier," a democratic paper

In 1837, being a master workman, he was em-

ployed as foreman of the "Whig" office for one year; there he enjoyed the society of a cultivated gentleman and lady (Mr. and Mrs. Marion), who gave him great assistance in the study of Latin, Greek and French during his hours of recreation.

In the spring of 1839 he removed to Mansfield, Ohio, and commenced to publish the "Shield and Banner," a democratic journal, in company with Colonel John Meredith. For two years he labored successfully, at the same time continuing his studies, receiving help from several noted ministers and lawyers by books, suggestions and recitations. He also commenced the study of law, aided by Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoof (now one of the most prominent judges in that state) and Esq. Gates, now of Iowa. In the meantime he took an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1840, as well on the stump with Samuel J. Kirkwood (then studying law at Mansfield, but now United States senator from Iowa,) as through the columns of his popular paper. At the close of his engagements with Colonel Meredith he refused numerous favorable offers to continue his connection with the press, and devoted his time to obtaining an education.

He had made all arrangements to enter the Ohio University at Athens, but owing to the convenience of the Ashland Academy to Mansfield and the unsettled state of his business, he chose the latter and commenced in earnest, under such noble instructors as Drs. Fulton and Andrews (since Colonel Andrews of the 4th Infantry and president of Kenyon College). In eighteen months he completed his academic course, taking the honors of the institution.

Continuing his law studies, he was seized by a severe attack of Laryngitis, which destroyed his voice, and resulted in his having to leave his collegiate course and abandon his favorite profession, the law. With deep regrets, almost with remorse, and with many misgivings, he commenced the study of medicine in 1842 at Berlin, Ohio, with John M. Cook, M.D., an eminent and successful practitioner, late of York, Pennsylvania. He entered earnestly into his studies, which soon took quite a practical form; for, from necessity, he had to be doctor as well as student; this interrupted his studies, but gave a training of value. He graduated at Cleveland, Ohio, in the medical department of the Hudson College, in 1847, with a prominent standing in a class of seventy-six.

Returning to Berlin, he entered into partnership with his former preceptor, which continued to 1850, when he took in his youngest brother.

In 1852, his health failing him, he with his family traveled through the western and southwestern states, performing many of the finer operations of surgery. His health being partially restored, he commenced practice, in connection with the management of a stock farm.

He sold his interests in Ohio and located in Davenport, Iowa, on the 3d of April, 1855. He spent most of his time and means in improvements in the city and country until arrested by the crash of 1857, in which he suffered severely financially. He again devoted himself to the practice of his profession, and although it took the greater part of his considerable real estate to meet his obligations, every cent was paid, and by energy, frugality and industry he reinstated himself in comfortable circumstances.

At the first call for men to go to Mexico he volunteered and raised nearly a company, but received the unwelcome word that the regiments were full, and on account of poor health he had to refuse a commission as assistant surgeon in the 10th regiment, United States army.

During the war of the rebellion he was sent by Governor Kirkwood to give medical and surgical relief to our soldiers in the field. This was immediately after the fall of Fort Donelson, and under orders of the chief medical director he aided the soldiers in the field, hospital transports and general hospitals as assistant surgeon, United States army. He was at Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson and other battles; at the battle of Iuka he was surgeon inspector general on Grant's staff, and had charge of the wounded and sick being sent north. He was placed in charge of hospitals Nos. 6 and 8 at Keokuk, during which time he filled the chair of physiology and pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk.

In June, 1863, he was appointed sanitary inspector of hospitals in the eastern division of the army, and declined to accept an appointment from the governor as state sanitary agent or surgeon at large to operate in the field. He visited the principal hospitals in the south and west, rendering aid and relief, particularly at the siege of Vicksburgh and Fort Hudson, and extending to New Orleans and the gulf.

In January, 1864, he returned to Iowa and made his final report of operations to the governor and legislature, receiving their hearty approval. Resigning his position, he returned home and resumed the

practice of his profession, receiving a cordial and liberal support which has continued to this day.

In 1852 he received the nomination for state senator, but declined, as it required too much sacrifice of business and principle to accept. In 1843 he was nominated for congress on the democratic ticket in the district composed of Tuscarawas, Holmes, Coshocton and Knox counties, in Ohio, in which a nomination was equivalent to an election; but as he was expected to support the introduction of slavery into the territories of Kansas and Nebraska he declined the honor.

In company with Mrs. Anna Witteimer he made, while in Jackson, Tennessee, in 1862, a plan of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home as a state institution, while she suggested the idea of a private one instituted and supported by her own liberality and patriotism. The doctor is surgeon for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home in Davenport; also consulting surgeon and director of the Mercy Hospital in same city.

He is a member of the Masonic order, having joined in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1842, and is a life member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

He was raised in the democratic school of politics, but left that party in public convention in 1861, as he could not stay with a party that would not fight for the preservation of their country.

In religion, he is a Protestant, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1836.

He was married on the 16th of February, 1847, to Miss Charlotte S. Hough, a lady of culture, and daughter of William Hough, Esq., a merchant in York, Pennsylvania, who died when she was but four years old, leaving her to the guardianship of her uncle, Colonel John Hough, a noted merchant and manufacturer at York, Pennsylvania. Five sons and four daughters are the fruits of their union.

Dr. Maxwell possesses a fine commanding presence; is six feet one and a half inches in height and rather spare; has a large head, with high, broad forehead; a Grecian face and nose, with blue eyes, mild and intelligent in their expression, and hair and beard a light auburn.

In every position which in his eventful life he has filled, Dr. Maxwell has been successful in the highest degree, and has left an untarnished and unspotted reputation. As a business man, he has been upright, reliable and honorable; as a physician, attentive and obliging, ranking among the leaders in his profession in the state. In all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to Truth, Honor and Right. Few men have more devoted friends, or merit more the confidence and esteem of their fellow-citizens.

LORENZO H. SALES, M.D.,

LEON.

LORENZO HARRISON SALES, a resident of Iowa since it became a state, is a descendant of a Mohawk Dutch family, and was born in Ontario county, New York, on the 28th of March, 1819. His parents were Hiram Sales, surveyor and farmer, and Nancy Ann Thorington, his mother being a native of Rutland, Vermont. His maternal great-grandfather was a Phillips, whose ancestry is traced back directly to the Mayflower. He was in the revolutionary army; was taken prisoner, brought as far west as Detroit, Michigan, by the Indians, and kept there several years. At length he made his escape, and after much hardship reached Vermont.

When Lorenzo was three years old the family removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. Young as the boy was, he still recollects the trip down the Alleghany and Ohio rivers on a raft. The scenes on the way were a wonderful novelty to his young eyes, and time fails to obliterate them. After spending one year in Cincinnati his father removed to Troy, Miami county, where he died in 1823, leaving his widow with seven children. There Lorenzo received a common-school education in a log school-house.

In 1834 the family removed to Defiance, where Lorenzo prepared himself for the medical profession, and where he practiced until 1846; removing to Iowa City, Iowa, a few months before it doffed its territorial robes. After practicing in Iowa City a little less than two years he removed to Washington county, continuing his profession in Washington and Richmond villages until 1856, when he removed his family to Leon, Decatur county. While at Richmond he received from President Pierce the appointment of receiver of the United States land office, at Chariton, Lucas county, and was in that

position three years, when the office was moved to Des Moines.

Since residing in Leon Dr. Sales has been in a variety of occupations,—practicing medicine a little; keeping a hotel at sundry times, in all about twelve years; selling drugs; editing a newspaper; dealing in real estate, and acting as county officer, being judge of Decatur county two years. The judge is well known all over the county.

In 1862 he went into the 17th Iowa Infantry as lieutenant, company A, and acting adjutant; served six months and was discharged on account of disability.

In his political principles, the judge has been a life-long democrat.

In August, 1845, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Ann Wartenbe, of Defiance, Ohio, and they have three children. Nancy Ann, the eldest child, is the wife of Lyman W. Forgrave, contractor and builder, of Leon; Lewis Cass is a printer in Leon, and Frank Knox is a brick mason and resides in Crete, Nebraska. Both sons are unmarried.

HON. DAVID C. CLOUD,

MUSCATINE.

HON. DAVID COMER CLOUD, attorney and counselor-at-law, one of the oldest and most distinguished practitioners at the bar of Iowa, and an author of considerable repute, was born in Champaign, Ohio, on the 22d of January, 1817, and is the son of Robert Cloud and Anna *née* Comer. The Cloud family is of French origin, the great-grandfather of our subject being of that nationality. In middle life he removed to England, where he died; his son Robert Cloud, the grandfather of our subject, emigrated to America not very long after the revolution, and settled in Maryland, where he became a Methodist minister; from that state he removed to Kentucky, and in company with Rev. Enoch Mattson he crossed the Ohio river into what was then known as the Northwestern Territory, where he labored for several years, and then returned to Kentucky, where he died. He and Mr. Mattson were the first Methodist preachers that ever visited and preached the gospel north of the Ohio river. His father in early life removed from Kentucky to Ohio and settled in Champaign county, where for twenty years he operated a small farm; he then removed to Franklin county, where he remained four years, and subsequently took up his abode in Columbus, where he died. The mother of our subject was of German origin. Her father was a cattle dealer in Ohio, and was accustomed to drive his herds over the mountains to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His last trip was made in 1822, when he is known to have sold a large drove of beef cattle in Philadelphia, received payment for them, and started on his homeward journey. He never returned to Ohio, and is supposed to have been murdered and robbed.

An uncle of our subject, his father's eldest brother, Rev. Caleb W. Cloud, was also a noted Methodist preacher in Kentucky. He was a prominent Mason, and during the anti-Masonic crusade on the part of the Methodist and other churches which grew out of the murder of Morgan, who had revealed the secrets of the order, he withdrew from the connection, and built a conventicle, which he called "Saint John's Chapel," in Lexington, Kentucky, in which he preached during the remainder of his life. At his death the congregation reunited with the old church.

D. C. Cloud is the fourth child of a family of fourteen children, three of whom died in infancy; the eldest, Mrs. Rachel O'Hara, died in 1876, and ten are still living, the youngest being forty years of age. D. C. was raised on his father's farm, and had only the privilege of the common education of a log schoolhouse during a brief period of the winter months, up till the age of twelve; the only schooling which he received subsequent to that age was six weeks at an academy, where he intended to pursue a two-years' course, but his father meeting with a reverse in business, the long cherished scheme of the boy had to be abandoned.

At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the book-binder's trade, but after a six months' trial he gave up this experiment, and was next apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, to which he served the regular time, and it is said was one of the finest mechanics at that time in the west. Shortly after completing his apprenticeship, at the age of twenty-two years, in the year 1839, he removed to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he has since resided. He

at once procured employment as a journeyman, and worked steadily at his trade for several years, employing his spare time in reading such books as fell into his hands. These were of what may be termed a "solid" nature, and evidently were instrumental in preparing his mind for the cultivation which it afterward received. After he had been two years in Muscatine, he conceived the idea of entering upon a course of study preparatory to the legal profession, and accordingly all his energies were directed to that result. He procured the necessary books by working for their hire, which he read after the close of his day's work. He pursued his studies in this way for five years, when after a strict examination he was admitted to the bar in the year 1845, and at once discontinued his trade, and engaged in the active practice of his profession. He has since been an arduous and incessant student, not only of the law, but of all subjects and matters pertaining to politics, government and social economics, so that he is now one of the best informed men of his day, one of the most efficient criminal lawyers at the western bar, and an author of national renown. During the year 1851–2 he held the position of prosecuting attorney for the county of Muscatine, and was afterward elected the first attorney-general of the State of Iowa, on the democratic ticket; he held this office for four years. After this he was elected to the state legislature, in which he served during the winter of 1856–7, being chairman of the committees of ways and means, and of railroads. Since then he has devoted himself exclusively to his profession, and to the pursuit of literature. His fame as a jurist became widely extended, and his practice as a lawyer increased accordingly. He is now regarded as one of the best, if not the best, criminal lawyer in the west. He is also recognized as the Nestor of the bar of Iowa, having been practicing longer than any attorney now in the state. He is the author of the law on the Iowa statute books which makes railroad corporations liable for all deaths caused or damage done by them in the prosecution of their business, and he has during his career as a lawyer tried over two hundred cases against railroads and recovered more damages from railroad corporations than perhaps any other lawyer in the northwest, if not in the nation. In short, if Mr. Cloud can be said to have any specialty in the practice it is in the prosecution of suits against railroads.

In politics, he was raised in the Jefferson school, and continued a democrat till after the formation of the republican party, with which he united, being opposed to the spread of slavery and the Nebraska policy of the democratic party. He was a member of the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and during the war with slavery was a staunch supporter of the government, and so continued until 1872, when, with many other good men of the party, he joined the reform movement, and was a member of the convention which nominated Horace Greeley for the Presidency. Since the dissolution of the liberal republican party, as it was called, he has acted with the democratic party, and was nominated as one of the Tilden (Presidential) electors in 1876. In a more comprehensive sense, however, he belongs to that class or party that always want reform, being an anti-monopolist and an anti-protectionist, and favoring free trade and hard money.

During the progress of the late war he wrote a book entitled "The War Powers of the President," taking the strongest ground in favor of the administration, and the measures adopted for the suppression of the rebellion. The volume, which was extensively circulated, demonstrated deep research and a very high order of talents on the part of the author, and received universal approbation in the northern states. In 1874 he published his great work entitled "Monopolies and the People," which had a circulation of over ten thousand copies. It received the very highest commendation of the press of the principal cities of the country, the New York "Tribune" devoting two columns of its space to a review and commendation of the work.

Mr. Cloud was in early life a member of the Methodist church, but is not now in communion with any denomination; he is, however, an unswerving believer in the bible, and in the doctrines of the christian religion, and gives generously to religious and benevolent objects.

In the year 1839 he was married to Miss Annetta Dibble, of Columbus, Ohio, who died in 1846, leaving two infant children, whose death occurred soon after hers; and in 1848 he was married to Mrs. Miranda H. Morrow, widow of the late Dr. James G. Morrow, of Muscatine, and daughter of Wm. R. Olds, Esq., of Bennington, Vermont, by whom he has two children, a son and a daughter. The son, George W., is preparing for the profession of his father. The daughter, Annie, is still unmarried.

The remarkable career of Mr. Cloud from the carpenter's bench to the position of one of the first

lawyers and publicists of the state, and his no less brilliant advancement to the leadership of his party in the chairmanship of the two most important committees of the house of representatives, were neither the accident of fortune nor the reward of political intrigue, but of a genius and character essentially independent and progressive.

In his second candidacy for the attorney-generalship he challenged the fealty of his party by declaring himself an anti-Nebraska democrat, and at the expiration of his term asserted his political independence by accepting a nomination from the anti-slavery citizens of his county for the legislature. Earnest and active in his loyalty during the rebellion and a member of the republican party from its organization till 1872, he was, on being convinced of the necessity of the departure, the first in his state to lead in the liberal movement of that year. The call for the first liberal republican state convention held in Iowa proceeded from his pen, and was one of the most pungent arraignments of the dominant party, as well as the ablest political paper drawn out by the movement of that year. The independence and vigor which have characterized Mr. Cloud's political life found an equally able and spirited expression in his celebrated work above alluded to, "Monopolies and the People," in which he has exhaustively reviewed the whole subject of American monopolies, from an extortionate tariff, the gold operations of Wall street, and the greed of railroads, down to the lowest species of barnacle on American industry to be found in the abuses of the patent office. This volume, replete with statistical information and curious items of history, which are woven with a lawyer's tact into the argument of the work, prepared in the spare hours of a large and exacting law practice, affords an important clue to the secret of the life-work and success of Mr. Cloud. He has never been idle, but, like Horace Greeley, he has waited more than twenty years for the time when he could go "a fishing," but has not yet found it. And still we should fall far short of the full measure of Mr. Cloud's character were we to ignore the passionate energy which he throws into every aim and purpose of his will. He knows no such words as discouragement or failure. He fights his battles through to a successful issue. His most signal triumphs as a counselor and advocate have been won on fields where the varying chances of the day were with his opponent. Though now over sixty years of age, he still finds his greatest pleasure in the hotly contested arena of his profession, and he is never happier than on the eve of a controversy which is to put his mettle to the severest test.

As a citizen and friend, he is eminently social in his disposition, and dispenses a generous hospitality at his beautiful home overlooking Muscatine and the Mississippi river; and he will discuss with his friends or visitors any subject from belles-lettres to the Turco-Russian war, or President Hayes' new departure. But a glance through his private library betrays his favorite fireside studies, in the well thumbed volumes of the Holy Bible, Shakespeare, Milton and Scott. These have been his class books all his life, and perhaps he owes as much to his constant draught upon these inexhaustible fountains of wisdom and beauty as to his mental gifts, natural industry, or discipline derived from his profession.

GEORGE B. CHRISTY, M.D.,

DUNLAP.

GEORGE BROWER CHRISTY, a noted army surgeon in the late rebellion, is a native of Prince Edward county, Canada, and was born on the 30th of January, 1830, his parents being Henry and Maria Brower Christy. They belonged to the agricultural class. The Christys were from Dutchess county, New York.

George B. lived in Canada until twenty-five years of age, farming and merchandising in youth, with ordinary common-school privileges. When arrived at his majority he read medicine with Dr. Peter H. Clark, in Victoria county, having previously studied medicine to a considerable extent in private. He attended lectures first in the medical department of Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, then at Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated in February, 1859, and practiced at Franklin Grove, Lee county, Illinois, until the civil war commenced.

In August, 1861, Dr. Christy went into the army as first assistant surgeon of the 32d Illinois Infantry, Colonel J. Logan, commander; and on the 16th of March, 1863, he was promoted to surgeon of the

9th Illinois Cavalry. While with the 32d Infantry he was on General Grant's staff, at Fort Donelson; immediately after that battle he was appointed post surgeon at Fort Henry; was at the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the battle of Hatchie, and was post surgeon when General Sherman's army was encamped at La Grange. While with the 9th Cavalry Dr. Christy was for some time surgeon-in-chief of cavalry, with headquarters at Memphis, Tennessee. He joined General Thomas just before the battle of Nashville; acted as medical director of Wilson's cavalry in the winter of 1864–5, and was mustered out at Selma, Alabama, in November, 1865. On different occasions he was staff surgeon for Generals Hatch, Grierson and Coon; and in a letter which we have before us the last named officer speaks of the doctor's faithfulness and efficiency in very strong terms. Colonel Albert G. Brackett, of the United States army, in a letter which we have seen, speaks in a similar tone of commendation of surgeon Christy for his skill and his care of the sick.

At the close of the war he practiced four years in Chicago, and after traveling a year or two at the south, for his health, he settled in Dunlap, Harrison county, Iowa, where he has been practicing for the last six or seven years with excellent success. His reputation is very high, particularly in surgery, in which he has had much experience.

In politics, Dr. Christy was originally a Douglass democrat, and still, it is understood, votes with the democracy. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

In January, 1853, he was united with Miss Diana Bowerman, of Prince Edwards county, Canada, and they have five children.

HENRY TEMPLE,

ATLANTIC.

ONE of the settlers in Iowa in its infancy as a state, and a man of much prominence in Cass county, is Henry Temple, who has held a variety of offices, and was faithful in the discharge of his duties in all of them. He is a native of Franklin county, Massachusetts; was the son of Benjamin and Rebena Christie Temple, and was born in the town of Heath, near the Vermont line, on the 20th of August, 1816. His grandsires on both sides of the family came over in General Burgoyne's army; were taken prisoners and never returned to England. Both died in Heath. Benjamin Temple was in the second war with Great Britain, and was stationed at Boston harbor.

Henry, thrown on his own resources, went to Hatfield, Hampshire county, when twelve years old, and engaged in farming until nineteen, when in 1835, with five dollars in his pocket, he reached Marietta, Ohio, and attended the academic department of the college there most of the time for four years, teaching two winters in the interim and doing some farm labor, thus furnishing himself with the means for schooling.

In the spring of 1840 Mr. Temple immigrated to southern Iowa, settling at first at Fairfield, Jefferson county, where he read law with Judge Cyrus Olney, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. The following year he removed to Mahaska county, and after working on a farm one season opened a law office in Oskaloosa, the county seat, and was in practice there until the autumn of 1858, when he removed to Lewis, at that time the seat of justice of Cass county. There he remained until 1869, when he settled in Atlantic, the present county seat, still continuing his practice and standing well, especially as a court lawyer, and very high as a citizen.

While in Mahaska county Mr. Temple was treasurer during one term, and justice of the peace ten or eleven years. At Lewis he was postmaster for four years, also, while living there, county judge one term; deputy provost-marshal for Cass and Adair counties during the civil war, and county recorder from 1864 to 1870. A truer man has never held an official position in the county. He has always had the unlimited confidence of the people.

Judge Temple was a whig until the party disbanded. He aided in state convention to form the republican party, to which he firmly adheres. He has been one of its leaders in Cass county for years, and still occasionally takes the stump.

Judge Temple has been a member of the Congregational church for thirty-five years, and lives consistently with his christian profession.

He is a blue lodge member of the Masonic fraternity.

On the 18th of January, 1846, he was joined in

the bonds of matrimony with Miss Anne E. Wright, of Oskaloosa, and they have had ten children, nine yet living. Mary R. is the wife of Romie Lawrence, of Atlantic, and Jennie is the wife of William Calvey, of Exira, Audubon county. The other children are unmarried.

Judge Temple has seen Cass county grow up from one thousand eight hundred inhabitants to twelve thousand or fourteen thousand, and is one of the public-spirited men who have aided in making it what it is, one of the leading counties in agricultural wealth and enterprise in this part of the state.

HON. JOHN Q. TUFTS,

WILTON.

JOHN QUINCY TUFTS, farmer and ex-member of congress, was born at Aurora, Indiana, on the 12th of July, 1840, and is the son of Servitus Tufts and Emily *née* Dudley. His father was born at Wilton, Maine; came to Ohio in 1830, and was for a number of years a professor in the high school at Aurora, Indiana; and during the administration of President Fillmore held a lucrative clerkship in the postoffice department.

He subsequently removed to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he entered largely into business and became wealthy. During these years he had indorsed largely for his friends, and when the crash of 1857 came it required almost his entire fortune to pay these debts, and he died at Wilton, Iowa, comparatively poor, in 1862.

He had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a radical temperance advocate all his lifetime. He was, moreover, held in high esteem by all who knew him.

The mother of our subject was a daughter of Moses Dudley, Esq., formerly of Wilton, Maine, a most excellent woman, intellectual and highly educated. She was a devout member of the Methodist church, and died in the faith at Wilton, Iowa, in the year 1863. They had a family of four children, three sons and one daughter, the latter died in infancy. The sons lived to maturity, but one of them, John M., died in 1855, while a student at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, leaving our subject and his brother, Benjamin Franklin, sole survivors. The latter is now chief clerk in the postal service between Davenport and Chicago.

The great-great-grandfather of our subject, William Tufts, emigrated from the north of Ireland early in the eighteenth century and settled near Boston, Massachusetts, where a large colony of his descendants still reside. The Tufts College at Medford, in that state, was founded and endowed to the amount of over a million dollars by members of the lineage, and is a monument to their wisdom and public spirit.

Dr. Cotton Tufts, a descendant of the original William Tufts, graduated at Harvard College, was a man of great learning and influence; practiced his profession for many years at Weymouth. He was state counselor and a senator for many years; was a member of the convention for ratifying the federal constitution, and was one of the founders of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of which he was president for ten years.

He married a daughter of Colonel John Quincy, who was a near relative of John Quincy Adams; hence the baptismal name of our subject.

The grandfather of our subject, Hon. John Tufts, was for many years a member of the upper branch of the Massachusetts legislature. He afterward removed to Wilton, Maine, and later in life emigrated to Indiana, where he died.

John Quincy Tufts was raised at Muscatine, Iowa, and in early life imbibed a taste for agricultural pursuits. After passing through the curriculum of the common schools of the city he spent two years at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, which institution he left in 1858.

He immediately commenced to improve the farm on which he now lives, in Cedar county, Iowa, three miles northeast of Wilton. In 1872 he built a beautiful villa, one of the most ornate and commodious residences in the state.

He has always been a man of high moral character, and an earnest advocate of the temperance cause. From the outset he took a leading position in his community, and has rarely been without some local office of trust and responsibility, his education and natural gifts seeming to fit him especially for the position of a leader.

In 1869 he was elected to the lower branch of the

thirteenth general assembly of Iowa, and served as chairman of the committee on suppression of intemperance.

In 1871 he was reëlected and was made chairman of the committee on claims against the state, and instituted a system by which all claims having been once passed on by the legislature are placed on record, indexed, and the result indicated for future reference. This has been the means of saving time of the legislature and money to the state.

In 1873 he was a member of the extra session which made and passed what is known as the "New Code" of statutes of the state. In 1873 he was again elected and served as chairman of the committee on railroads, then the most important committee in the body, and is one of the authors of the present railroad law of the state regulating freight and passenger tariffs. He was among the most intelligent and useful members of the house, and left behind a record of integrity and wisdom.

In 1874 he was nominated by the republicans of the second congressional district of Iowa, and elected to the forty-fourth congress. During the canvass he was challenged by his democratic opponent, Hon. J. L. Sheehan, a leading lawyer of the state, to a joint discussion, which Mr. Tufts promptly accepted, and met his competitor at all the towns and cities in the district, and though the district had polled a democratic majority the previous year, running considerably ahead of his ticket.

In congress he had but little opportunity to distinguish himself. He was a member of the committee on Indian affairs, and also a member of the special committee to inquire into the management of Indian affairs.

Although he has had much experience in public life, yet he is somewhat diffident as a public speaker, and consequently is not obtrusive in public assemblies, but when occasion requires can express his thoughts freely and even eloquently. He has strong convictions of duty, and the courage to stand by them in the face of opposition. He is a firm temperance man in principle as well as practice, and favors prohibition in preference to license.

Mr. Tufts is a member of the Masonic order. In religious sentiment, he adheres to Protestantism.

On the 10th of October, 1861, he married Miss Susan Shaw Cooke, daughter of Henry Cooke, Esq., of Williamsburg, Iowa, formerly of Mainville, Ohio. Mrs. Tufts was educated at Leigh University, is an amiable and accomplished lady, and was in early life a teacher; she is a fine conversationalist, and is well versed in the literature of the day. They have had nine children: Annie Dudly, Emily, Edward Benjamin, John Quincy, Eva, William Allison, Maud, Martha, and George Washington. The last named, who was twin to Martha, died at the age of nine months, August, 1877.

Mr. Tufts is somewhat above middle size, of full form and fine personal appearance; his complexion being florid, and his hair and beard of a sandy hue. He has a large head and high forehead, indicating a strong intellect; he possesses, in fact, a well-balanced mind. He is a great reader, and owns one of the best libraries of the state.

As a friend, he is true and steadfast, but it requires a strong effort to forget an injury; generous and tender-hearted to the poor, and held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

As a husband and father, he is devoted to his family, holding it as his first duty to minister to their comfort and happiness.

THOMAS J. DOUGLASS, M. D.,

OTTUMWA.

AMONG the physicians of longest practice and best standing in Ottumwa is Thomas Jefferson Douglass, who seems to eschew every other branch of science and to make medicine his life study as well as life pursuit. By attending entirely and closely to his profession he has built up an extensive business, and by his skill has secured the confidence of the community. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Mercer county on the 3d of July, 1829. His parents were Archibald A. and Maria Parks Douglass. His paternal ancestors were from Scotland, and were early settlers in Pennsylvania and Virginia, his great-grandfather being an officer in the American revolution. The Parks family were among the pioneers in Pennsylvania.

The subject of this sketch spent his minority in his native state, devoting it mainly to literary pursuits, finishing his education at the Mercer Academy.

He read medicine with Dr. Rodrigue, of Hollidaysburg, attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and the medical department of the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio; graduating from the former institution in 1853, and from the latter in 1854.

After practicing one year at Hollidaysburg he left his native state and located permanently in Ottumwa. He is a first-class surgeon as well as physician, and his rides not unfrequently extend beyond Wapello county. Wherever he is best known his services are best appreciated.

The doctor is a member of the Wapello County Medical Society, of the Des Moines Valley Medical Association, and of the State Medical Society, and has been president of the first two organizations.

Politically, the doctor has been a life-long democrat, but has never sought office. To achieve success in any one of the learned professions, he evidently believes that one's whole time must be given to it. He owes his high standing in the profession to his careful and undivided attention to it.

Dr. Douglass has a second wife. His first was Miss Caroline Whaley, of Marshall, Clark county, Illinois; married on the 22d of October, 1857. She died on the 27th of June, 1859, leaving an infant child, who followed her the same year. His present wife was Miss Lizzie J. Wheeler, of Fairfield, Iowa; married on the 1st of January, 1862. She has had four children, only two of whom are living. Stella C. is fifteen and Edna D. is ten years of age.

Dr. Douglass has a partner in the profession, A. O. Williams, M.D., a graduate of the literary and medical departments of the State University of Iowa; a young man of fine culture, excellent moral character and much promise.

HON. MATT. PARROTT,

WATERLOO.

MATT. PARROTT, as everybody in Iowa calls him, the newly elected state binder, is a native of Schoharie, Schoharie county, New York, and was born on the 11th of May, 1837. He is a son of William and Maria (Beck) Parrott, who were natives of England; came to this country in 1833, locating in Albany, New York, where they remained two years, and then settled in Schoharie. William Parrott was a baker by trade, with quite as many children as he could supply with bread, there being ten in all, our subject standing third from the head. All these children the father gave a fair education, all the fortune he had to bestow.

Matt. attended a district school until ten years of age, then the Schoharie Academy about three years, paying his way by building fires and sweeping the school-rooms for his tuition, thus acquiring a fair English education. He had no especial relish for hard study, and exhibited no signs of superior genius by keeping uniformly at the head of his classes. The writer once heard him declare that he was a dull scholar at that early age.

At thirteen, in the autumn of 1850, Matt. entered the office of the Schoharie "Patriot," then published by Peter Mix, and received his first lessons in the art of printing. He liked the business from the start, because there were always plenty of newspapers to read in the office, while there had been a dearth at home, his father receiving only a county paper, a church monthly and an anti-slavery monthly. In the "Patriot" office Matt. was compositor, job printer, pressman, mailing clerk, and almost everything else.

In 1854 he left this office, a full-blown journeyman printer, and took his first "tramp." Obtaining a situation in the job department of the Troy, New York, "Traveler," he remained a few months; returned to his native town and worked in the "Republican" office until early in 1855; went to Utica, and obtained a situation on the "Morning Herald"; in July, 1856, started for the west; spent a few weeks on the Chicago "Democrat," published by John Wentworth; went to Davenport, Iowa, in August, and worked in the "Evening News" office until about the 1st of February, 1857, when he connected himself with the office of Luse, Lane and Co., who were then printing the debates on the new constitution.

The following summer Mr. Parrott visited several new Iowa counties, hoping to find an opening for a newspaper in some destitute yet ambitious town, but failing to find such a place he found a situation on the Burlington "Hawkeye." In December of the same year he went to Anamosa, Jones county, and entered into partnership with C. L. D. Crockwell in the publication of the "Eureka," a paper then in its

Matt. Parrott.

Engd by H.B. Hall & Sons, 13 Barclay St. N.Y.

first year. A year or two later Edmund Booth bought the interest of Mr. Crockwell in the paper, and Mr. Parrott continued one of the publishers until December, 1862, when, having received flattering promises from citizens of Morris, Grundy county, Illinois, he sold out and started the Morris "Advocate" early in 1863. The help promised never came, and after a few months' hard struggle, occasioned by the lack of sufficient working capital, the paper "breathed its last," and the unfortunate publisher returned to Iowa a poorer and perhaps a wiser man. He learned that promises are not the most reliable assets on which to found business.

In the autumn of 1863 we find Mr. Parrott once more in the office of Luse, Lane and Co. (this time in the position of foreman), then the largest job-printing and publishing house in the state. He remained in that situation until 1869, perfecting himself in book-work, and giving unqualified satisfaction.

In February of the year just mentioned, in company with J. J. Smart, he purchased the office of the "Iowa State Reporter" at Waterloo, Black Hawk county, a paper originated as a democratic organ, and which had died of the political measles at the end of about eight months. Two months later the "Reporter" was revived as a republican paper; a bindery was added in June, and the business of manufacturing blank books for counties actively commenced. The prospects were good at the start; business has grown rapidly, and hardly a county in the northern half of the state but has books with the imprint of this house on them. Their work is honestly, substantially done, and gives the best satisfaction. The "Reporter," too, has thrived. It has increased in size and beauty as well as circulation, and is a credit to the newspaper press of Iowa, which is noted for its many first-class journals.

In 1872 James L. Girton became a member of the firm, and the name was changed to Smart, Parrott and Co. In January, 1876, Mr. Smart retired, and J. P. Sherman took an interest, and the firm name was changed to Parrott, Girton and Sherman. The "Reporter" has a spacious and inviting home of its own, forty by eighty feet, built by Smart and Parrott. It has all the necessary facilities for business,—steam, gas, power-presses,—its outfit being perfect. No office in the interior of the state is better equipped.

Mr. Parrott has been in the council of Waterloo two or three years; was president of the school board of East Waterloo independent district in 1873 and 1874, and is now mayor of Waterloo, being elected in March, 1877, and reëlected on the 4th of March, 1878, after a unanimous nomination and an almost unanimous vote, receiving all but seventeen in a poll of eight hundred and eleven. These positions all came to him unsought, and were accepted only after repeated solicitations from his neighbors and townsmen.

In January, 1878, Mr. Parrott was a candidate for state binder before the general assembly, and after a lively canvass, with two competitors in the field, he was nominated on the first ballot. His official term will not commence until the 1st of May, 1879. After it was known that he was to be a candidate for this office before the seventeenth general assembly the Iowa press gave him a very strong indorsement, nearly every leading paper on the republican side speaking in the highest terms of his peculiar fitness for the office. From a score of notices of this character which might be given we select the following from the "State Register," Des Moines:

> Mr. Parrott has every qualification of fitness and every merit to entitle him to such a position. First, and most important, he is himself skilled practically in binding, is now proprietor of one of the largest binderies in the state, and understands the whole business from beginning to end. To this, in a business sense, he adds superior executive ability and a high sense of honor and pride which would lead him to perform all his duties in the best possible manner. There could be no man found better qualified in all respects for the state bindership. As to his standing and merits as a republican, he is equally strong. The "Reporter" as a paper well represents both his business ability, his mechanical skill and his working republicanism. It is a paper creditable to the journalism of a state which is proud, and has reason to be proud, of its newspapers. In his own profession Mr. Parrott is very popular, both on account of his genial and sterling qualities as a man and his merits as a journalist.

The Waterloo "Courier," published at the home of Mr. Parrott, thus spoke of him as a man about the same time:

> Mr. Parrott is a gentleman in every sense of the word, one against whose integrity not a word can be whispered. He has been one of the partners in the publication of the "Iowa State Reporter" ever since it was started as a republican paper, and among the first steps taken by the firm which resurrected the "Reporter," and parent firm of the present flourishing house of Parrott, Girton and Sherman, was the establishment of a bookbindery. This branch of the business, from occupying narrow quarters in Union block, has grown with the steady increase of the "Reporter." Long connection with this establishment has given Mr. Parrott thorough knowledge of the business, and every one who knows him will unite with us in saying that the interests of the office of state binder would be greatly subserved by being intrusted to his hands. Mr. Parrott has been connected with the printing business for twenty-six years, and during a large portion of this time has been identified with the republican press of Iowa. He has always been a stalwart champion of true republican doctrine, and has never wavered in his support of the right as it appeared to him. We have known this gentleman for a score of years past, and can say that we have always found him a man worthy of the highest trusts.

The writer of this sketch has known Mr. Parrott for nearly twenty years, and can indorse all that is here said of him.

In local enterprises Mr. Parrott has promptly lent the aid of his hand and pen, and is in all respects an enterprising citizen. Should his business take him to Des Moines, even temporarily, he will be missed in Waterloo.

Mr. Parrott has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1860, and has held various official positions. He was a charter member and the first junior warden of Victory Lodge, No. 296, of Waterloo; was afterward senior warden, then treasurer, and is at the time of writing filling the master's chair; is also a member of the chapter, commandery and consistory, and has been prelate of Ascalon Commandery, of Waterloo, since its organization.

He is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Waterloo, and a man whose christian integrity is above suspicion. He is a firm believer in practical Christianity and charity, and always ready to relieve the necessities of the destitute or to extend a helping hand to those who need such encouragement.

Politically, he was a whig, like his father, in youth, and shouted for Scott and Graham in 1852. Since old enough to vote he has affiliated steadily with the republicans; but while a party man, he is not one of those who believe a party is of more importance than right and honesty.

On the 25th of October, 1859, he was married at Davenport to Miss Frank M. Field, youngest daughter of Isaac N. Field, and they have three boys.

Mr. Parrott has gray eyes, a florid complexion, an unwrinkled face, a young look, a pleasant disposition, and the cordiality of a sincere, honest and warm heart. He is five feet and eight inches tall, weighs one hundred and ninety pounds, and has very symmetrical proportions.

LEWIS CARMICHAEL,

TAMA CITY.

ONE of the most enterprising canal and railroad contractors in the northwest is Lewis Carmichael, son of Zophar Carmichael, a farmer, and Sarah Eldred, residents of Orange county, New York, where Lewis was born on the 7th of May, 1825. His paternal great-grandfather was from Scotland; the Eldreds were from England, and settled in Orange county about the time of the revolution. In that seven years' war Lewis' paternal grandfather carried a knapsack and musket.

At fifteen years of age, after receiving a knowledge of farm work and the meagre rudiments of an education, Lewis commenced railroading, beginning at the lower round of the ladder, as "jigger." In a short time he became foreman, and a little later general superintendent of construction, operating sometimes on canals and oftener on railroads. During the last thirty years he has taken and filled contracts on railroads in New York, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah. He never took a contract without finishing it, and never agreed to finish a job in a designated period without doing it. Few men have done as much heavy work as Mr. Carmichael. He has constructed half a dozen tunnels in almost as many states, New York, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. The first tunnel ever built in Illinois he put up at La Salle in 1853. His last work of railroading was on the Union Pacific road and the Chicago and Northwestern in Wisconsin. He had several contracts between Omaha and Promontory, no contractor on that great line exhibiting more energy and business dispatch. During part of these years that he was railroading he lived in Davenport and Muscatine, Iowa. For the last eighteen years he has resided in Tama county, and since 1867 in Tama City. He is one of the most public-spirited citizens of this young city.

The Bank of Tama was organized and opened in 1870, and Mr. Carmichael is its president.

He has been engaged in real estate for several years, having lands in New York, Iowa and Nebraska. In Tama county alone he has fifteen hundred acres of improved lands, all worked by renters except the home farm, of which he has taken the supervision during the last three years. Prior to this period contracting was his main business, and by it he had made most of his money. He began a poor boy with no capital but a good constitution, a plucky heart and two industrious hands, and his life has been one of liberal undertakings and liberal success. He seems to know "no such word as fail."

Mr. Carmichael was originally a whig, and of late years has been a republican, always too busy with his own matters to assume the duties of a political office.

He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic brotherhood.

On the 29th of October, 1847, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary E. Bunce, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, but residing at the time of her marriage in Sullivan county, New York. She died four years ago. She was a member of the Baptist church, heartily coöperating with her husband in all efforts to advance the kingdom of Christ. She had nine children, and one of them preceded her to the spirit land. Of those living, Mary E. is the wife of George E. Maxwell, cashier of the Bank of Tama, Tama City; Henry F. has a wife and also lives in Tama City. The others are single.

Mr. Carmichael has a stately mansion standing in a six-acre lot, overlooking the whole city, a residence which the proudest prince of the old world need not be ashamed to occupy.

PETER N. WOODS, M.D.,

FAIRFIELD.

PETER NESBIT WOODS, a practicing physician for nearly a quarter of a century, and one of the leading citizens of any profession in Jefferson county, Iowa, is a native of Ohio, a son of James and Hester A. Woods, and was born in Greenville, Stark county, on the 8th of September, 1829. His paternal great-grandfather came from Germany to this country, with his friends, when quite young, and settled near Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania. His father was a native of Virginia, was left an orphan at an early age, and lived with his maternal grandfather until he was apprenticed to a gunship near Harper's Ferry, Virginia. In later life he was a farmer in Stark and Richland counties, Ohio.

Peter Nesbit was the fifth child in a family of eight children. He lived at home during his youth, in Richland county after eight years of age, aiding his father in cultivating land, and securing such education as a common school afforded. When he was eighteen years of age he entered Vermilion Institute, at Hayesville, Ashland county, Ohio, where he remained two years, teaching during that time. In 1850 he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he pursued special studies for one year, teaching a school in the summer and vocal music in the winter; then became a medical student in the office of Dr. O. J. Rotsel, of Rome, Richland county; read for three years, and took two courses of lectures in Cincinnati, receiving his diploma on the 10th of June, 1854.

After spending one year in company with his old preceptor at Rome, Dr. Woods found himself alone, Dr. Rotsel retiring from the practice. In May, 1856, Dr. Woods crossed the Mississippi, and made a permanent settlement in Fairfield, where for twenty years he has been a leading physician.

On the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, he was appointed medical examiner for Jefferson county, under direction of the war department. In September of the next year, while six hundred thousand troops were being raised, he was commissioned as surgeon of the 23d Iowa Infantry, but to accommodate a friend of the colonel of that regiment, took the same position in the 39th. He was with the latter regiment in the battles at Jackson and Parker's Cross Roads in 1862, wintering at Corinth, Mississippi; was in the series of battles near Tuscumbia, Bear Creek and Town Creek in the spring of 1863; was made surgeon-in-chief of his division the winter following, under General Sweeny, with headquarters at Pulaski; and subsequently was in the whole series of engagements before reaching Atlanta. At this time Dr. Woods was detailed to see that the wounded of the fourth division, fifteenth army corps, were properly dressed before being sent back to the division hospital, he spending his nights in dressing the wounded. In July, 1864, he was made surgeon of the division hospital at Rome, Georgia, and had the care of the wounded after the battle of Altoona. Dr. Woods continued in that position on General Sherman's march to the sea; at Savannah was put in charge of a branch of the general hospital, and on being relieved was ordered to Blair's Landing, at Buford, South Carolina, and made surgeon-in-chief of General Sherman's provisional division, in which capacity he served until the disbanding of the division at Raleigh, North Carolina. In June, 1865, the regiment was mustered out, and Dr. Woods

returned to Iowa, having been in the service nearly three years.

It is doubtful if any Iowa surgeon in the civil war was more faithful in discharging his duties in their fullest sense. He was untiring in his devotion to the sick and wounded.

Since the close of the rebellion Dr. Woods has been very assiduous in his duties as a citizen, as well as a physician, taking great interest in the prosperity of his adopted home. He is proprietor of the Fairfield woolen mills, and is doing all he can to encourage manufactures and whatever is for the benefit of the state. He was chairman of the building committee of the school board when the elegant and stately Union school-house was erected. His professional duties are very arduous, yet he finds some time, as it is seen, to devote to local interests.

Dr. Woods is a third-degree Mason; a past-grand in Odd-Fellowship; a republican since the demise of the whig party, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 14th of September, 1855, Miss Mary L. Wolph, a native of Richland county, Ohio, became the wife of Dr. Woods, and they have two children, both boys. Both parents have been very active in religious and benevolent enterprises.

Dr. Woods is a hard student, and not only keeps up with the progress of medical science, but also devotes considerable attention to the collateral sciences, chemistry, electricity, etc. He is a progressive man.

His residence, located in the center of the city, is one of the finest in the place. Its tasteful surroundings are an indication of culture and refinement within.

A. W. COFFMAN AND S. C. HARLOW,

AVOCA.

THE best representatives of the mercantile interests of Avoca, Pottawattamie county, Iowa, are Messrs. Coffman and Harlow, proprietors of the new Opera-house block, completed in the autumn of 1877, at an expense of twelve or fourteen thousand dollars. The store which they occupy in the block is forty by eighty feet, fourteen feet in the clear, and filled with the finest stock of groceries and provisions in the place.

Archibald W. Coffman, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Jackson county, Ohio; is the son of John Coffman, a farmer, and Priscilla Myrick, and was born on the 18th of February, 1832. His father enlisted for the Mexican war in 1846, but the company was not called into the service. When Archibald was four years old the family moved to Lake county, Indiana, and ten years later returned to Ohio, settling in McArthurstown; then in Athens, now in Vinton county.

When nearly of age Archibald came into northwestern Indiana, and spent a dozen years or more in the lumber district of La Porte and the adjoining counties, part of the time as a chopper, and part of the time as a contractor.

In the early part of the summer of 1870 Mr. Coffman crossed the Mississippi, reaching Avoca on the 18th of June, and in August, 1871, engaged in the mercantile trade, his business being attended with marked success. He has been of the firm of Coffman and Harlow from the start.

Mr. Coffman has a pleasant home in the city of Avoca, some lands of his own exclusively in the southern part of the state, and four hundred acres in company with Mr. Harlow. By economy, prudence, and careful management, in the few years which Mr. Coffman has been in Iowa, he has put himself on a solid financial basis, and with his partner has a standing second to none in the town.

He is a republican in politics, a strong and active partisan, but carefully avoids office, being contented to be known as a successful business man.

He is an Odd-Fellow; has passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge, and is a member of the encampment.

On the 11th of July, 1853, he was joined in Wedlock with Miss Clarretta A. Wilkinson, of Middlebury, La Grange county, Indiana, and they have one child, Alice M., aged twenty-two years.

Silas Chandler Harlow, the junior member of this firm, is the son of Chandler and Mary Banks Harlow, of Piscataquis county, Maine, and was born in the town of Parkman, on the 30th of May, 1848. Both families were early settlers in New England, and his maternal great-grandfather was a soldier in the struggle for freedom from the mother country. Silas lost his mother when he was three years old;

at sixteen he left Parkman, with only the education common to farmers' boys; worked one year in the lumbering district of Pennsylvania, finely developing his muscular powers; returned to his native state, and in the autumn of 1867 pushed westward into the Territory of Wyoming. There he worked as a teamster, and found no trouble in securing honest use for his toil-hardened hands. He was careful to husband his earnings, and at the end of three years turned his steps eastward, halting at Avoca, in western Iowa, here making his home, and here achieving success.

After being in trade by himself for a year or more, on the 6th of August, 1871, he became a partner of Mr. Coffman, and they have since been together. In public spirit, enterprise, business tact, and all the elements which constitute the first-class merchant, they are well mated.

Mr. Harlow has been a Freemason since a little prior to the date of his settlement in Iowa, going, however, no higher, as yet, than the blue lodge.

He uniformly votes the republican ticket.

His religious sentiments accord with those of the Baptists, though he belongs to no church. He is a young man of excellent standing in society.

Mr. Harlow has a light complexion and dark hazel eyes; is five feet and nine and a-half inches tall, having a solid build and a robust appearance. He weighs one hundred and eighty-five pounds.

His business education, picked up at intervals of leisure, is excellent, and, like his partner, he is very active and efficient.

HON. HENRY C. TRAVERSE,

BLOOMFIELD.

HENRY CLAY TRAVERSE, son of Charles and Sarah Forrest Traverse, members of the agricultural class, was born in White county, Indiana, on the 29th of August, 1839. His paternal ancestors were Virginians, though both of his parents were natives of Kentucky. His maternal grandfather aided in gaining the nation's independence.

When Henry C. was eight years old his father died, and his mother, with four children, moved to Monroe county, Iowa, and a year later settled in Davis county, where she is still living.

The subject of this sketch had a rough time in boyhood, being obliged to "paddle his own canoe" at an age when the hands are tender. He worked at farming for some time, and at length found his way into a printing office in Bloomfield, and here, and in Illinois and Missouri, worked his way up from boy-of-all-work, classically called the "printer's devil," to a first-class journeyman, and also dipping at times into journalism. To the mental drill of the district school and the printing office he added some hard study in private, having from early youth a strong relish for books. To this early love of study it is understood he attributes what degree of success he has had in life. He taught school at different times, in all five or six terms.

In 1860 he commenced reading law with Hon. George W. McCrary, of Keokuk, now secretary of war; was admitted to the bar at Bloomfield in September, 1862, and before commencing to practice entered the service in company F, 30th Iowa Infantry, acting as orderly sergeant for three years. He was offered the position of lieutenant of the company at one time during the progress of the war, but for reasons best known to himself refused to be promoted. He was with the 30th through all its campaigns and battles, accompanying General Sherman as far toward the sea as Ringgold, Georgia, where he was disabled and followed the regiment no farther.

Since returning from the south Mr. Traverse has been in the practice of law, and has built up a thrifty business. He is of the firm of Traverse and Eichelberger, who have been attorneys for two local banks, and whose collecting business is extensive and growing. They are prompt and reliable, have the fullest confidence of the community, are among the younger class of attorneys in Davis county, and stand well.

Mr. Traverse excels as an office lawyer. He is a close student.

He was a member of the lower house of the general assembly in 1866, and of the senate in the sessions of 1868 and 1870, and in the upper house was on the committees on the judiciary and federal relations, and chairman of one or two committees of minor importance.

In 1877 he was the republican nominee for mem-

ber of the assembly in the seventh district, and was defeated by the combined opposition of democrats and greenbackers. Mr. Traverse ran a long way ahead of the gubernatorial candidate of his party. His connection has always been with the republicans. He makes an effective political canvass.

His religious connection is with the Universalist church. He is a third-degree member of the Odd-Fellows order.

On the 12th of April, 1868, he was united in matrimony with Miss Ellen Presson, of Bloomfield, and they have two children.

MAJOR JOHN W. CARR,

MONTEZUMA.

JOHN WESLEY CARR, one of the many patriotic young men who early responded to the President's call for volunteers in 1861, from Poweshiek county, is a son of William Carr, an Illinois farmer, and Catherine Moore, and was born near Mount Pulaski, Logan county, on the 26th of April, 1839. The Carrs were among the early settlers in Virginia, and moved into Ohio when it was a very new state. William Carr was a soldier in the war of 1812. Both parents of John W. died when he was quite young, and from eight to seventeen years of age he lived on a farm with his paternal grandmother, who removed to Iowa in 1846.

After working one season for himself he attended school at Iowa College, Grinnell, two years, teaching during the winters until the rebellion.

In August, 1861, he went into the service from Montezuma as second lieutenant in company F, 10th Iowa Infantry; resigned the next February on account of ill health; in September, 1862, again enlisted, this time as captain in company C, 28th Iowa; was wounded at the battle of Winchester, Virginia, on the 19th of September, 1864; soon afterward had command of the regiment for two months, and remained in the service until mustered out, in August, 1865. Before leaving he was breveted major for meritorious services. He made a splendid record while in the army, and has since done nothing to soil it.

On returning to Iowa Major Carr engaged in the mercantile business at Montezuma, and followed it until March, 1870; was elected clerk of the district and circuit courts the following autumn, and by repeated elections served six years, ending on the 31st of December, 1876; he made a popular officer, doing his work with the utmost accuracy and promptness.

During the time that he was in the clerk's office he studied law; was admitted to the bar in February, 1877, and has recently added the abstract and real-estate business to that of law, he being in partnership with W. H. Redman, an enterprising and prosperous firm.

Major Carr is a staunch republican, and a Royal Arch Mason.

His wife was Miss Lottie Frick, of Montezuma, chosen on the 10th of January, 1866. They have two children.

Major Carr has light blue eyes and a fair complexion, is five feet and eleven inches tall, stands perfectly, and weighs one hundred and forty pounds. He has the bearing of a dignified, open-hearted, strictly honest man, whom it would be safe to trust.

NORMAN R. CORNELL, M.D.,

KNOXVILLE.

THE oldest practicing physician in Knoxville, Marion county, is Norman Riley Cornell, who settled in Iowa in May, 1850, when the state was only four years old. He is a native of Steuben county, New York, and was born on the 11th of September, 1824. His parents were Amos Cornell, a farmer, and Destimony Chamberlain. The Cornells were from England, and early settlers in Massachusetts. Amos Cornell was a soldier in the second war with the mother country. When Norman was eight years old the family moved to Livingston county, New York, settling near Mount Morris, the son aiding his father and attending the winter term of the district school. At nineteen he went to Ken-

tucky and attended the Lexington Academy; read medicine at Hartford, Kentucky, with Dr. Samuel O. Peyton, afterward member of congress; practiced two years; graduated from the Geneva (New York) Medical College in 1848; was one year at Cromwell, Ohio county, Kentucky, and then settled in Knoxville, where he has been in practice with the exception of a period of eight or nine years when out of health, and while in the army.

In 1863 Dr. Cornell went into the service as assistant surgeon of the 23d Iowa, and in January, 1864, was appointed by Governor Stone surgeon of the 40th Infantry, serving until the regiment was mustered out in August, 1865. During most of the time the last year he was brigade surgeon. His services in the army were eminently satisfactory.

Since the war Dr. Cornell has attended very closely to his profession, his experience in the army increasing his reputation, particularly as a surgeon. He makes a specialty of the eye and ear, yet does a general practice, with a standing second to none in the county.

Dr. Cornell has always acted with the democratic party, but refuses to be a candidate for any political office. He has a fine library, literary as well as medical, and is much more interested in medical science than in political preferment. He is a Master Mason. He attends the Christian church.

The wife of Dr. Cornell was Miss Mary Fletcher Timmonds, of Hartford, Kentucky. They were married in October, 1847, and have had eight children, of whom seven are living. Two of the sons have chosen their father's profession. The eldest, Corwin W. Cornell, a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, is in partnership with his father and rapidly rising in the profession. Park L. is a graduate of Louisville Medical College, and is settled in Pleasantville, Marion county, twelve miles from Knoxville. Dr. Cornell and his son Corwin are surgeons for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, and has a highly creditable standing in both organizations.

CHARLES L. CHAMBERS, M.D.,

TIPTON.

ONE of the oldest practicing physicians in Cedar county, Iowa, is Charles Lewis Chambers, son of Mustoe Chambers, a physician and surgeon, and Mary Ann Lewis. He was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 18th of May, 1818. His father was an adjutant in the war of 1812–15. The Chamberses and Lewises were originally from the north of Ireland. Four brothers of the Lewis family came over and settled in Virginia, and all became distinguished men. Andrew Lewis was with General Braddock at the time of his defeat; was himself afterward a general, and defeated the celebrated Indian, Cornstalk, in 1774, and later in life held the same office under General Washington. Thomas Lewis was a member of the houses of burgesses in Virginia. William Lewis was in the French and Indian wars, and a colonel in the revolutionary army. Charles Lewis was a colonel, also, and was killed in the battle of Point Pleasant, on the 10th of October, 1774.

When Charles L. was twelve years old his father moved to Dayton, Ohio, and subsequently to Xenia. With the exception of a short time in a drug store at Dayton, the son spent most of his youth in procuring a literary education. He read medicine with his father at Xenia; attended lectures at Louisville, Kentucky; practiced a short time in the Scioto valley; came to Muscatine county, Iowa, in 1847, and was in practice there until the spring of 1850, when he removed to Tipton. Two years later he attended a course of lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and took his degree of M.D.

The year after the civil war burst upon the nation—August, 1862,—Dr. Chambers went into the service as surgeon of the 35th Iowa Infantry, and in September, 1863, was obliged to resign on account of ill-health. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered he resumed practice in Tipton, and has a very extensive ride. His practice is general, and extends into adjoining counties. The doctor's character as a man is as elevated as it is in a professional sense.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church, an elder of the same, and a gentleman of fine feelings, as well as pure principles and excellent habits.

To the bedside of the sick he carries a sympa-

thizing heart, together with words often fitly chosen, which "are like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

Dr. Chambers is a republican in politics. In earlier life he was a whig. He has never sought office. In all the walks and relations of life he is modest and unassuming.

On the 11th of November, 1847, Miss Ann Hudson, of Muscatine, was married to Dr. Chambers, and the fruit of this union has been eight children, only five of them now living. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth B., is the wife of A. M. Kirk, druggist, of Tipton.

ADGATE W. COLLINS,

KNOXVILLE.

ADGATE WARD COLLINS, one of the earliest merchants in Knoxville, and one of its best business men, was born in Richland county, Ohio, and is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth Adgate Collins, plain farming people. His paternal grandfather was a lieutenant in the northern army in the revolutionary war. Young Collins lived on a farm two miles north of Belleville, in his native county, until nineteen, spending more time in tilling land than in cultivating his mind, his opportunities for education being very limited. About 1841 he went to Muskingum county, worked four years at the manufacturing of stoneware; went thence to Newcastle, Coshocton county, and sold dry goods until 1852, when he removed to Knoxville, which has since been his home, and where, for twenty-five years, he has been among the leading business men. He continued in the dry-goods business until two or three years ago, dealing also, at times, to some extent, in land, and achieving success as a general dealer, whether in merchandise or real estate.

When the Knoxville National Bank was organized in 1871 he was chosen vice-president, and, two or three years later, president. The latter position he now holds. He is a practical, efficient business man, with high notions of honor and integrity.

He was a whig in early life, and is now a republican, but is not an office seeker. He served some years on the local school board, was its president at one time, and that is about the only office of the kind he would ever accept. He is deeply interested in educational matters and the general interests of the community.

In religious sentiment, he is a Methodist, and is a man of irreproachable character.

He was first married in June, 1845, to Miss Susan M. Olive, of Muskingum county, Ohio; she left five children. Charles L. Collins, her eldest son, has a family, and is a lawyer in Bay City, Michigan; Mina E. is the wife of John Reed, of Knoxville; Emma J. is the wife of Dr. W. K. Sloan, of Eddyville, Iowa; David O. is reading law with Stone and Ayres, in Knoxville, and Susan M. is with her brother in Bay City. The last two are single. Mr. Collins' second wife was Miss Sarah J. Lewis, of Jefferson, Ohio. About seven years ago she became insane, and is now in the asylum at Mount Pleasant. She has had four children, of whom three are living.

AARON D. WETHERELL, M.D.,

KNOXVILLE.

AARON DELANO WETHERELL, one of the oldest and best medical practitioners in Marion county, Iowa, is a native of Burlington, Vermont, a son of Seth D. and Anne Northway Wetherell, and first saw the light of this world on the 21st of July, 1818. His progenitor on his father's side was from England, on his mother's side from Scotland. Both great-grandfathers were participants in the war for independence, the Wetherell being a captain of rangers. His maternal grandfather was a lieutenant in the war of 1812–15. In 1833 Seth D. Wetherell removed with his family to Licking county, Ohio, settling on a farm near Granville. Up to this date Aaron D. had only common-school instruction. He now spent a few terms in the preparatory department of Granville College, now called Dennison University, aiding his father more or less each year in tilling land.

In 1840 he commenced reading medicine with Dr. W. W. Bancroft, of Granville; attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati; graduated in 1844, and after practicing nearly thirteen years in Licking county, in October, 1856, settled in Knoxville, where he continues to practice with marked success. Though doing a general business, he has made an especial study of surgery, and has a wide range of practice in this branch. He not unfrequently goes into adjoining counties on professional business, and enjoys an excellent reputation wherever he is known.

During the early part of the civil war Dr. Wetherell acted as examining surgeon at Knoxville. He was offered the position of surgeon of one of the Iowa regiments, and but for disability at the time would have gone into the service.

The doctor was originally a whig, of late years has been a republican, but has shunned political preferment.

He is a Sir Knight among the Freemasons, and has been grand scribe of the Grand Chapter.

Dr. Wetherell has a second wife: his first was Miss Harriet Avery, of Granville, Ohio, chosen in October, 1843; she had five children, and died on the 31st of December, 1860; one of her children preceded her to the world of spirits, and another, the eldest child, Marian, the wife of J. N. Davis, of Knoxville, died in 1876; of the three living children, Maria is the wife of Thomas Cathcart, of Knoxville, and Lizzie and Frank are single. His second wife was Miss Mary Walters, of Knoxville; married November, 1861.

Dr. Wetherell is quite fleshy; is six feet and one inch tall, and weighs two hundred and fifty pounds. Like many other men bordering on the Falstaff build, he has a jovial turn of mind, is quick at repartee, and does not believe in the suppression of humor, even at the sick-bed, when it will act as a cathartic.

HON. MORRIS J. WILLIAMS,

OTTUMWA.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, on the 14th of November, 1825. His father, John P. Williams, was a large farmer, and his mother's maiden name was Nancy Morris, a sister of the late Judge William R. Morris, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who for many years was one of the few leading lawyers of that city.

From early youth to manhood Morris J. Williams toiled faithfully upon his father's farm, attending in the winter season the excellent public schools of Brookville, where he completed his education.

He read law in the office of Judge George Holland, a prominent lawyer of Franklin county; was admitted to the bar at Brookville, and removed from thence to Greensburg, Indiana, where he first commenced the practice of his profession in 1851.

In 1852 he was elected on the whig ticket prosecuting attorney of Rush and Decatur counties, winning in the discharge of the duties of this office well deserved fame as a lawyer for so young an attorney. While at Greensburg, Indiana, he was for some years a partner of the Hon. John S. Scoby, a lawyer of much eminence in that state.

In November, 1854, he removed to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he now resides. In Ottumwa he soon entered into copartnership with A. H. Hamilton, Esq., a young lawyer who had preceded him to the place some two months, and this copartnership continued most successfully and amicably save an interruption during the year 1858, up to the time Mr. Hamilton entered the army, in 1862, when the judge succeeded to the large practice the firm had acquired.

In 1870 Mr. Williams was elected upon the republican ticket judge of the second judicial district, comprising seven counties, and this office he filled for four years with marked ability, and upon retiring from the bench he again resumed the practice of the law in which he is still engaged.

Judge Williams is eminently a self-made man. His early life developed and matured upon the farm a sound, strong physique, habits of industry, self-reliance, and above all a knowledge gained by experience of how the battle of life is only successfully fought. He commenced his professional career almost wholly dependent upon his own exertions, and so building from the foundation upward, built well. The practice of the law in Wapello county twenty odd years ago, afforded only a scanty remuneration at best; and though the judge early

took high rank in his new home in Iowa, his income for many years did very little more than provide for himself and his increasing family.

From 1860 his business became handsomely remunerative, especially during the rebellion, and in a few years he acquired a good foundation for that fine competence which has placed him well up among the wealthy men of the county. He has for many years stood well abreast with the best lawyers of southern Iowa, and has ever been recognized as a gentleman of the highest integrity.

He was married on the 29th of May, 1851, to a most estimable lady, Miss Mary E. Stoops, of Brookville, Indiana. She died in the fall of 1877. This union was a most happy one, and a large and interesting family of children are growing up to promising manhood and womanhood.

His early farm life begot in him a love for agricultural pursuits which still clings to him, and hence he now owns, cultivates and resides upon a splendid farm of some three hundred acres about one mile from Ottumwa.

THOMAS B. KNAPP,

IOWA FALLS.

PROBABLY the first man who ever saw the site of Iowa Falls, and now resides here, is Thomas Bracy Knapp, who located in the valley of the Iowa river five miles southeast of this city in 1854. That was the year before Iowa Falls was laid out, and when there was nothing here except the grist-mill and saw-mill of B. I. Talbot and Captain Samuel White. Thomas B. Knapp is a son of Thomas Bracy Knapp, senior, and Mercy Seger, and was born in Danbury, Connecticut, on the 9th of July, 1822. The Knapps were originally from England, and settled in Connecticut at an early day. The grandfather of our subject, Bracy Knapp, was a paymaster in the revolutionary army, and lost his house when Danbury was burned by the British. His maternal grandfather was also in the revolutionary strife. The Segers were of Welsh extraction. When our subject was twelve or thirteen years old the family moved to Sheldon, Wyoming county, New York, and three years later to Clarksfield, Huron county, Ohio, young Thomas spending most of his time at this period at the Norwalk Institute in the same county.

In 1840 he went to Alabama; clerked in a store a few years at Montgomery, and in 1846 was elected lieutenant of a company which offered its services for the Mexican war, but was not called out. He went into business for himself about that time, and followed it until the fever for gold began to rage all over the country, and early in 1849 went to California. There he mined and traded between three and four years, arriving in New York city on his return in December, 1853. Proceeding to Alabama, he spent the winter there, and in April, 1854, came to Hardin county, Iowa, purchasing a farm which lay on both sides of the Iowa river. That season, in his peregrinations up and down the valley, he looked over the grounds where Iowa Falls now stands, and was smitten with the beauty of the site, the two millers already mentioned being the only parties located there.

Mr. Knapp continued to improve his lands, visiting Iowa Falls now and then, until after the civil war had commenced. In 1862 he was elected sutler of the 32d Iowa Infantry, and served in that capacity between two and three years, resigning in the winter of 1864.

On returning from the south Mr. Knapp sold his farm and settled in Iowa Falls. He was in general merchandise until 1870, when he closed this branch of trade awhile, settled up his business, and in 1873 opened a hardware store, of which he is still the proprietor. He is among the substantial class of merchants in Iowa Falls.

Mr. Knapp was a member of the lower house of the general assembly in 1866 and 1868, taking an active part in both sessions. During one of them he was chairman of the committee on public buildings; during the other, of the committee on public lands; and he served also on the committees on railroads, and on two or three others. He did much more work than talking in that body, and proved himself a considerate and judicious legislator. In 1868 he was one of the committee appointed to visit the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Cedar Falls.

Mr. Knapp has been in the local council or on the school board nearly all the time for the last ten years, and labors assiduously for the general interests of the place.

He aided in organizing the republican party in Hardin county; was a delegate to the first republican state convention, and still acts as one of the local leaders of the party. He glories in its history, and looks for its continued usefulness to the country.

He joined the church in youth, and has an abiding faith in the power and importance of the christian religion. His original connection was with the Baptist church in Selden, New York, and he is the treasurer of the church of the same name where he resides. In integrity he is "true as steel."

His wife was Mrs. Louisa L. Hoover, of Mount Vernon, Iowa, a graduate of Cornell College located at that place. They were united in marriage on the 9th of November, 1864, and have one child, Henry Hamlin, a student in the graded school. The maiden name of Mrs. Knapp was Lamb, born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1839. She married Henry H. Hoover in 1856, moved to Mount Vernon, Iowa; became a widow at nineteen, and afterward went through college, graduating in 1864. She taught school before leaving Indiana, and afterward in Iowa and Missouri, and is a woman of fine literary taste, much mental culture and large christian zeal.

WILLIAM H. STEWART,

MUSCATINE.

WILLIAM HENRY STEWART, retired merchant, was born at Cairo, Green county, New York, on the 12th of March, 1813, and is the son of James H. Stewart and Betsy *née* Osborne. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent; in his younger days a school teacher, but in later life a farmer on a small scale. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, of sterling moral principles, and deep religious convictions, and a member of the Methodist church. He died in Meigs county, Ohio, in the year 1865, in the ninety-third year of his age. The mother of our subject was of English origin, a woman of very considerable intellectual endowments, active and energetic, of robust constitution. She devoted all her life and powers to the education and training of her children. She still lives in Ohio, being now (1877) in the ninety-fourth year of her age. James H. Stewart had a family of seven children, of whom our subject was the fifth, and three of whom are still living.

William Henry was raised upon his father's small farm in the Catskill mountains, which barely yielded a subsistence to the family, and as soon as able to drive an ox team or ride a horse he was hired out, during the summer seasons, to the neighboring farmers, and for several seasons after the age of ten years his compensation was at the rate of six and a quarter cents per day, and he esteemed himself quite a man when his wages were increased to twelve and a half cents per day. During the winter months he attended the district school, and became a good penman and a fair mathematician, and in later years increased his stock of knowledge by reading and observation, until he is now regarded as one of the best informed men of the day.

At the age of thirteen years he was apprenticed to a man named John Sayle, to learn the bricklaying and plastering trade, but after a year's tuition his master failed in business and young Stewart abandoned the brick and mortar craft, and in the year following he was indentured to learn the boot and shoe trade, which proved to be more congenial to his tastes, as well as more profitable. After mastering the trade he emigrated to Ohio, where for several years he worked as a journeyman, and, in 1836, opened a store in Marietta, Ohio, and commenced business on his own account, which he conducted with reasonable success at that point until 1854, when he removed to Muscatine, Iowa, which has since been his home. Here he continued the shoe trade with very considerable success until January, 1875, when having accumulated a competence he retired from business.

Though always an industrious and diligent business man, yet he found time to keep himself informed on the current political issues of the day, in which he took a deep interest, believing it to be his bounden duty, no less than his privilege, to employ whatever influence he might be possessed of for what he considered the benefit of his country and the best interests of his fellow-citizens. He was always an opponent of slavery, and was accordingly a whig in politics until the formation of the republican party, with which he has since been identified. He has never, however, sought any office, though for several years he served in the city council of Marietta,

Ohio, and after his removal to Muscatine was elected to the board of supervisors of the county, on which he served with distinction for a period of eight years ending in 1872, being chairman of the board during the last three years. He was one of the original organizers of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of Muscatine, and has been a member of its board of directors since its inception in 1865. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, having filled all the chairs and positions in the society.

He was raised in the principles of the Methodist church, was always in theory a Methodist, and has been for many years in communion with that church, to the institutions of which he is a liberal contributor.

On the 15th of November, 1838, he married Miss Cynthia Morton, at Marietta, Ohio. She is of Scotch descent, and endowed with the high moral and industrial principles of the race from which she sprang. They have had six children, five sons and one daughter, all living, married, and comfortably settled in life: William M., Sylvester N., Marcus, Theodore S., Edward C., and Rita. William M. is the purchasing agent of the Saint Paul and Milwaukee Railroad Company; Sylvester N. is a resident of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he is engaged in the patenting and sale of mechanical inventions of his own devising, he having a remarkable talent in that direction; Marcus is engaged in the shoe trade at Tipton, Iowa; Theodore succeeds his father in business in Muscatine; Edward is in the same trade at Creston, Iowa, and Rita is the wife of Mr. E. H. Betts, one of the proprietors of the Muscatine "Daily Tribune."

The career of William H. Stewart has been both honorable and successful, and he has always enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community in which he has resided. Since his removal to Muscatine he has taken a deep interest in everything pertaining to the growth and prosperity of his adopted city, and his services as a member of the board of supervisors of the county have been of great and permanent value to his constituents. His social qualities are well developed; he enjoys the society of friends and neighbors, and loves to dispense that hospitality for which the race from which he springs are so noted. He is modest and unassuming in his habits, manners and bearing, kind and liberal to the poor and needy, an upright citizen, a straightforward business man, a christian gentleman, who would do honor to any community in which his lot might be cast. He is now prominently named by his friends, and they are numerous, for the position of representative of Muscatine county in the next general assembly, a position for which his experience and talents eminently fit him.

ZELOTES T. FISHER,

RED OAK.

ZELOTES T. FISHER was born on the 13th of December, 1819, in Franklin county, Ohio. His father was Josiah Fisher, a Carmelite preacher of repute. His mother was a woman of most sterling qualities of mind, and a devoted christian. Josiah Fisher and his wife had born unto them six sons and four daughters, four sons and two daughters having died. These people emigrated to the State of Iowa in 1856, converting a large tract of wild land into farms. Seven years after settling in Iowa his mother died, and two years later his father passed away.

From the age of twelve Zelotes was at work upon his father's farm, attending during the winter months an inferior school held in a log hut. At the age of sixteen he learned the cooper's trade, in which he became very proficient.

On the 4th of July, 1837, while engaged in celebrating the great day, he lost his right arm in the accidental discharge of an old-fashioned cast-iron gun. At the time of this misfortune he had never been able to more than read printed matter indifferently, but he continued to acquire knowledge by virtue of the severest personal application. He learned to write and to readily read manuscript, and subsequently had the benefit of one year's tuition at the high school at Worthington, Ohio, boarding at home and walking five miles a day, from home to the school.

At the close of this year of schooling his father moved to Delaware county, Ohio. Here Zelotes commenced the study of medicine under his uncle, William Fisher, continuing for a year and a half, during which time he had been upon the jury on sev-

eral occasions. Life in a court-room had for him special attraction, and he determined to abandon Esculapius for Blackstone, and forthwith made an arrangement to read law in the office of the Hon. Thomas W. Powell, at the town of Delaware. He continued reading law and teaching school meanwhile, as a means of self-subsistence. In September, 1842, he was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon, Ohio.

In January, 1843, with but six dollars in cash as his financial assets, he opened a law office in London, Madison county, Ohio. It was his good fortune to find at this time and place a warm friend in the person of W. H. Squires, at whose hotel he boarded, subject to his convenience as to pay. Here our young lawyer applied himself to vigorous study. In the course of a year and a half he was elected prosecuting attorney of Madison county, which position he held for four successive terms. During the holding of this office he had frequently to combat defense set up by such brilliant lights of the bar as Noah H. Swain, now justice of the supreme court of the United States; Sampson Masom, James Bates, W. Denison, subsequently the great war governor of Ohio, and others of equal note. After serving in this office for seven years he accepted a nomination for the assembly, resigning his attorneyship. He was elected to sit in the first session of the Ohio legislature after the adoption of the new constitution in 1851, taking rank as the first parliamentarian in the house, often occupying the speaker's chair pro tempore. He remained in the house for two terms. During this stay of twelve years at London he had acquired two farms and a town residence.

In September, 1844, Mr. Fisher had married Jemimah Jones, of Madison county, Ohio, daughter of R. B. Jones. Her mother's maiden name was Eliza McCormick; both these parents are still living. In 1855 Mr. Fisher converted his farms and residence into cash, determining to go farther west. With his wife and three children he came to Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, Iowa, having purchased in that and other counties nineteen hundred acres of wild land, his intention then being to practice law for a few years and subsequently to establish a large stock farm. With this in view, Mr. Fisher imported the first shorthorn cattle ever brought to Mahaska county. Here he commenced a very profitable practice of law. His sons were coming to manhood; but evincing an utter indisposition for agriculture, he was forced to abandon his farming proclivities. He however had his wild land converted into three large farms, which he sold.

In 1858 he was elected vice-president of the State Board of Agriculture, and in the succeeding year was made president.

On the 5th day of January, 1865, a meeting was held in a country school-house, upon the prairie in Mahaska county, for the purpose of organizing a company for the construction of the Central Railroad of Iowa. Mr. Fisher prepared the articles of incorporation, which were adopted then and there, Mr. Fisher being elected one of the directors, and subsequently elected by the board as its secretary. The enterprise was conducted with great vigor, and the road, about one hundred and thirty miles in length, was completed in four or five years, and is now a very important link in the railway system of the state.

Desirous of placing his two sons in business, he began to look about the state for a proper location, and determined upon Red Oak as a suitable place, to which point he removed in 1871. Here he immediately commenced the practice of law.

In May, 1872, he purchased a half interest in the Red Oak "Express," and became its editor, running the paper through the Grant campaign. In 1872 he was elected mayor of Red Oak, declining a renomination at the close of his first term. He is now in full practice of his profession, though he is a partner with his son, Z. T. Fisher, junior, in one of the largest hardware establishments in the State of Iowa.

We have here but briefly sketched the career of this eminently self-made man. His parents were burthened with a large family, and had but slender means, and Zelotes had to fight his way along the rugged paths of boyhood as best he could. At the age of eighteen years he had the misfortune to lose his right arm, thus disqualifying him for any agricultural pursuit, which no doubt was the natural bent of his mind. Under the most discouraging circumstances we find him trying to learn. His indomitable will, ever encouraged by the kindly words and counsel of his devoted mother, nerves him on to renewed exertions. He abandons physic for law, in the practice of which he has had an enviable professional and financial success, and now in his fifty-eighth year he is in splendid condition, both physically and mentally.

Mr. Fisher claims that his great success in life has come from two causes: first, he had one of the very

best of mothers, who inspired him to early exertion, and secondly, he has one of the very best of wives ever vouchsafed to man, who in his maturer years has ever been his counsel and advice, and to whose clear judgment he owes much of the good fortune that has followed his life. His family at present consists of his wife, five sons and three daughters, one daughter having died.

In politics, Mr. Fisher is a very active republican, frequently appearing before his fellow-citizens in this and adjoining counties. He is a powerful and ready speaker.

REUPKE, SCHMIDT AND SCHWARTING,

DAVENPORT.

AMONG the many manufacturing interests of the northwest, none deserve more favorable mention than the firm of Reupke, Schmidt and Schwarting, cracker and biscuit manufacturers, Davenport, Iowa. The firm, although still in its infancy, has gained for itself an enviable reputation throughout the country, and established a trade wherever they are known. They are comparatively young men, but they are ambitious and enterprising, and are doing a large and very lucrative business, which is steadily growing every year. They established their business on the 1st of July, 1874, with a capital of sixteen thousand dollars, their building for manufacturing purposes being about one-half its present size, and employed a force of from ten to fifteen hands, and manufacturing about sixteen thousand barrels of crackers per annum. From the time they started their success was guaranteed, and they very soon had to enlarge their factory and put in new machinery to keep up with their orders. They now occupy a fine two-story brick forty-two by one hundred and fifty feet on its original situation, corner of Fourth and Iowa streets, and employ from eighteen to twenty hands constantly, requiring a capital of thirty thousand dollars, with a produce of thirty-five thousand barrels of crackers per annum, their sales amounting to from ninety to one hundred thousand dollars. Their success may be attributed to their energy, perseverance and business ability, as well as the superior quality of the goods made by them.

Charles H. Reupke, the senior of the firm, was born in Europe. However, he came to this country while quite young, and engaged in the grocery business for a number of years successfully. He is a self-made man in every particular and owes his success to his own unaided ability and energy, and has particular qualifications as a manager.

Hugo Schmidt was born in Prussia, and came to this country when fifteen years old. He has filled many positions of honor and trust; has acted as surveyor, draftsman, bookkeeper, and, for fourteen years prior to going into this business, as a banker. He has the charge of the financiering and money matters of the firm, to which he is eminently qualified.

Bernard Schwarting runs the Walcott Flouring Mills, and supplies the factory with twenty to thirty barrels of flour per day. He is interested also in the grocery business, and not active in the bakery.

Altogether the firm is a good one. They are keen, active business men, and are building up an immense trade, which their good management and close attention will constantly improve. They ship all over the west, and their goods are growing into demand and popularity.

R. WALLACE DUNCAN,

ALBIA.

R. WALLACE DUNCAN, the member of the general assembly from the eighth district, is a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, and dates his birth on the 13th of January, 1836. His father, Thomas Duncan, a descendant of an old Scotch family, is a farmer, still living in Trumbull county, Ohio. His mother was Susan Leach, descended from New Jersey stock. The grandfather of Wallace, John Duncan, was a soldier in the second war with England.

The subject of this notice early imbibed a strong love for books, and became a great reader. Most

of his youth was spent in intellectual pursuits, and he received his academic education at Warren and Lordstown, in his native state. He went as far as the middle of the junior year in the classical course of the college at Mount Union, teaching meanwhile more or less, then left and taught steadily for ten years; principally select schools and academies, at Austintown, Oldtown, Mineral Ridge, and at one or two other places in Ohio. He taught the English branches and classics, and as far as we can ascertain was an expert in English grammar and mathematics.

In 1867 Mr. Duncan ceased to teach; immigrated to Iowa, and has since been in the hardware and grain business with an elder brother, John R. Duncan, constituting a house of high standing in Monroe county, and quite successful in its business operations. Wallace pays no attention to the hardware store, his specialty being the grain department. He also deals largely in agricultural implements, wagons and machines.

Mr. Duncan has always been a democrat, but not a bitter partisan. In 1877 his party nominated him a candidate for the lower house of the general assembly, and though living in a strong republican district, he received a majority of more than three hundred votes.

Mr. Duncan has a wife and three children, his marriage occurring on the 11th of October, 1860. His wife was Miss Laura E. Jones, of Trumbull county, Ohio. She is a member of the Christian church, where the whole family worship. Though not a member, her husband is a regular attendant at the house of God, and a firm believer in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity.

The taste for reading which Mr. Duncan cultivated with great assiduity in youth has never abandoned him. He continues to gratify it with unabated ardor, and to no meagre or mean extent. The writer heard him remark not long ago that, however pressing his business, he read his three hours a day, even though he could not commence till ten o'clock at night. His reading is not all newspapers, but mainly solid works. He has a love for the newer branches of science, and for literature of the standard class, the gratification of which must to some extent daily expand and enrich his mind.

HON. GEORGE W. McCRARY,

KEOKUK.

GEORGE W. McCRARY, secretary of war (1878), was born near Evansville, Indiana, on the 29th of August, 1835, his parents being James and Matilda McCrary *née* Forrest. His father was one of the pioneers who settled in what is now Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1836, when it was a part of the Territory of Wisconsin. In 1838 Iowa became an independent territory, and in 1846 a state of the Union. Hence it will be seen that Mr. McCrary has grown up and developed with a large region of country having a common interest, and producing four or five fine states.

He is of Scotch-Irish descent; his ancestors emigrated from Scotland in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled in the neighborhood of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, from whence his great-grandfather, James McCrary, moved to North Carolina prior to the war of the revolution, and settled in what was then Rowan, but now Iredell, county; there his grandfather, John McCrary, was born and reared; and his father, James McCrary, was also born and lived there until he was about nineteen years of age, when the family removed to Tennessee, about the year 1812; lived there about ten years, and then removed to Indiana, and from thence, in 1835 (the year of his birth), to McDonough county, Illinois, where the family resided about a year, and then moved across the Mississippi river to where he was raised. George W. attended the common schools of the district where the family settled, and also an academy, receiving quite a thorough English education, and enjoying some, though not great, advantages in the acquisition of knowledge in the higher branches of learning. His early experiences were such as are common to a pioneer's son, namely, plenty of manual labor, which was always cheerfully and dutifully performed, and the usual vicissitudes of frontier life. As a result, however, a fine physical development was secured, and, what is of equal importance, he acquired habits of industry and strict sobriety. His tastes were always toward the intellectual, and consequently toward the improvement, of his mind.

He had early determined to make the practice of

law his occupation, and his first step after leaving school was to enter the law office of Miller and Rankin, of Keokuk. The first-named, Hon. Samuel F. Miller, is now one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States. Applying himself studiously, he was admitted to the bar in 1856, the year of casting his first vote, and determined to settle permanently in Keokuk, in which city he continued to reside, and has ever since regarded it as his home.

In 1857, when only about twenty-two years of age, he was elected to the house of representatives of Iowa, by the combined vote of several of the southeastern counties, as a "float," and served two years. He was the youngest member of that body. In 1861 he was elected to the state senate from the county of Lee, which had hitherto been overwhelmingly democratic. In this position he served four years, and became conspicuous for his personal ability and wide-spread influence. Then came a period of laborious and eminently successful efforts in the line of his profession. In 1868, at the early age of thirty-three years, he was elected a member of the national house of representatives, and took his seat in the forty-first congress as one of the youngest of the members of that body. He was reëlected to the forty-second, the forty-third and the forty-fourth congresses, and always with the most flattering majorities. This brought his range of public service up to the 4th of March, 1877, when, on the organization of President Hayes' cabinet, Mr. McCrary was offered and accepted the honorable position of secretary of war, and, it may be added, no one of the selections made by the chief magistrate has met with more universal approval.

Upon entering congress McCrary took position very quickly. He was assigned immediately to the committees on naval affairs, revision of the laws, and elections; as a member of the latter, he distinguished himself most signally. The consideration and decision of election contests gave play to his extensive legal knowledge, and his strong love of justice and fair play enabled him to rise above party prejudice and decide such cases upon their merits only. He at once took rank as one of the best lawyers in the body, and as an authority upon election law. In the forty-second congress speaker Blaine, in accordance with the general desire of his fellow-members, appointed Mr. McCrary chairman of the committee on elections; in this position his services were highly honorable and successful. With his own party in a majority of more than two-thirds in the house, he induced that body for the first time in its history to vote upon election cases without regard to party lines; and a majority of the cases considered and reported by him were decided in favor of his political opponents. His reports were all adopted, and most of them without a division. When the forty-third congress assembled, and the questions relating to transportation, and the important matters connected with the subject of inter-state commerce, were absorbing public interest and attention, Mr. McCrary was made chairman of the committee on railways and canals, to which all these subjects were referred. He took hold instantly, and labored with his usual thoroughness and vigor; he prepared a report on the constitutional power of congress to regulate railroad commerce among the states, which was and still is regarded as exhaustive, comprehensive and conclusive; he reported a bill on the subject, and advocated it before the house with remarkable power. After one of the most memorable debates on record it passed that body, but was not reached for consideration in the senate.

In the forty-fourth congress Mr. McCrary was selected by speaker Kerr (the democrats now being in the majority) as a member of the committee on the judiciary, where he served with his usual industry, ability and success. He was the author of a bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States, which he advocated on the floor as well as in committee, and which passed the house by a large majority. After the presidential election of 1876, when it was seen that the country was about evenly divided in opinion as to the result of the contest, and that the two branches of congress were sure to differ, not only as to that result, but also as to the proper authority to decide it, George W. McCrary was the first to step forward with a proposition for the adoption of a lawful and peaceful solution of the difficulty. He proposed the joint committee, and was himself a leading member of it, taking an active part in the preparation of the electoral bill, and in its advocacy in the house. He believes, and most people will agree with him, that under all the circumstances this was a wise measure of statesmanship, which has given the country peace instead of turmoil, excitement, and perhaps civil war.

Secretary McCrary was raised in the Christian denomination, a largely influential body of religious people in the west, and has been a Unitarian for twenty years past.

In politics, he has always been a republican, and cast his first vote for General John C. Fremont in 1856.

He was married to Miss Helen A. Gelatt, a resident of Van Buren county, Iowa, on the 11th of March, 1857. Mrs. McCrary is of a sterling type of American womanhood, intelligent, practical and energetic; is possessed of the finest religious, moral and domestic instincts, and capable of adorning any position into which she may be carried by the constantly advancing fortunes of her partner in life. Their union has been blessed with five children, the eldest and youngest being sons. Of the daughters, two ere long will approach the period of entering into society. The boys and girls alike are being educated in consonance with the views of their parents, solely and with reference to their usefulness as men and women.

The secretary is somewhat less than six feet in height, is finely proportioned, rather muscular, and weighs about two hundred and ten pounds. He has a slight, scholarly stoop, arising no doubt from his studious habits. His expression of countenance is frank and benevolent. Great equanimity of mind, and a disposition to weigh matters carefully and justly, are prominent traits of his character; but back of these lies an immense fund of energy for the prosecution of any cause his judgment commends. In speech, he is remarkably easy, fluent and instructive, especially during his social hours. Before the public, he is strong, logical and impressive, using, in his most carefully prepared addresses, sturdy Saxon language, and his voice on such occasions is full, clear and ringing. True in his friendships, kind to the poor and rich alike, with naught of venom ever coming from his tongue, he is a general favorite with all who know him.

Mr. McCrary is one of the growing men of the republic, and, if life be spared, will continue to be heard from. In every station he has always come fully up to the expectation of his friends. It is seldom, even in this country, or indeed in any other, that at the age of forty-two years any person has had so large an experience, and, under its influence, expanded so well. His example is truly an excellent one for the ambitious youth of our land to imitate.

JOHN VAN NESSE EVANS,

LOGAN.

ONE of the youngest attorneys whose names appear in this volume is John Van Nesse Evans, who has been only seven years at the bar, and is already at the head of the profession in Harrison county. He is a native of the Empire State, and was born in the town of Shelby, Genesee county, on the 8th of January, 1847. His paternal great-grandfather was in the battle of Bennington, Vermont, on the 16th of September, 1777. He came from Wales, and settled in Otsego county, New York, where Barnabas Evans, the father of John Van Nesse, was born. His wife was Julia Ann Brown, a native of Pownel, Bennington county, Vermont.

The subject of this sketch spent his youth in Akron, Erie county, six miles from his birthplace, attending a district school in the winters and farming the rest of the time. In October, 1863, the family moved to De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa, reaching there on the 30th of the month. After farming there two seasons, the son entered Lenox Collegiate Institute, Hopkinton, Delaware county, Iowa, spending most of the years of 1865 and 1866 there, and nearly all of the next two years at Monmouth College, Knox county, Illinois, pursuing the scientific course, yet giving some attention to German and the classics, but not graduating. During this period and afterward he taught school to defray expenses, six or seven terms in all. Whatever education he has, literary or legal, he obtained by his own resources.

Mr. Evans read law with George B. Young, of De Witt, and was admitted to the bar at Clinton, on the 7th of December, 1870. His mother had died at De Witt two years before; his father followed her in 1872, and after practicing a year or more at De Witt, in the autumn of 1871 he removed to western Iowa, settling at Magnolia, then the shiretown of Harrison county. In the autumn of 1875 he moved, with the county records, to his present home, where he is building up practice of the best quality and of liberal extent. For the last two years he has been county attorney. Young as he is, his position is at the head of the Harrison county bar.

Mr. Evans is a member of the chapter in Odd-Fellowship, and is a blue-lodge Mason.

His religious connection is with the Methodists; his political, with the republicans.

His wife, who was Miss Clara M. King, is a daughter of Stephen King, late judge of Harrison county, and residing near Logan. They were married on the 16th of June, 1875, and have one child.

While reading law as well as while pursuing his literary studies, Mr. Evans taught school, and before he was admitted to practice had learned the full value of time and money. That was one of his most important lessons, and he has not forgotten it. Every spare moment is now devoted to study, mainly in the line of his profession; hence his rapid progress and his high standing at so early an age.

JOHN A. NASH, D.D.,

DES MOINES.

JOHN ANSON NASH, president of the University of Des Moines, and an educator of much experience and eminence, is a native of Chenango county, New York, and was born in the town of Sherburne, on the 11th of July, 1816. His parents were John and Elizabeth Peck Nash, his mother being a sister of Rev. John Peck, long an agent of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. An uncle, Moses Nash, was in the war of 1812–15.

The subject of this sketch lost his father before the son was five years old, and was reared on a farm by an aunt in Otsego county. At the age of twenty he entered the preparatory department of Madison University; graduated from the university in 1842, and from the theological seminary at the same place in 1844. His first pastorate was at Watertown, New York, where he spent six years, leaving there in July, 1850. On the 3d of the next January he reached Des Moines, which has since been his home. He immediately gathered the few Baptists together, organized a church, and was its pastor between seventeen and eighteen years, teaching also the larger part of this period. About 1853 he started a select school, which soon grew into what was long known as Forest Home Seminary, the only classical school during its existence.

Des Moines being centrally located in the state, and some inducements being held out to the Baptists, it was resolved to establish an institution here of the highest order, and the University of Des Moines is the result of that movement, organized in April, 1865. Dr. Nash became its financial agent, and labored in that capacity, with some interruptions, for four years, until his health broke down. This was not, however, until some time after the brick building on the hill in Des Moines had been completed, and the institution was in operation there. During the period that he was regaining his health Dr. Nash was superintendent of schools for Polk county, his term expiring on the 1st of January, 1874. Prior to this date, in the autumn of 1872, he became acting president of the university, and was at its head three years, when Hon. Frederick Mott became president. After holding that position a little more than a year, President Mott resigned, and Dr. Nash was again placed in the presidential chair (May, 1877), where we still find him, laboring with the utmost assiduity to build up the university. From the time it was opened in April, 1866, its corps of teachers has been gradually increased and its curriculum enlarged until it embraces a full college course. It is open to both males and females, and graduated its first class in 1875. Each year shows a steady increase of students, and being located at the capital, it can hardly fail of becoming in time one of the great centers of educational influence in Iowa. It has an endowment of something like thirty thousand dollars, which, no doubt, will be doubled or quadrupled in a very few years.

Dr. Nash was, we believe, originally an anti-slavery whig, and has voted with the republican party since it was formed.

He has had two wives: the first was Miss Jennie C. Calhoun, of Pittsford, Monroe county, New York; married in July, 1846. She died childless on the 3d of February, 1851. His present wife was Miss Mary E. Hepburn, a native of New York, residing at the time of her marriage (March 15, 1853,) at Augusta, Lee county, Iowa. She is the mother of four children, all living. John Alasco, the only son, was educated at the university and the law school

of Des Moines, and is an attorney in this city; Jennie C. is in the senior year of the same college; Netta in the junior year, and Hattie, aged eleven, is in the public schools.

Since Dr. Nash located in Des Moines, at the opening of 1851, he has accomplished a great religious as well as educational work, organizing two Baptist churches, one on each side of the river, in Des Moines, and being largely instrumental in the formation of nearly thirty others in central Iowa. Every good cause receives his hearty and powerful support. Many years ago he canvassed the central part of the state for a prohibitory liquor law, and has been one of the champions of temperance for forty years. A young commonwealth just shaping its laws, or an older one desirous of keeping good laws on its statute books, cannot have too many citizens of the character of John Anson Nash. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Chicago in 1877.

CAPTAIN ROBERT T. COVERDALE,

MUSCATINE.

ROBERT TODD COVERDALE, a lineal descendant of the celebrated Miles Coverdale, the translator of the Bible, was born at Cottenham, Yorkshire, England, in February, 1822, his parents being John Coverdale and Mary Ann *née* Todd. His father was born in Yorkshire in 1798, and is at this writing (1877) in his eightieth year, residing in Muscatine with his son, having emigrated to America some four years since. His parents, whose parents owned and resided at Southard Hall, near Cottingham castle, Yorkshire, was a member of a family of three children, two of whom are still living, namely, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Thompson, of Montreal, Canada, and John Todd, now a resident of Sheffield, England. Mrs. Coverdale died in 1837, when our subject was but fifteen years of age, leaving a family of three children, of whom he was the eldest. Her father was a large land owner, but dying very suddenly intestate, his estate became involved in litigation and was ultimately placed in charge of the court of chancery, where it is likely to remain indefinitely, unless a second Dickens with a second "Bleak House" should appear to disturb its slumbers and urge it on to a final decision.

Our subject received but a limited education. His mother being an invalid during the last four years of her life, and he being the eldest child, much of the care of the younger children as well as of the mother devolved upon him, and in this way four of the best school years of his life were employed. He has not infrequently been heard to speak with much feeling of the trials and troubles incident to his boyhood years, and the obstacles with which he had to contend in his endeavor to obtain the little book knowledge which he was able to acquire; and yet, on looking back over his whole life, the recollection of those four years devoted to the care of his dear mother affords him more genuine satisfaction than any other period of his life. In youth, he was grave, steady and earnest, governed by strong moral principles and an unswerving desire to do his whole duty in that state of life to which it should please God to call him, and indeed such has been his character through life, a strong, earnest desire to know and to do his whole duty to God and man.

At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed for seven years to learn the trade of a machinist or engine builder, his wages varying gradually from two shillings and sixpence per week for the first year to nine shillings per week for the seventh year of his apprenticeship. After serving out the stipulated period of tutelage he was taken into the employment of the firm, where he remained eight years, the last five of which he served as foreman of the department of the establishment in which he was engaged. In 1851 he resolved to emigrate to America, being moved to this step mainly by the hope of larger wages and the prospect of bettering his condition, and in that year he embarked for the new world, carrying with him from his late employers the very highest testimonials as to qualifications and character for sobriety, honesty and industry. He halted at Cincinnati, Ohio, where his reception was far from encouraging, and his faith and stability were put to the severest test. For months he was unable to procure any employment, though he sought it diligently and sometimes even with tears; at last, utterly worn out with discouragement, he determined to return to his native land by working his passage home, his

money being well-nigh exhausted; but on the day preceding that on which he had settled to commence the homeward journey he resolved to make one more effort among the shops of the Queen City, and in the afternoon was offered a situation at seven dollars per week at the machine shops of Hollibard and Co., the manager telling him he might go to work at any time he liked. He stood not a moment upon the "order of his going," but lay aside his coat and "took hold" on the instant, and since then he has never been without employment.

After working at the Hollibard establishment for several weeks, he accepted a position at the Foster Printing Press Works at nine dollars per week; and while in this establishment his employer discovered, through drawings in his possession, that he was familiar with the art of constructing gas works, to which he had given some attention in England, and proposed to him to undertake the building of a gas apparatus with which to illuminate the workshops of the company, which young Coverdale accepted, and in a few weeks had the satisfaction of witnessing the successful issue of his handiwork in the brilliant illumination of the factory, to the no small delight of his employer as well as himself. Thus commenced his career as engineer and contractor for the construction and erection of gas works, which has made his name famous throughout the northwest.

His next enterprise in this line was the construction and erection of an apparatus for illuminating a large paper-mill at Louisville, Kentucky; and soon afterward he built the city gas works at Springfield, Ohio, which was at that time (1853) the smallest town in the United States operating a coal-gas system, there being only thirty-seven private consumers and seven street lamps. He remained in the employ of the company some eighteen months, during which time the private consumers had increased to one hundred and thirty-five, and the street lamps to one hundred.

In 1855 he was employed as engineer to superintend the construction of gas works at Rock Island, Illinois, at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum; having completed which, he returned to Ohio and secured a contract for the construction of gas works at Piqua, in that state, this being his first adventure as engineer and contractor on his own account. From that time to the present he has devoted himself exclusively to the building of gas and water works, with the most satisfactory results, having in the meantime constructed some thirty-five gas works in various parts of the valley of the Mississippi, among which may be mentioned those of the cities of Memphis, Tennessee; Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Bowling Green, Kentucky; Lancaster, Bellefontaine, Circleville, Findlay, Lima, Piqua, Gallipolis and Ironton, Ohio; Vincennes, Indiana; Rock Island, Illinois; Des Moines, Davenport and Muscatine, Iowa, and Topeka, Kansas.

During his residence in the United States he has become thoroughly imbued with American ideas, and even more enthusiastic in his admiration of our institutions than many "to the manor born," even in the northern states,—for having winced under the cold shade of aristocracy in his native land, he could entertain a more lively sense of the ennobling qualities which spring from the principles of our great "Declaration of Independence" than any one without his previous experience could possibly do. Hence no sooner did wicked hands attempt to lay waste and profane this glorious temple of Liberty than he buckled on his sword in defense of the institutions of his adopted country. His skill as an engineer, and his sound judgment and steady habits, rendered him one of the most valuable and reliable officers of the volunteer army.

In the spring of 1861 he recruited a company of eighty-five men in the ctiy of Cincinnati at his own expense, which were mustered into the 48th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which regiment he was commissioned a second lieutenant; and soon after leaving camp with his company he participated in the memorable battle of Shiloh, where his coolness and courage were conspicuous. While on the road to Memphis, a few days after, he was detailed and placed in charge of a corps of engineers for the purpose of rebuilding and repairing the bridges which had been burned down or rendered impassable by the rebels; and the skill and vigor which he displayed in this emergency brought him into prominent notice, and he was accordingly detached from his regiment and appointed on the staff of General Denver. After serving with him for several months he was transferred to the staff of General Sherman with the rank of lieutenant, where he remained during the Atlanta campaign and through the "march to the sea," being on duty early and late, in season and out of season, untiring and indefatigable, and yet withal modest and unobtrusive. His devotion to duty, however, did not escape the keen eye of his vigilant chief, by whom his valuable services were duly appreciated and fittingly rewarded by perhaps

the most signal and flattering compliment bestowed upon any officer during that never-to-be-forgotten struggle. On the morning after the capture of Atlanta General Sherman sent the following telegram to the President:

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States:

I ask as a *personal favor* that Lieut. R. T. Coverdale, of the 48th Ohio Volunteers, be appointed an assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain in the regular army, and assigned to duty at my headquarters.

WM. T. SHERMAN.

Six hours later the following answer was received:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN:

In accordance with your request just received, Lieut. R. T. Coverdale is appointed an assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain in the regular army, and his commission as such forwarded to you.

A. LINCOLN, President.

This is perhaps an unprecedented instance of an appointment by telegraph to a captaincy in the United States army.

At the termination of the "march to the sea," Captain Coverdale was placed on duty at Savannah, Georgia, as post quartermaster, where he had charge of all the military railroads and transportation centering at that point. On the evacuation of that center of supply he was transferred to Atlanta, Georgia, in the same position, where he remained until, at his urgent request, he was honorably mustered out in 1865, having served his adopted country faithfully for over four years.

But the greatest sacrifice of Captain Coverdale on the altar of his adopted country is yet to be recorded: he gave his only son, the joy of his heart and the hope of his house, dearer to him than his own life, to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Our subject was married in England in the year 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Jewett. Four children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy and two lived to maturity, a son and daughter. The son, John Thomas, was born on the 11th of January, 1844, carefully educated, and was one of the most promising young men in all the country; tall, graceful, intelligent, his form cast in manly mould, and animated with a noble soul, he was the light of the fireside, the favorite of his companions and the life of the social circle. He enlisted early in the war in the 5th Ohio Infantry, and refusing many offers of promotion, his talents and attainments qualifying him for high position, remained in the ranks; was a moral soldier; fought in all the battles of Virginia until that of Cedar Mountain, where he fell mortally wounded, his right lung pierced with a minie-ball, and died in hospital ten days after, at the age of nineteen. His last words were, "Tell my father and mother I die for the Union." His company commander, Captain Symmes, in a letter to his mother conveying the sorrowful tidings, employed the following language: "If he was as good a son as he was a soldier, then you might well be proud of him." His remains were interred in Circleville, Ohio. The daughter and only surviving child, Mary Ann, is the wife of J. J. Childs, Esq., secretary of the Muscatine Gas Works. The latter was born in Tyrone, Steuben county, New York, worked his way through Antioch College, Ohio, by teaching, and was graduated with honors in 1860, and subsequently was principal of the Franklin Schools at Saint Louis, Missouri, for ten years, and afterward was engaged for two years in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the book and job printing business.

He was married on the 31st of December, 1863.

He is a distinguished Mason, a Knight Templar and S.P.R.S. of the Scottish rite, 32°.

Captain Coverdale removed to Muscatine with his family in the spring of 1877, and purchased a controlling interest in the gas works of that city, of which he is now president.

His wife died on the 13th of January, 1872.

He was brought up in the national church of his country, and is now an adherent of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States, to the support of which he has ever been a generous giver.

Among the leading characteristics of Captain Coverdale are great benevolence and deep and practical sympathy for suffering. Not only does he divide with the needy to the extent of his means, but often to the inconvenience and embarrassment of himself and the stinting of his family. He has never been satisfied with the cold and nicely-balanced idea of duty as bounded by circumstances. When he has done all that is commanded him in the moral law, and all that is expected of him by his fellow-men, he still regards himself as an "unprofitable servant," and as falling far short of the requirements of Christ's law of love and self-sacrifice; hence he is ever awaiting opportunity to do good to his fellowmen. Such a man is not likely to amass wealth, and Mr. Coverdale is not classed with the rich.

In his domestic habits, he is among the most social, genial and companionable men to be found. He loves the society of the good and wise. His mind is well stored with knowledge, and his conver-

sation is always instructive. He is charitable in his judgments, ever seeking to put a favorable construction upon the actions of others. His domestic relations were eminently happy. His wife was one of the best and noblest of her sex, and he was the most mild and devoted of husbands and fathers. He governed by love and example, guiding his children with his eye, and keeping from them nothing that would add to their happiness or well-being.

In some regards he was rather peculiar; he has generally waited on himself, rarely asking a servant to do anything for him that he could do himself. When the world shall be inhabited by men like Mr. Coverdale, the millennium will be at hand.

JOHN W. H. VEST, M.D.,

MONTEZUMA.

JOHN WILLIAM HENRY VEST, the oldest living medical practitioner in Poweshiek county, Iowa, and a man of excellent reputation, is a native of the "Old Dominion," and was born in Buckingham county on the 17th of May, 1822. He is a son of John and Elizabeth Price Vest, plain farming people, who moved to Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, when John W. H. was ten years old. Peter Vest, the father of John, came from France; the Prices were from Germany. The maternal grandmother of John W. H. died in Ohio on the day she was ninety years old. John vest participated in the second war with the mother country.

The subject of this sketch prepared for college at the Hillsboro Academy when Professor C. Sams was at the head of it, but went no farther with his literary studies at school, teaching most of the time from sixteen to twenty-two years of age. He read medicine with Dr. J. B. McConnell, of Russellville, Brown county, Ohio; attended lectures during the winter of 1847–8 in Sterling College, Columbus, Ohio; practiced eight years at New Market and New Vienna in the same state; attended another course of lectures at Columbus, and graduated in March, 1856. He then located in Montezuma the next month, and here practiced steadily until the civil war had progressed one year.

On the 22d of August, 1862, Dr. Vest went into the service as surgeon of the 28th regiment Iowa Volunteers, and served until the 4th of December, 1864, when he resigned. Soon after going south he was made surgeon-in-chief of the third division, thirteenth army corps, on General McGinnis's staff; when the thirteenth and nineteenth army corps were united he became medical director on the staff of General Ransom, and was subsequently transferred and made medical director in the field on General McClernand's staff. Still later he was relieved of this duty and placed in charge of General McClernand, who was ill, taking him from Alexandria, Louisiana, to New Orleans, and thence to Alton, Illinois. He was on the operating board at Magnolia Hill and Champion Hill, Mississippi; also at Black River, Vicksburg, and through the campaign in the Shenandoah valley, making a brilliant record as a surgeon.

While in the service Dr. Vest had fine opportunities for improvement in his profession, but does not seem to have been satisfied, for directly after leaving the service he went to Philadelphia, attended a full course of lectures in Jefferson College, and received a second medical diploma; also two private diplomas, one in anatomy and the other in school preparation.

It is almost needless to say that the doctor has a high standing among the medical men of the state. He belongs to both the county and state medical societies, and was president of the former body in 1875. His rides are quite extensive. He has a partner, Dr. E. H. Sheaffer, a graduate of the medical department of the Iowa State University, and a young man of excellent qualifications.

In politics, Dr. Vest is a firm republican; is a council member of the Masonic order, and belongs to the encampment of Odd-Fellows.

He married Miss Margaret Phibbs, of Adams county, Ohio, on the 23d of December, 1847. She has had six children. The eldest child, Mary E., was the wife of John McDonald, of Montezuma, and died at the age of twenty-eight. The youngest of the six children died in infancy. The other four are living. John Watts has a family, and lives on a farm in Poweshiek county; the second son, William E., is a medical student, and Martha and Fred are school teachers.

Dr. Vest has a farm of four hundred and eighty

acres, one mile from town, two-thirds of it in timothy. He has fifty head of horses, more than half of them of the Bashaw stock. He has six hundred apple trees on his farm; has a fine taste for horticulture, and were he less popular as a physician, might have more time to devote to fruit growing. He lets nothing, however, crowd in upon his medical studies. He takes nine or ten periodicals devoted to his profession, and is a progressive man.

The doctor has gray hazel eyes, gray hair, a partially bald, large head; is five feet and ten and a half inches tall, and weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds. He is mirthful in disposition, well stocked with knowledge and anecdotes, and is a good talker.

HON. HIRAM T. SHARP,

ATLANTIC.

HIRAM T. SHARP, the mayor of Atlantic, is a son of John Sharp, farmer, and Sarah *née* Mather, and was born near Watkins Glen, Steuben county, New York. The Sharps settled in New Jersey at an early day, and one of this branch of the family was General Sharp, who is buried at West Point. John Sharp was a captain of state militia.

The Mathers are an old American family, Sarah Mather being a direct descendant of Cotton Mather. She is still living, her home being in Delavan, Wisconsin, where her husband died in 1871. He moved with his family from Steuben county to Delavan when Hiram was about twelve years old, settling on a farm which the son aided in cultivating.

The mind of Hiram, however, was upon his books more than on his manual employment, he carrying a book in his pocket when engaged in plowing and other farm labor. He received his education in the district school and the normal department of Milton College, Rock county, teaching for several years; having charge, the last year of his teaching, of the English department of the Delavan Seminary.

Mr. Sharp commenced reading law in 1863, at Delavan, with A. S. Spooner; continued his legal studies for six months in Chicago, and finished them at the law school in Albany, New York, graduating in May, 1864. After practicing one year at Delavan and two years at Burlington, Wisconsin, he came to Iowa, prospecting awhile, and located at Atlantic in December, 1868, still continuing his law practice.

Mr. Sharp was elected justice of the peace in 1873, and still holds that office. Since settling in Cass county he has been county attorney and city attorney one term each, and a member of the school board three years. He was elected mayor in the spring of 1877, and makes an efficient and popular executive, filling that office to the entire satisfaction of the people.

In politics, he has always been connected with the republicans, and is active and influential in the party.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a trustee of the same. He was the first Sunday-school superintendent in Atlantic.

On the 2d of May, 1867, Miss Sara T. Billings, of Burlington, Wisconsin, became the wife of Mr. Sharp, and they have had four children, losing one of them.

The subject of this brief sketch is a tall, sparely-built man, being six feet in height and weighing only one hundred and fifty pounds. He has gray eyes, a sandy complexion, an easy carriage, and a pleasing address. He is perfectly free from affectation, very cordial, and a good converser, using the language of a scholar without pedantry, and having the manners of a gentleman.

HON. ISRAEL KISTER,

BLOOMFIELD.

ONE of the pioneer farm-openers in Davis county, Iowa, was Israel Kister, for the last two years mayor of the city of Bloomfield. He was the first county recorder when Iowa became a state, and treasurer of state just after Iowa became a commonwealth. He has been identified with the history of the county from the day that the Indians vacated this their reservation. He has an unspotted public record, having discharged every duty devolving upon him with the utmost fidelity.

Mr. Kister is a son of John and Susan (Hutten) Kister, the Kisters being of German descent, and was born in York county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of February, 1810. His ancestors on both sides were pioneers in that state. The parents of Susan Hutten were Quakers, and she broke away from that anti-war denomination by marrying a man who made an effort to "take a hand" in the second fight with Great Britain, though, on account of some physical disability, he was not accepted by the examining surgeon. When fifteen years of age Israel accompanied the family to Wooster, Ohio, where he attended the village school, and subsequently learned the saddle and harness maker's trade, following it most of the time for several years. He was in Texas, prospecting and working at his trade, when the revolution occurred there more than forty years ago. He returned to the north through Tennessee, where he worked a short time, reaching Ohio in 1837, and spending some time as clerk in a hotel at Massillon, Stark county. Soon afterward he taught school one season near Rushville, Indiana.

In 1839 Mr. Kister came to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he taught the first school on "Chicken Ridge," in the western part of the county; did some farming and served as justice of the peace; in March, 1843, settled permanently in Davis, the next county westward, where he farmed for a number of years, dealing also at times in live stock. It was during this period that he held various offices of trust and responsibility, some of them requiring his temporary absence from the farm. He was elected county recorder, as before stated; commissioner's clerk in 1846, and treasurer of state in 1849. After the civil war broke out he went into the pension agency business, and has since been engaged in settling estates, acting as administrator and guardian, being a busy and a very useful man. He is very careful and accurate, and has the fullest confidence of the community. He has made himself quite serviceable at times in the local school board, and other official positions in the municipality of Bloomfield, before being placed at its head.

Mr. Kister has always been a democrat, and in his earlier years was quite active in politics, attending county, district and state conventions.

He is a member of the Universalist church — a man of generous impulses and pure life.

Mr. Kister has a second wife. His first was Miss Susan Freeman, of Stark county, Ohio; married on the 4th of August, 1837. She died on the 26th of August, 1853. His present wife was Miss Catherine T. Douglas, of Bloomfield, formerly of Pennsylvania; married on the 9th of February, 1854. Mr. Kister has no children of his own; he has one adopted child, a daughter, eighteen years old.

PETER G. BALLINGALL,

OTTUMWA.

PETER G. BALLINGALL, one of the most public-spirited citizens of Ottumwa, is a native of Scotland, and was born in Glasgow, on the 3d of March, 1830. He came to America when about seven years old; was in the province of Ontario, Canada, three or four years, acting as errand boy for a wholesale tobacconist, and selling matches made by his step-father; before he was eleven years old he walked from Cobourg, seventy-three miles below Toronto, to Chicago, by a roundabout way, a distance of seven or eight hundred miles; at the age of thirteen was a waiter boy in the New York House, Chicago; after one season went into the City Hotel, kept by Brown and Tuttle; accompanied them to the old Sherman House, and remained with them seven years, serving in every capacity from bell-boy at six dollars per month to that of steward at six hundred dollars a year. At the end of this period he was appointed by the Court of Chancery receiver of the Lake House, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars a year, and managed so acceptably to the regular boarders that on leaving in January, 1855, the guests presented him with an elegant hunting-case gold watch. Among the guests were several men who have since become quite prominent, such as R. L. Wilson, E. C. Larned, John H. Kenzie, H. Newhall, C. S. Dole, and John R. Palmer. Such tokens of regard are a stimulus to a young man, leading him to try to do well in the future.

Soon after leaving the Lake House Mr. Ballingall traveled through most of the southern states; sailed from Charleston, South Carolina, for New York; was driven back by a storm as far as the Bermudas; went from New York city to Boston, and there en-

P. G. Ballinger

gaged to return to Chicago and become steward of the Briggs House. The following notice is from the Chicago "Tribune" of the 10th of April, 1855:

We are glad to learn that our old friend Ballingall, so long and universally known and admired as steward of the Sherman House, and lately connected with the Lake House, will go into the Briggs House as its steward. There could be no one step taken which would give the house more certain popularity than this. Mr. Ballingall's name is, in itself, a tower of strength, and he will be sure to not let his already acquired laurels rust in his new position.

A few months later he became proprietor of the Haskall House, Galesburgh, Illinois; closed out his interest at the end of one year, and in the autumn of 1856 became manager of the Ivins House, Keokuk, Iowa, where, on Christmas morning following, he was the recipient of a silver service from his guests. The next spring he removed to Benton's Port, Van Buren county, forty miles from Keokuk; opened the Ashland House in a partnership, which did not lead on to fortune; removed to fairfield at the end of a year, and a few months later to Agency City, then the western terminus of the Chicago, Burlington and Missouri River railroad, and opened the Revere House. Moving westward as the railroad progressed, in the summer of 1858 Mr. Ballingall settled in Ottumwa, still running a hotel, and engaging in many other pursuits. At one time he had seventeen licenses for as many branches of business. For nine years he was proprietor of a stage line from Ottumwa to Bloomfield, and till recently run a stage to Sigourney. The Ottumwa "Courier," on the 14th of July, 1870, thus spoke of his operations as a stage proprietor:

With persistent energy, amid trials and vexations of no mean kind, he has constantly kept a line of coaches running to the end of the North Missouri railroad, through sunshine and rain; and when that treacherous stream, Big Soap, swelled with pretensions and overflowed its banks, in order not to stop communication, Mr. B. built a pontoon bridge across its bosom during the darkness of the night and pelting of the storm, so that passengers should not be delayed, and that they could pass hither and thither on time and in safety. He has coach lines running all over this country; superintends the Depot Hotel, and we know not what else, besides holding the most thankless position a man was ever placed in — democratic trustee in a republican city council — where the same spirit of unconquerable business proclivities marks his proceedings. And with all his idiosyncrasies he is always the same affable, genial, whole-souled gentleman, one we could illy spare from our community, and whose fame for his business peculiarities is one well merited.

An irrepressible, slashing, dashing, energetic enigma. Has more vim and perseverance in him than any other man we know. It is as impossible for him to let a dollar lie useless as it is to get along without breathing. Here, there, everywhere at the same time, the nearest an omnipresent entity that can be reared in this imperfect world. If Pete had the means he would build the whole face of the globe over, and sigh for more ground. His first great ambition is to do good and be accommodating, and to accomplish this end he permits no surmountable obstacle to block his pathway. With an indomitable will and plenty of nerve to back it, Pete is decidedly a man for the public; no demonstration of a public kind can be set on foot but that he is in the front with cheery voice and restless soul, ready and anxious to do something.

The "Iowa Homestead" of Des Moines, edited by J. Duane Wilson, thus spoke of Mr. Ballingall in July, 1871:

"Pete," as he is familiarly called, is equal to any emergency. For a number of years he catered in Chicago, and is well known to thousands. Twelve or thirteen years ago he came to this promising town, and has been one of its moving spirits from the date of his arrival. He takes advantage of every opportunity for improvement, and never lets money rot or rust in his possession. One man of his stamp in a community is worth a thousand miserly drones, and a hundred of such could make a large city in about six days. He is not called rich, in what this world calls riches, but he is worth more than the entire generation of antediluvians who have a being in the common den of idleness, lust and selfishness. The citizens of Ottumwa are beginning to learn that they have a man in their midst who is worth his weight in gold. His business is everywhere, and he turns his hand to everything. The press is enthusiastic in his praise, and those who envy him his position must yet learn to pay him homage.

In 1866 he built the Ballingall House, a four-story brick structure with mansard roof, one of the finest hotel buildings in the Des Moines valley, and he is also proprietor of the Depot Hotel, finding no difficulty in operating both.

Mr. Ballingall is interested in the pork-packing business; has attended three national conventions of pork packers, and was vice-president of the convention which met at Indianapolis in 1876.

He has always been a democrat, and is an active and warm partisan. He often attends the state conventions of his party, and was a delegate to the national democratic convention in 1876. In 1871 he ran for state senator in a strong republican district, and greatly reduced the usual republican majority. He has been in the city council as alderman ten years.

He was a leading spirit in organizing the library association of Ottumwa, and is one of its oldest directors. He is foremost in all commendable enterprises. In March, 1873, he received from his fellow-citizens a fine gold watch and chain, the whole costing five hundred and twelve dollars, as a token of their appreciation of his services as an enterprising man. The inside front case is most elegantly engraved with the following inscription: "Hon. P. G. Ballingall, by his guests at Soldiers' Reunion at Des Moines, 1870, and other friends in Iowa, in token of esteem." On the chain is a gold heart, with the date of presentation on one side, and on

the other the inscription, "The live man of the place." The Hon. E. H. Stiles, reporter of the supreme court of Iowa, made the presentation speech. In the course of his remarks he very appropriately said:

> It seems to me that one of the most gratifying facts of a man's existence and life, one of the most pleasant reflections, is that there is something about his character that attracts man to man. These vows of sympathy bind man to man as brothers; it is one of the most pleasant reflections that a man has, that he is loved in life, and will be mourned when dead.

Mr. Ballingall was commissioned major of the 5th regiment of the Iowa National Guard, on the 20th of May, 1876, and was presented by the Sheridan Guards with a handsome gold-mounted sword, with steel and bronze scabbard and gilt regulation belt, engraved on the hilt, "Presented to Major P. G. Ballingall, by the Sheridan Guards, Ottumwa, June 25, 1876"; and on the scabbard, "Major P. G. Ballingall." Was commissioned colonel on the 10th of April, 1877. He was made temporary president of the convention of the national guard of the state, held at Dubuque on the 6th of June, 1877; also permanent president of the convention held at Des Moines on the 6th of February, 1878, and has received the nomination from nearly all the companies in the state for major-general.

Mr. Ballingall's employés presented him with an elegant gold-headed ebony cane, on the 14th of January, 1878.

Colonel Ballingall is a Methodist in religious sentiment, but very liberal.

It will be seen that he began early in life to paddle his own canoe; and he has so managed as never to get stranded. As an energetic, industrious man, he has few equals, always planning some public or private improvement, and never resting or halting until he sees it completed. Such men are the most useful citizens in any community.

HON. AARON KIMBALL,

CRESCO.

AARON KIMBALL, state senator representing Howard, Chickasaw and Bremer counties, is a son of Thomas D. Kimball, a farmer, and Mary Ann Youngs, and was born in New York city on the 16th of March, 1836. The Kimballs were an early New Jersey family. The mother of Aaron was a native of Chester, Orange county, New York. When he was a little more than a year old the family moved to Middlebury, Elkhart county, Indiana, where the son spent his youth in aiding his father in tilling land. The winter of 1851–52 he gave to study in the Ontario Indiana Academy, and the next three winters he taught district schools, spending his summers on the farm. In March, 1854, we find him in the freshman class of the University of Michigan, in which institution he remained three years, paying his way by manual labor and with the funds accumulated by teaching before entering college. At length, his exchequer being exhausted, he left at the close of the junior year; in March, 1857, came to Howard county, of which he has since been a resident, and of which he early became a leading citizen. The first year and a half in the county he served as deputy recorder and treasurer, and taught school meantime at Vernon Springs. In that township, in January, 1859, he settled on a farm, which he cultivated until January, 1865, when he became clerk of the district court and of the board of supervisors, a position to which he was reëlected, and in which he was offered a third term; but Cresco, a new town on the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul railroad, needed a bank; Mr. Kimball moved to this place, and on the 14th of May, 1869, the banking house with which he is now connected was organized. The name of the firm is Kimball and Farnsworth, his partner being John Farnsworth, a native of Muscatine county, Iowa. Theirs is the oldest bank in Howard county, and it is a substantial and highly reputable institution.

Mr. Kimball was elected to the state senate in October, 1877, and while we write he is serving his first term. He is on the committees on ways and means, soldiers' orphans' home, and suppression of intemperance, and chairman of the committee on college for the blind.

The "Howard County Times," the republican organ at Cresco, thus spoke of the politics of Mr. Kimball, on the 4th of October, 1877:

> Politically, he is of the republican faith, beginning with the Fremont campaign in Indiana, when Henry S. Lane was elected governor, and the old-time republican gospel was propounded by such men as Kinsley S. Bingham, Anson Burlingame, Cassius M. Clay, and Schuyler Colfax,

down through the intervening years; and while not an ardent partisan, he has been a consistent and earnest republican, believing the principles and policy of this party to more nearly represent his own convictions than any other of the great political parties of the country.

Mr. Kimball is thoroughly identified with the interests of the county and state, and has done valuable service to both. In January, 1871, he was made a director of the State Agricultural Society, and labored assiduously to advance its interests.

He is a member of the Congregational church, and an earnest worker in the Sunday-school cause. His character has always been above suspicion.

Mr. Kimball has a second wife: his first was Mrs. Irene S. Kelley, of New Bedford, Massachusetts; married on the 21st of August, 1858; she died on the 19th of August, 1870, leaving one child, Mary F. His present wife was Miss Emma W. Laird, of Indianapolis, Indiana; married on the 20th of March, 1872; she has two children, Lois C. and Ruth L.

Mr. Kimball is six feet in height, weighs two hundred and ten pounds, and his fine physique, dignified bearing, frank address and cordial manners naturally arrest the attention of strangers. It is not surprising that he is most popular where best known.

N. L. VAN SANDT, M.D.,

CLARINDA.

A LEADER of the people, a man of most excellent judgment and an iron will, a keen observer of human nature, a man of pronounced opinions upon all subjects, professional or political, one who likes his friends and hates his enemies; in fact, a perfectly reliable man, one whose good discretion lets him see the right, which he follows, let it lead where it may; such can truly be said of Dr. Van Sandt.

His father, John Van Sandt, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, on the 23d of September, 1793. In the meridian of life he removed to Brown county, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was born on the 7th of May, 1825. He was by nature opposed to the institution of slavery, and being a man of fixed character he made many enemies, and was subjected to long-continued lawsuits in defense of his principles, which exhausted his means. John Van Sandt married Miss Nancy Northcote, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Northcote, who was a Methodist minister of the Kentucky conference for upward of sixty years, and remained upon his estate in Fleming county, Kentucky, until his death in 1850, at the advanced age of eighty-seven.

John Van Sandt was an energetic and intelligent farmer, a rabid abolitionist at a time when it cost something to be such, and at the age of fifty-four he died at Hamilton county, Ohio.

Dr. Van Sandt worked upon his father's farm during the summer months, and attended a district school until he was eighteen, when he went to an academy ten miles off, at which place he resided, being in disfavor with his step-mother. From this academy he went to Woodward College, Cincinnati, where he remained awhile, and then returned to the school at College Hill, where he had previously been, and which had been reconstructed, finally finishing his instructions at the hands of a private tutor near his father's home.

About this time he began the study of medicine for one year under Dr. Avery at Reading, Ohio, and then took a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1850. This year he married Miss Eliza Heald, of Miami county, Ohio, after which he located in Troy, Ohio, and practiced medicine there for eight years. From Troy he removed to Iowa, located at Clarinda, at which place he has continuously resided, practicing his profession.

Dr. Van Sandt was originally a whig in politics, then a free-soiler, and subsequently a red-hot republican. He has been an active politician ever since he came to Clarinda. He was a zealous supporter of all the war measures of President Lincoln's administration. He was elected to the tenth assembly of Iowa in 1863, and was again elected to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Charles Linderman.

Although continuously prosecuting his profession while at home, he has found time to devote an immense amount of exertion in the development of a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, which he purchased in 1862, situated near the city, and where he now resides. This is indeed a model farm, so far as success in winter wheat and fruit raising is concerned. He was the first to cultivate fall wheat to any extent in Page county. In his reports to the agricultural bureau at Washington he demonstrated the fact, as

the result of his experiment, that fall wheat produced in four crops averaged sixty-eight bushels to the acre, as against forty-six bushels of spring wheat per acre for the same four crops. His fruit growing, too, is an immense success. In apples of a superior quality and variety, in "Concord" grapes and in cherries, his farm takes the lead of every other in Page county.

Dr. Van Sandt has had born to him two children, one of whom died in infancy; the other is a young man of twenty-five, of varied education and a superior mind, well stored with the higher order of literary attainments. He is at present with his father in the real-estate business, of which he has the management.

The doctor was appointed postmaster under President Grant, from 1871 to 1873, and has been United States pension agent since 1863 to the present time, with the exception of two years.

He is a Presbyterian in religious views, but, like Prof. Swing, takes no stock in Calvinism.

Clarinda was a close inland town, fourteen miles away from the main trunk of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and by the exertions of Dr. Van Sandt and a few others the Nodaway Valley railway via Clarinda was constructed, which has proved not only to be the making of the city, but in itself a source of profit to its projectors.

GENERAL HIRAM SCOFIELD,

WASHINGTON.

HIRAM SCOFIELD, soldier and lawyer, was born at Hadley, Saratoga county, New York, on the 1st of July, 1830, and is the eldest son of William Scofield and Susannah *née* Bishop. The Scofield family in the United States is descended from English ancestors who settled in Stamford, Connecticut, about the year 1730, where a large colony of the descendants still reside, though large offshoots have found their way in the middle and western states. Major-General J. M. Schofield is of the same lineage, and not very distantly related to our subject.

The grandfather of our subject, Neazer Scofield, who was fourth in descent from the first settler of that name in America, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, in the year 1752, and married Thankful Scofield, a relative of his own.

He was a soldier of the revolutionary war, serving in southern Connecticut, in the vicinity of Long Island, and up the Hudson river; was present at the engagement in which General Wooster was killed, and saw him fall. He was also present in New York city at its evacuation by the federal forces in 1777. About the year 1800 he removed with his family to Saratoga county, New York, going up the Hudson, and being among the pioneers of the mineral-spring region, since become one of the most fashionable summer resorts in the nation, if not the world. He was a pensioner of the government up to the time of his death. He was, moreover, a man of large intelligence and considerable influence in his day and generation, and a leading member of the Presbyterian church. He died in Saratoga county, New York, in the year 1846, in the ninety-fourth year of his age.

The father of our subject, William Scofield, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, in the year 1793, and removed with his parents, when but a lad, to Saratoga county, New York. He was a tiller of the rough and comparatively unfruitful soil of the last named locality, from which he was able, with the utmost frugality and industry, to wring out a subsistence for his family, who, it will be naturally inferred, were brought up in habits of industry and economy.

Mrs. Scofield was a most excellent woman, ambitious, energetic, and devoted to the interests of her children. To her influence and efforts is mainly due the superior education that all her children attained. She was a devout christian, an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, as was also her husband, both of whom lived to old age. He died in Washington, Iowa, in the year 1874, in the eighty-first year of his age, and she in 1862, in the seventieth year of her age.

The preparatory studies of our subject were pursued in the public schools of his neighborhood, and at the Cambridge Academy, Washington county, New York, after which he entered Union College, Schenectady, then under the presidency of the Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D.D., from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1853.

After quitting college he removed to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he engaged in teaching for two years, reading law at the same time under the di-

rection of the celebrated Albert Pike. Returning to his home he attended the law school of Albany, New York, from which he was graduated in 1856.

In the year following he removed to Washington, Iowa, which has since been his home, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, at which he has long since taken a leading rank.

Immediately after the outbreak of the rebellion, and in response to the first call of President Lincoln for troops to defend the national flag, he enlisted in the 2d Iowa Infantry, and was mustered into the service on the 27th of May, 1861, and served one month as a private, for which he received the munificent sum of eleven dollars. He was then promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and soon after to that of first lieutenant.

His first military service was in northern Missouri, guarding the Hannibal and Saint Joseph railroad, then down the Mississippi to Bird's Point, under General Fremont. He commanded his company at the battle of Fort Donelson, on the 14th and 15th of February, 1862, in which the regiment lost heavily, but covered itself with glory, and wrung from the imperturbable Halleck the most enthusiastic admiration. Colonel Tuttle, who commanded the regiment, in his official report, among other staff and line officers, commends Lieutenant Scofield by name for noble deportment in this memorable struggle. In his history of "Iowa and the Rebellion," L. D. Ingersoll thus refers to the conduct of the 2d Iowa at the siege of Fort Donelson:

> Colonel Tuttle led the advance. Not a man spoke, not a gun was fired from the ranks. Silent as the grave and inexorable as death the 2d Iowa pushed its way up the hill through a storm of grape, shell and ball. Many dropped dead, many were wounded, but not a groan or a cry was heard. The regiment moved as noiselessly as so many lions stealing upon their prey. Reaching the works, the men bounded over with wonderful agility. . . . The enemy resisted with great stubbornness, but the whole regiment forming in line inside the rebel works drove the enemy before them.

On the surrender of the fort, on the following day, the 2d Iowa was awarded the post of honor, and was the first to enter the rebel stronghold, marching in at the head of the grand column, which made a most imposing display. The 2d marched up to the citadel, when Corporal V. P. Townley, the only one of the color guard who had escaped uninjured, planted the stars and stripes upon the captured fort amid the wild huzzas of the victorious army. This was the most complete victory of the Union army. The surrender of the rebels was unconditional.

Soon after the fall of Donelson our subject was promoted to the rank of assistant adjutant-general and placed on the staff of General Lauman, and in that capacity he participated in the battle of Shiloh, where he received a musket ball through the leg, which for a time rendered him unfit for service. In the latter part of 1862 he was placed on the staff of General McCarthy in the same capacity, and served through the Tennessee campaign and down the river to the neighborhood of Vicksburg. Took part in the siege and capture of Corinth; the battle of the Hatchie, under Generals Ord and Hurlburt, where his gallantry, courage and skill were conspicuous, and received the well-merited commendation of his superiors.

In May, 1863, he was promoted to the command of the 8th Louisiana Colored Infantry, afterward the 47th United States Colored Infantry. After his appointment to the rank of colonel he commanded the post at Lake Providence, and at Milliken's Bend during the siege of Vicksburg, and was among the first to enter the city after its capture. He subsequently commanded the second brigade in the division of colored troops in the siege of Blakely and in the operations against Mobile, where himself and his command won an imperishable fame, and already fill one of the brightest pages in the history of the rebellion; was stationed and commanded at Alexandria, Louisiana, during the summer and fall of 1865. He also did considerable duty on court-martials; his legal knowledge, no less than his cool and impartial judgment, eminently fitting him for that duty. He was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 6th of January, 1866. He was brevetted brigadier-general in April, 1865.

Such is a brief outline of the military career of Hiram Scofield, a career second to that of but few heroes of the war, and of which his state and county, no less than his immediate friends and relatives, may well be proud.

On his retirement from the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Washington, Iowa, in partnership with his brother William, also a lawyer of high standing, and has long since taken the highest rank at the bar of his adopted state.

In politics, the general was raised in the democratic faith, though always opposed to slavery, and at the outbreak of the rebellion found his place in the republican party, where he has since remained, except in 1872, when he favored the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency. He was a presidential elector, and voted for General Grant in 1868.

He has also filled the office of city solicitor of Washington for several years. He has never been connected with any secret societies.

He was raised under Presbyterian influence, and still prefers that branch of christianity, but is not in union with any church.

In personal appearance, General Scofield is of dark complexion, full beard, regular features, and intellectual countenance; five feet eleven inches in height, and weighing one hundred and eighty-five pounds. His habits are studious, and he loves retirement and quiet, though ambitious and desirous of success.

As a lawyer, he is thoroughly read, gentlemanly and dignified, always trying his cases upon their merits and the law governing them.

As a military man, he was brave, skillful and patriotic. Entirely loyal, and desirous to do his whole duty to his country, he was contented to serve in any capacity where his superiors might be pleased to place him, or his services could be most useful.

As a disciplinarian, he was stern and unyielding, and his command was noted for order and punctilious compliance with every military regulation, yet he was always approachable and sympathetic.

As a politician, while he has been an uncompromising abolitionist, and consequently a republican, yet principles rather than party measures have always received his approval. His prospects for an election to congress, once second to none, were sacrificed to his unswerving devotion to principle. Of late he has, therefore, eschewed party affiliations, supporting only such men and measures as meet his approval.

As a citizen, he is quiet and unostentatious, cordially indorsing and supporting any measure of real public benefit.

In the selection of his books he shows a taste for the unique as well as the valuable, and has gathered in his library many volumes prized alike for age, quaintness or literary merit. In converse with these he spends most of the time snatched from professional labor.

In October, 1856, he married Miss Amelia B. Wilson, daughter of Henry Wilson, of Iowa county, Iowa, formerly of Ontario county, New York, by whom he has two children, Clara B. and Cora J.

LEVI B. NELSON,

TOLEDO.

AMONG the younger business men of Toledo, no one has made a better record than Levi Buel Nelson. His career is all the more praiseworthy because he had no school privileges after he was thirteen years old, yet educated himself for responsible positions, and has shown himself possessed of uncommon business talents and capabilities. He is a son of Seth B. Nelson, a physician, and Jane Gray Graham, and was born at Horsehead, Chemung county, New York, the 4th of May, 1838, he now being in his fortieth year. Seth B. Nelson moved to Tioga county about 1843, and there his son lived until seventeen, clerking in a dry-goods store as soon as he was large enough to be of any service. Being cut off from school privileges at an early age, he educated himself, securing a good business outfit.

On the 31st of March, 1856, young Nelson reached his present home, and two days afterward became deputy recorder and treasurer of Tama county, holding that position until July, 1861. On the 22d of that month he was mustered into the United States service as sergeant of company C, 10th Iowa Infantry. He was immediately assigned duty in the adjutant's office, and was soon designated by the colonel to act as his aid. The latter place he held until the colonel resigned. Mr. Nelson was mustered out in September, 1862, because of ill health.

Returning to Toledo, he went into the hardware business, combining with it agricultural implements and real estate. In 1869 he sold out his mercantile interests, continuing real estate and the loan agency until the present time with good success. He has a partner, Mr. C. P. N. Barker, who attends to this department.

In the spring of 1873 the Toledo Savings Bank was organized, Mr. Nelson was appointed its cashier, and the duties of that office still occupy his undivided and close attention. It is a popular institution which he is managing, and its success is owing in no small measure to his method of conducting it. There is no better business man in Toledo.

In politics, Mr. Nelson was a liberal in 1872; before that time was, and since has been, a republican. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, and

a member of the Congregational church, acting as trustee in the latter society. He is active in the Sunday-school, warm and generous hearted, and in all respects a valuable citizen.

On the 20th of October, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza M. Hendry, of Delaware county, New York. They have had three children, and, including an adopted son, have three living. Mrs. Nelson was educated at a private school in New Haven, Connecticut. Previous to the American revolution her paternal great-grandfather and his two brothers were taken prisoners in Delaware county, New York; the brothers were killed, and he was taken to Canada and there died in prison.

HON. DELANO T. SMITH,

MARSHALLTOWN.

DELANO T. SMITH, real-estate dealer and fine stock raiser in Marshall county, Iowa, and during the rebellion one of the active, useful friends of the republic, is a native of New York, his birth dating at Litchfield, Herkimer county, the 6th of November, 1830. His father was a man of unusual natural powers, of great industry, energy and enterprise, owning at different times several farms in the vicinity where he lived. Most of these farms were bought more to afford homes and business for relatives and friends than for speculative purposes, an act of benevolence and enterprise which, owing to the great financial crisis of 1837, came nigh costing him all of his hard-earned gains. He died in 1844 of inflammatory disease, caused by overwork, after a sickness of only ten days, being the only illness of his life, leaving a widow and three sons, Irving D., Delano T., and Melville C. The subject of this sketch was then thirteen years of age. His mother, Mrs. Julia Smith, succeeded to the management of the estate, and most of the land was sold and the debts paid, leaving the family in possession of the homestead of some two hundred acres. Mrs. Smith managed the farm and reared her three children with marked ability, was a devoted mother, and one of the most generous and large hearted women in the country. Her son Irving is now among the largest farmers in Iowa, and the Hon. Melville C. Smith one of the most enterprising and prominent business men and politicians in the city of New York. She died in Iowa in May, 1876, at the age of seventy, having spent the last few years of her life with the subject of this sketch.

Delano gave his youth to the cultivation of land and his own mind, finishing his school education at the Clinton Liberal Institute, commencing to teach at sixteen, while pursuing his academic course. He taught five years, first in Herkimer and later in the high schools of Ontario and Wayne counties, steadily the first two or three years, and later only a part of the time, giving the residue to the study of law. He read with Hon. James C. Smith, of Lyons, Wayne county, now judge of the supreme court, residing in Canandaigua. He finished his legal studies at the National Law School, Ballston Spa, and was admitted to the bar at Albany, New York, in 1852.

After practicing a year in the village of Herkimer with Judge Graves, he moved to Dixon, Illinois; was two years in company there with H. J. Sibley and Colonel C. N. Levanway, prominent attorneys since deceased; and in 1855 removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota. In June of that year the land there was made subject to preëmption, and he engaged largely in real estate, continuing the business there some ten years with marked success. He was elected to the territorial legislature in 1857, and was also a member of the senate during the first two years after Minnesota was admitted as a state.

Among the many favorable notices of Mr. Smith found in the Minnesota papers we insert the following:

> Hon. D. T. Smith . . . left Washington about two weeks since, where he has been occupying a responsible post in the treasury department. He is also the president of the sanitary commission, which has done and is still doing so much for the relief of our wounded and suffering soldiers; and Mr. Smith has in some instances taken the wounded into his own house, and, assisted by his estimable lady, has given them the best of care and attention. The blessings of those who were ready to perish be upon him.

This, after his unanimous nomination in Minnesota for the senate:

> Mr. Smith is a true friend of the workingmen everywhere, and they may rely with unwavering confidence upon his defense of their interests in the legislature. Talented, honest, industrious and prudently progressive, he will be elected by those who have the interests of Hennepin county at heart, and will stand up an embodiment of the integrity and intelligence of that county in the senate of the State of Minnesota.

He was a prominent actor in shaping the laws of that state, and his valuable services have not been forgotten by its citizens. At a subsequent period, when he and his brother were about to take up their abode in New York, the "Minnesota State Atlas" thus spoke of their departure:

HONS. DELANO T. AND MELVILLE C. SMITH.—Last week we alluded to the fact that the above named Minnesotians contemplated moving to New York city, and expressed our regret that the state was to lose two so worthy and prominent citizens. We are glad to learn that although they are to establish a business office in New York they will retain most of their interest in Minnesota, and may still be considered as largely identified with our state. The Messrs. Smith were early settlers in Minnesota, and from the first, as business men and citizens, ranked among the most enterprising and prominent. Always foremost in whatever concerned the moral and material welfare of the community, earnest and energetic, and honest even above suspicion, they have won the fullest confidence of our people. Though largely involved in real-estate transactions at the time of the terrible financial crash of '57, they were among the few who went through that trying ordeal with credit unimpaired and integrity unimpeached. Politically, both are effective workers, and on the right side, and to carry out their present business plans resigned important positions of trust and confidence. In expressing our regrets at their departure, and heartily wishing them that success they so eminently deserve, we but express the feelings of all who know them.

At the commencement of Mr. Lincoln's administration Mr. Smith was very highly recommended by more than half of the United States senate, by most of the prominent members of the house of representatives, and by all the leading officials of Minnesota, for one of the most responsible positions under Secretary Chase; and so strong were these recommendations, such a full indorsement of his strict integrity, marked ability and true patriotism, that the President remarked, on reading them, that he should cheerfully sign his appointment to any office in the treasury department, and that they were sufficient to justify him in taking him into his cabinet.

At the solicitation of the secretary of the treasury in 1861 Mr. Smith took the appointment to the chief clerkship of the third auditor's office of the treasury department, with the understanding and promise that he should soon be made the auditor; but owing to the exigencies of the war a vacancy was not made as was contemplated by the president and secretary, and he therefore remained in that position until October, 1863, when he resigned at the suggestion of Secretary Chase, and accepted the appointment to the office of United States direct tax commissioner for Tennessee, and at once entered upon its duties.

In the winter of 1864–65 he went from Memphis to Washington by the direction of the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Fessenden, to aid in securing additional legislation to more efficiently collect the direct taxes in the rebellious states. He laid the matter before the proper committees of the house and senate, and persisted in his efforts until the law pertaining thereto was amended in accordance with his views, and as desired by the government. Subsequently, however, President Johnson issued an order forbidding the sale of property for the nonpayment of taxes in the insurrectionary states, thus rendering the law, so recently amended, inoperative, substantially stopping all the collections thereunder. For that reason, and desiring to engage in business with his brother in the city of New York, Mr. Smith, in July, 1865, resigned the office of tax commissioner, much to the regret of all having knowledge of his faithful and efficient discharge of its important duties. On this event the New York "Tribune" thus editorially commented:

The Hon. Delano T. Smith, tax commissioner for Tennessee, has resigned his position, to the regret of the President and Secretary McCullough, by whom he was esteemed a very faithful officer.

Mr. Smith is one of the truest patriots, and during the progress of the civil war few men had deeper concern for the country. While in Washington, he was president of a union league and of other organizations having for their end the salvation of the nation. He was a member also of the executive committee of the National Union League, and worked effectually in that capacity with leading men of the country.

After resigning his office in Tennessee he spent a short time in Minneapolis arranging his business and property interests, and in the autumn of 1865 removed to the city of New York, where he remained and engaged actively in business for four years. During a part of this time he was at work, in connection with his brother Melville, in projecting the "Arcade Railway," to run under Broadway in that city, one of the most important projects ever conceived for the benefit of New York. It would virtually have made Broadway and other streets double, and provided ample accommodation for the trade and travel of that overcrowded city. Notwithstanding it was estimated to cost sixteen million dollars, and was to make so great a transformation of the streets, the Smith brothers secured the necessary influence and a pledge of the required capital, and the legislature of the state passed a bill authorizing the construction of the work. The enterprise encountered the bitter opposition of the "Tweed

ring," then in the zenith of its power, and through its influence John T. Hoffman, then governor, was induced to veto the bill, and thus this great project was for a time defeated. Commodore Vanderbilt, who pledged two million dollars in aid of the original undertaking, has since adopted the plan in what is known as "The South Avenue Improvement," which cost six millions to construct, and it is not unlikely the original purpose may yet be fully carried out.

Not finding life in that great city to agree with his health, Mr. Smith again moved west, and on the 1st of September, 1869, reached Marshalltown. Here for eight years he has been engaged in real estate, money loaning, and, after one year, stock raising, making every branch a success. He is now, withal, an extensive farmer; has a thousand acres or more in Logan township, eighteen miles from Marshalltown, under excellent improvement; six hundred and forty acres in Plymouth county, near Lemars, besides his stock farm, "Highland Home," adjoining the city. On this farm and that in Logan he usually has from forty to sixty thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, two or three hundred thoroughbred Berkshire swine, and two hundred or more graded cattle. He is one of the most extensive stock raisers in the county.

Mr. Smith has always been a republican, and has advocated the principles of the party by pen as well as tongue. The first political article he ever wrote was against the fugitive slave law, and was published in the Lyons, New York, "Gazette" and other papers in Wayne and Ontario counties. In the days of his Minnesota campaigns few stump speakers had more weight with the people. He was earnest, forcible and eloquent, and being well posted and on the right side, produced conviction, and was remarkably successful as a politician in whatever he undertook.

He has had two wives: the first was Mary E. Cook, of Springville, Erie county, New York; married in 1852, died at Minneapolis in 1857, leaving one child, Mary J. His present wife was Miss Mettie A. Palmer, daughter of Chauncey Palmer, a prominent iron founder and builder of Utica, New York. She is the mother of five children, one son and four daughters, all living.

In this brief sketch we have done scant justice to the important events in Mr. Smith's busy life, and still less have we portrayed those characteristics which make him so respected and honored, and most by those who know him best. Starting comparatively without means, he has been "the architect of his fortune," and stands prominent among our noble array of self-made men. Temperate in habits, honest and upright in motive and action, kind and considerate of others, sincere and patriotic, of untiring energy, quick and clear in his perceptions, discreet and comprehensively thoughtful, he has justly earned and is more than entitled to his marked success and position among men.

JESSE CLEMENT,

CHICAGO.

JESSE CLEMENT, once for eleven years a resident of Iowa, and one of the writers of this volume, comes of revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Moses Clement, at the age of seventeen was on guard the night before the battle of Bunker Hill, and witnessed that early blow struck for the independence of the colonies. At the end of six months the young private returned to his farm in Dracut, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, where he subsequently married Rachel Perham, of Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, and had a family of fourteen children.

The second of these children was Asa Clement, a farmer and poultry merchant, and the father of Jesse, who was born on the 12th of June, 1815. His mother was Elizabeth Wilson, of Pelham, New Hampshire, and died when the son was eleven years old. He was reared on the farm, but had no taste for agricultural pursuits, and always took his newspaper or book into the hay-field. At nineteen years of age he left the farm for the academy at New Hampton, New Hampshire, and in the course of five years attended school a little more than three, teaching district schools during five consecutive winters, and occasionally a select school for a short time. He had a hard struggle, particularly during the early part of his academic life, boarding with a farmer and paying in work at six cents an hour.

From May, 1840, to December, 1842, Mr. Clement taught in the English department of the institution where he had been educated; in the last named

month he went to Buffalo, New York, and was there connected with the "Western Literary Messenger" for fourteen years, being its sole editor the last twelve. From 1847 to 1857 he was also a traveling correspondent of the "Buffalo Commercial Advertiser." During this period he had the compiling and entire supervision of nine city directories. In addition to these labors he wrote more or less poetry for the "Knickerbocker Magazine," the "Ladies' Book," the "Union Magazine," and the "Southern Literary Messenger." In 1850 and 1851 he edited "The Noble Deeds of American Women," a volume of five hundred and eighty pages, and wrote the first life of Adoniram Judson, the pioneer American missionary to Burmah. He also wrote regularly for three or four Baptist papers; for one of which he has written thirty years, for another more than twenty.

In April, 1857, Mr. Clement removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and became one of the founders of the "Daily Times," of which he was associate editor until February, 1863, when he engaged in the business of life insurance, following it ten years. During these years, however, he did not wholly relinquish his literary labors, often delivering lectures, poems and addresses before colleges, literary societies and various other organizations. In the spring of 1868 he removed to Chicago. For the last five years he has been a traveling correspondent of the "Daily Inter-Ocean," writing more or less for other papers, secular and religious, and doing some literary work on the Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota volumes of THE UNITED STATES BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

Mr. Clement was originally a democrat, with free-soil proclivities, but he left the party in thorough disgust in 1854, or at the time that an effort was made to nationalize slavery.

He is a member of the University Place Baptist Church, and has been one of its deacons since it was organized. He held the same office in Buffalo and Dubuque, and has been an earnest worker in all christian organizations. He was among the first members of the Young Men's Christian Union, of Buffalo, acting at times as treasurer, president or manager, and was at the head of the Sunday-school associations of both places.

Mr. Clement was first married on the 21st of August, 1841, to Miss Mary E. Blood, by whom he had two children, only one of whom survived her. This daughter, Ada Elizabeth, is the wife of William J. Gilbert, law-book publisher, of St. Louis, Missouri. His present wife was Lucetta H. Blood, to whom he was married on the 25th of April, 1859. She has two sons: Ernest Wilson, aged eighteen, a sophomore in the University of Chicago, and Clarence, aged eleven. His wives were daughters of David Blood, Esq., of Dracut, Massachusetts; both were women of fine mental qualities, and earnest workers in religious and benevolent enterprises.

HON. JAMES S. HURLEY,

WAPELLO.

THE father of James Simpson Hurley was born in the gallant State of New Jersey when the infant republic had been but ten years an independent nation. His grandfather had borne a conspicuous part in the heroism of that time, and his patriotism legitimately descended to his children, and they in turn imparted it to their issue.

The father of J. S. Hurley was a Quaker, who had become one of the early pioneers of Ohio, and the subject of our biography was born in Champaign county, in that state, on the 18th of May, 1829.

In 1814 his father had married Miss Elizabeth Downs, of New Jersey, a lady of rare qualities of mind and of good education. Bringing her children into a new country, upon the very outskirts of civilization, there were for a long period no schools to which she could send them, and she consequently devoted much of her time to their instruction, and to her unceasing care in this direction J. S. Hurley owes nearly all the material education he ever received. She also implanted in his young heart the right principles of conduct which have been so conspicuous in his after career. In 1840 his father removed to Iowa. James Simpson Hurley worked upon his father's farm for four years after his settlement in Wapello, when a district school was established, which he attended during three or four winters. His father died in March, 1848, when the cares of the farm and the family devolved upon him. This continued until 1852, when he entered the academic department of Knox Col-

lege, at Galesburg, Illinois, but in six months' time he was obliged to return to the farm and superintend its affairs. He commenced reading law in the office of B. F. Wright, at Wapello, with whom he remained until the fall of 1853, and then went to the law school at Dubuque during the winters of 1853–4, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, in the fall of which year he commenced his practice. In the succeeding year he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney for Louisa county, which office also involved the duties of the county judge during that official's absence. He was first elected to fill a vacancy, and was subsequently elected for the full term of two years, acting in the double capacity almost the entire time. The new constitution of Iowa was adopted in August, 1857. By its provisions the election of a district attorney for each judicial district was instituted in lieu of prosecuting attorney for the county at large.

At the expiration of his term of prosecuting attorney he devoted himself to the practice of law until October, 1861, when he was elected to the state senate for four years from January, 1862. In the first session of this legislature the most important committee he served on was that of schools and universities, and among others that on new counties and on commerce. During the first session he introduced and had the management of the bill for the settlement of claims for swamp lands which were given to the states by an act of congress in 1850. By the provisions of this bill a vast amount of land was reclaimed by the state. There were two regular sessions and one special session during these four years.

In the regular session of 1864 he was on the committee on incorporation and on banks, and was chairman of the committee on the state library. In this latter committee he had charge of the bill, which finally became a law, placing this library upon a substantial basis, and it now stands the fourth best in the United States, the tabular statement of state libraries being New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Iowa and California.

For his persistency in the advocation of his bill Mr. Hurley was bitterly assailed by the partisan press for the expense incurred, but all now admit the genuine worth of the possession of the library, and it has justly become the pride of the state.

Mr. Hurley was elected president of the agricultural society of Louisa county in 1866, which at that time did not possess one dollar of property. At the end of four years he turned the office over to his successor, and property to the amount of four thousand dollars.

About this time he conceived the idea of organizing a railroad from Burlington to Cedar Rapids to connect with the road then being built from Cedar Rapids north, and at a meeting called for that purpose at Burlington he presented his articles of incorporation, which were adopted and the company formed, of which he became a director and a member of the executive committee, in both of which capacities he served until the road was completed.

In the fall of 1869 he was again elected to the state senate for a term of four years. In the first session he was placed on the judiciary, constitutional amendments and banks committees, and was chairman of the committee on public lands. In the second session, commencing in January, 1872, he was chairman of the judiciary committee and member of the committee on elections, congressional districts and compensation of public officers. During this session he introduced the bill enlarging the powers of the circuit judges, reducing the number in each judicial district and increasing their salaries, which became a law; also a bill for the increase of salaries of the supreme judges, which became a law. He also introduced the bill regulating taxation of railway property in the state, which became a law. This regular session adjourned to a consideration of the revision of the laws, which resulted in what is known as the code of 1873.

In 1871 Mr. Hurley made a copartnership with Mr. John Hale, of Wapello, which copartnership is still continued. It enjoys a very large business, practicing in all the courts of the state and in the federal courts. His mother died at Wapello in 1874, leaving eight children. His eldest brother is a physician, the other two brothers are farmers.

Of the Hon. James Simpson Hurley it may with strict justice be said that he was untiring in his services in the various committees upon which he served, and was the author of bills of immense importance to the present and future welfare of his state. In his double term of senatorship, passing through a period of eight years, we find him ever on the alert to secure wise and wholesome legislation. His record will be found to be as purely devoted to the interests of the whole state as that of any public servant known to the annals of American legislation.

Mr. Hurley was married in May, 1857, to Miss Martha M. Garrett, of Garrettsville, Portage county, Ohio, by whom he has had nine children, five boys and four girls. Four of the former are demised.

His early political affinities were with the whig party. He assisted in the formation of the republican party in the State of Iowa, and has always voted with that party.

Mr. Hurley is a great lover of fine-bred cattle. He has a stock farm of four hundred acres near the limits of the city of Wapello, where, since 1872, he has raised large herds of fine steers.

Being of Quaker descent he naturally inclines to that persuasion. His general manner would bespeak his religious proclivities. He is very undemonstrative in his style, but very incisive in all he undertakes, and he holds to any expressed opinion with wonderful tenacity.

DARIUS SCOFIELD, M.D.,

WASHINGTON.

DARIUS SCOFIELD, was born at Hadley, Saratoga county, New York, on the 31st of July, 1834, and is the second son of William Scofield and Susannah *née* Bishop. His father was a native of Stamford, Connecticut, where the ancestors had resided for five generations previously, the first of the line in America having emigrated from England and settled in the last-named place about the year 1730, where they have been generally tillers of the soil. From this stock, so far as we can learn, have descended all the men now bearing that name in the United States, though some of them have varied the orthography of the name to that of Schofield.

The grandfather of our subject was Neazer Scofield, a soldier in the revolutionary war, and about the year 1800 moved from Stamford, Connecticut, to Saratoga county, New York, where he died in the year 1846, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. He was a pensioner of the government up to the time of his death. He was also a leading member of the Presbyterian church, and a man of considerable influence in the community where he resided.

Although the father of our subject, William Scofield, was a hard-working, industrious and frugal man, with excellent habits and refined tastes, yet it was chiefly through the influence of his mother, a woman of much ambition and energy, that he and his brothers attained, what might be termed at that early day, a liberal education. Darius was from an early period a diligent student, and very soon devoured all the historical and scientific works in the family library. Books were not then as attainable as now, a circumstance which led to the more thorough appreciation and study of those possessed.

Our subject was prepared for college at the Cambridge Academy, in Washington county, New York, reading for a classical course and for entering college two years advanced; quite usual for students of that academy.

At the close of his academic course, under the advice of medical friends, who saw in him talents especially adapting him to the medical profession, he abandoned his contemplated collegiate course, and in the year 1854 commenced the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. J. H. Bartholf, then of Cambridge, afterward of New York city, and still later connected with the medical department of the regular United States army. After the removal of Dr. Bartholf he pursued his studies under the direction of Dr. J. B. Busneson, of Luzerne, Warren county, New York, and was graduated from the Albany Medical College in December, 1858, after which he located, for the practice of his profession, at Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, where he remained, with marked success, until August, 1863, when he entered the medical department of the volunteer service of the United States army.

At first he was placed on duty at the rendezvous on Ricker's Island, New York harbor, where he remained several months, and in October, 1863, he was assigned to the 176th New York State Volunteers, and proceeded to Bonne Carre, Louisiana, about forty miles from New Orleans, where his regiment was then stationed. Here he remained till February, 1864, when he was transferred to Madisonville, Louisiana, and from there was, by order of the secretary of war, assigned to the 8th Louisiana Colored Volunteers (afterward the 47th United States Colored Infantry), under the command of his brother, Colonel Hiram Scofield, which was then on duty at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and where he re-

ceived his commission as assistant surgeon of the regiment from the secretary of war, thus becoming an officer in the regular army. He remained on duty with his regiment until July, 1864, when he was detailed to United States General Hospital No. 3 (then known as "Old Marine"), at Vicksburg, Mississippi, as the executive officer of that institution, and was afterward placed in sole charge, but was relieved in a few months, at his own request, in order that he might accompany his regiment, which had been ordered to join the expedition of General Canby against Mobile, pending which he was for a time detailed as assistant surgeon at the "parole camp," in the rear of Vicksburg, to aid in the care of the sick and disabled prisoners of war, which were received from Cahawba and Andersonville prisons, Georgia. At the breaking up of this camp in May, 1865, he proceeded to his command at Mobile, where he was soon afterward smitten down with a severe attack of pleurisy, which compelled him to relinquish duty for a period of twenty days. In June, 1865, he moved with his regiment to New Orleans, and thence to Alexandria, on Red river, where he remained on duty until December, 1865, when he was ordered to Baton Rouge, where he was mustered out of the service on the 6th of January, 1866.

During the period of his military service, which was of the most arduous and laborious character, he was never excused from duty more than three days, except as specified above.

In May, 1866, his father sold the old homestead in New York and removed to Iowa, where two sons had preceded him. The father having determined to make Iowa his home, our subject was induced to follow the example, mainly for the pleasure of keeping the family as near united as possible. Being at this time in ill health, it became very much a question whether he should ever be able to resume the practice of his profession. In the autumn of that year, however, he was so far restored as to be able to open an office at Daytonville, Washington county, where he was soon favored with an extensive patronage (more, in fact than his strength was equal to), so that in 1871 he was constrained to move into a new field, that he might, for a time at least, enjoy that relaxation which seemed necessary for his complete recovery, but which was otherwise unattainable. Accordingly, in the month of March of the last-named year, he located in Washington, which has since been his home, where he soon again assumed a leading position, and his health being now restored, he enjoys the largest and most lucrative practice in the city.

He has held the position of local surgeon for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company for four years past. For the past two years he has been physician to the commissioners of insanity for Washington county, and has been for the same period examiner for several life insurance companies. He has also been several times president of the Washington County Medical Society, and also president of the Eastern District Medical Society of Iowa. He is likewise a member of the State Medical Society of Iowa. He enjoys the fullest confidence and esteem of his neighboring physicians, by whom he is frequently called upon as counsel or to assist in the performance of critical surgical operations. He is, moreover, a gentleman of large literary attainments, a great student, and frequently employs his pen in the domain of science, and especially on subjects pertaining to his own profession. His essays on the more intricate and complicated questions of disease and its treatment, read before the various societies with which he is in union, are always highly appreciated by his brethren; and while they evince a remarkable familiarity with the subjects discussed, demonstrate at the same time the possession of talents of the very highest order on the part of the writer.

He has been a Master Mason for about eleven years, having been initiated in Dayton Lodge, No. 149, in 1866. He took chapter degrees in Cyrus Chapter, No. 13, at Washington, Iowa, in 1871, and is still a member of both bodies, in one or both of which he has been constantly an officer since he became a member. He has also been for four years past a member of the Ancient Order of United Workingmen at Washington, and medical examiner for the order at that point.

He has served repeatedly on school boards in Iowa as president or director, and was elected three terms in succession as councilman from the first ward in Washington, and is a gentleman of considerable executive ability.

He is not in communion with any religious denomination, but having been raised in a Presbyterian family, he prefers that branch of the christian church.

He has always been a republican in politics, having cast his first vote for the martyred Lincoln.

He was married in 1860 to Miss Caroline G. Her-

rick, a native of Hadley, New York, who died in Washington, Iowa, in December, 1874, leaving two children surviving her, the eldest of whom, Willie, died in May, 1875, at the age of five years; a little girl, three years old, named Caroline, still lives.

The doctor is tall and slender, but of active, nervous organization; is grave, dignified and somewhat reserved; slow to form acquaintances, but strongly attached to friends and home, and is seldom from home except on professional business. He is, however, spending the current winter (1877–8) in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he is undergoing a supplemental course of instruction in medicine and surgery.

JOSEPH D. PUTNAM,

DAVENPORT.

JOSEPH DUNCAN PUTNAM, entomologist and corresponding secretary of the Davenport Academy of Natural Science, was born at Jacksonville, Illinois, on the 18th of October, 1855, and is the son of Charles E. Putnam and Mary Louisa *née* Duncan. His father is a lawyer of the highest standing in Davenport, and his mother is daughter to the late Governor Joseph Duncan, of Illinois. Both families are descended from revolutionary stock of great distinction, and have always occupied the foremost social positions.

Charles E. Putnam was the son of a farmer in affluent circumstances; his mother's maiden name was Eunice *née* Morgan. He received an excellent private school and academic education, and afterward read law in the office of Hon. Augustus Bockes, judge of the supreme court in New York, and subsequently in the office of Beach and Bockes, in Saratoga, New York. Hon. W. A. Beach has since become famous as the principal lawyer in the Tilton-Beecher case. He was admitted to the bar on the 20th of May, 1847, being then twenty-two years of age; practiced law for several years in Saratoga, susequently in New York city, and, during the summer of 1850, in Georgia. In the autumn of 1853 he removed to the west, and the following spring formed a copartnership with the late Judge G. C. R. Mitchell, at Davenport, which continued until the election of the latter to the bench of the fourteenth judicial district in the fall of 1857. He subsequently formed a partnership with Joseph B. Leake, now General Leake, of Chicago, which continued until the latter entered the military service. In 1860 his present partnership with the Hon. John N. Rogers was formed.

Through life Mr. C. E. Putnam has been devoted to literary pursuits. In his youth he was for a number of years secretary of the Saratoga Literary Society, composed of the élite of both sexes of the village. He has since been a diligent student, and possesses not only a good law library, but one of the finest private collections of miscellaneous books in the west. Mr. Putnam is possessed of a moderate fortune, and occupies a high social position in the community. He has been president of the Davenport Savings Bank since its organization, and was for a time president of the First National Bank. He is also president of the Davenport Plow Company, of the Davenport Gas Light Company, and director of many other enterprises. He has, by his business ability and integrity, secured the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and is regarded as among the most benevolent, generous and useful citizens of the place.

On the 9th of December, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Louisa Duncan, daughter of Governor Joseph Duncan, of Illinois. The Duncan family is of Scotch origin, the American ancestor having settled in Virginia early in the eighteenth century. On the maternal side, Mrs. Putnam is the great-granddaughter of the Rev. James Caldwell, the well-known revolutionary patriot, of New Jersey, who was shot by a British sentinel, at Elizabeth, on the 24th of November, 1781, whose memoirs form a part of the annals of his country, and to whose memory and that of his wife, Hannah, who had been previously murdered by the British on the 25th of January, 1780, a monument was erected at Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1846.

Mrs. Putnam is a graduate of the Jacksonville Female College, of which her father was the principal founder. She is a lady of rare mental gifts and of the highest literary attainments, and naturally takes the highest social position. Her home is the center of refinement and elegance, and is the synonym of all that is generous, affectionate and hos-

pitable. She has also taken a very active interest in various patriotic and charitable causes, among which may be named the Washington Monument Association, Ladies' Educational Society, Mount Vernon Association, Soldiers' Aid Society, Presbyterian Church, Academy of Natural Sciences, etc.

Joseph D. Putnam, the first-fruits of this marriage, received his rudimental education at his home. Between the ages of ten and seventeen he attended the public schools of Davenport, and became proficient in the ordinary English and mathematical studies, to which were subsequently added a slight acquaintance with the Greek, Latin, German and French languages. He also derived much aid in his studies from the large and well selected library of his father. He early developed a taste for drawing. He always displayed great talent for systematizing and arranging, and rarely left anything unfinished.

At the age of eleven or twelve years he began collecting fossils, minerals, coins, postage stamps, autographs, plants, shells, insects, etc., but gradually narrowed down the scope of his efforts in this direction to the item of insects alone, and has ultimately confined his attention to but a few families of these. During the years 1868 to 1870 he was in the habit of taking long walks with Mr. W. H. Pratt in quest of shells and insects, thereby greatly augmenting his collection. In 1871 he made a visit to Saratoga county, New York, on a like mission, and in 1872 accompanied Dr. C. C. Parry to Colorado, where, during three months spent high up in the mountains, near Empire City, large collections were made. The season was spent in a log cabin, where they did their own cooking, etc., and made numerous excursions to the surrounding Alpine summits and to Middle Park, always on foot. Here they were visited by the two most eminent American Botanists, Dr. John Torry and Dr. Asa Gray. The winter following was spent in hard study. In 1873, again in company with Dr. Parry, he was attached to Captain Jones's expedition to the Yellowstone as meteorologist, and carried a barometer for over one thousand miles on muleback, through some of the roughest districts of northwestern Wyoming and the National Park, ascending lofty and dangerous peaks to measure them, making many hair-breadth escapes and meeting with thrilling adventures. In his report of the expedition Captain Jones makes frequent and honorable mention of young Putnam, and the important and valuable service which he rendered to the cause of science. He was absent five months on this occasion, and, in addition to his duties above described, collected a large number of insects.

After returning home he resumed his studies with the intention of entering Harvard College the next year, but taking a severe cold, which settled on his lungs, his health became so impaired that he was forced to give up all idea of a college course. The following year was spent in Colorado for the benefit of his health, and the summer of 1875 was spent in company with Dr. Parry among the Mormons, near Mount Nebo, Utah. In October they removed to San Francisco, whence he was brought home in November, in a very critical state of health. He has remained under the parental roof ever since, except during a visit to Cambridge, Philadelphia and other eastern cities, in 1876, where he formed the personal acquaintance of many eminent entomologists and other naturalists.

During Mr. Putnam's various expeditions he collected over twenty-five thousand specimens of insects, many of which have been catalogued and classified, besides a large collection of fossils. He also discovered many new species of grasshoppers and other insects, some four of which have been named after himself. All the fossils and natural history specimens collected have been presented by him to the Davenport Academy of Natural Science, of which, on the 2d of June, 1869, he became a member, and of which he has since been a moving spirit. On the 28th of April, 1871, he was elected recording secretary, a position which he retained until January, 1875, when ill health caused him to resign. He was appointed a member of the publication committee on the 26th of November, 1875, and chairman of the same on the 26th of January, 1877, and elected corresponding secretary on the 23d of November, 1876, which office he still holds. In the spring of 1876 he commenced the publication of the proceedings of the Academy, which are contained in two large octavo volumes of small type. During the same period he has kept up a regular correspondence with all the principal academies of the same denomination in Europe and America, in all over four hundred, much of the foreign correspondence being conducted in German and French, and all this by a man so delicate in health and constitution that he seems only a fit subject for the ward of a lung hospital.

His success as a student and original investigator is in great measure due to that painstaking industry that only gives over when work is accomplished or physical powers exhausted. There was a rapid de-

velopment of his intellectual character in connection with the geographical explorations in which he was engaged from his sixteenth to eighteenth years, in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, and the opportunities so well improved, for enlarged observation, soon showed that the seed had fallen upon good soil, giving promise of a rich and abundant harvest.

Recognizing, when quite young, the important uses of the printing press as the readiest means of communicating and fixing definitely the fleeting forms of knowledge, he gave attention to its practical details long enough to master its difficulties; at the same time his instinctive desire for accuracy made him an excellent proof reader.

His correspondence with strangers when a mere lad elicited answers which showed an appreciation of his early maturity, and justified the encomium bestowed upon him by Professor Asa Gray: "Though young in years, in sage experience old."

The names of the other members of the family, of which Joseph Duncan is the eldest, are, Charles Morgan, John Caldwell, Henry St. Clair, William Clement, George Rockwell, Elizabeth Duncan, Edward Kirby, and Benjamin Risley, each a natural born genius, and already well up in the arts and sciences. They own a printing press, with a large stock of types of every variety. They draw, paint, engrave, compose, etc.; they published a quarterly magazine called the "Star of Woodlawn," devoted to the development of amateur and domestic literature. Such is a brief sketch of one of the most remarkable families in the country.

JOHN A. DRAKE,

CENTERVILLE.

JOHN ADAMS DRAKE, banker at Centerville and Drakeville, came to Iowa the year after it was set off, with Wisconsin, from the territory of Michigan, becoming a town builder the year Iowa became a state. In his seventy-fifth year he is quite active for a man of that age, and takes great unabating interest in public matters. The Drakes are a wealthy family, and descendants, remotely of course, from Sir Francis Drake.

James Drake, a Virginian by birth, and grandfather of John A., settled on Swift creek, Nash county North Carolina, and died in 1790, leaving a large amount of property. Benjamin, the father of our subject, inherited the homestead; married Celia Thayer, and had eight children, five sons and three daughters. John A. was born on this homestead on the 21st of October, 1802, and reared on a farm. He was educated in a log school-house, with fair opportunities for improvement, having a good teacher. In 1829 he removed to Wilson county, Tennessee, worked a short time at the carpenter's trade, and in October, 1830, located at Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois. There he remained for seven years, engaged in house-building, merchandising, and filling some important offices. He removed to Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1837, and there traded in real estate, remaining in Lee county nine years. During that period he held at different times the offices of justice of the peace, master in chancery and probate judge.

In 1846 Judge Drake founded the town of Drakeville, Davis county, where he traded until the spring of 1871, when he started a private bank. In 1876 the Appanoose County Bank was started at Centerville, the county seat; Mr. Drake was elected its president, and in March, 1877, removed to Centerville.

At the time of writing he is still running the Drakeville bank, but is preparing to close it. His faculties seem to be unimpaired, but there is no necessity for burdening himself with cares at this period of life and in his comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Drake was a member of the legislature in the session held at Iowa city in the winter of 1852–53, representing Davis county.

He was formerly a whig, but is now a republican.

He has been a member of the Christian church a long time, and was an elder many years. The character of no man in Appanoose county stands fairer. He is a christian gentleman and philanthropist.

On the 12th of June, 1826, Miss Harriet J. O'Neal, of Franklin county, North Carolina, became his wife, and she is the mother of fourteen children, seven of whom are now living, two sons and five daughters. The sons are elsewhere mentioned in this work. The daughters are all married: Nancy M. is the wife of J. B. Lockman, of Drakeville; Jane, of F. M. Kirkham, of Centerville; Henrietta J., of G. T. Carpenter, of Oskaloosa; Adeline, of M.

H. Kirkham, of Centerville, and Ella, of C. W. Lane, of Centerville.

Having lived a christian life at least forty-five years, and having always been a man of temperate and virtuous habits, Mr. Drake enjoys a green old age, free from the remorse attending wasted energies and sin-blighted hopes, and has a spiritual elasticity which an age of folly might behold with envy.

REV. GEORGE S. BRADLEY, A.M.,

TILTON.

GEORGE SAUNDERS BRADLEY, professor of ancient and modern languages, etc., was born in Canterbury, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, on the 28th of May, 1830, and is the son of John L. and Hannah Bradley *née* Mason, both of New England parentage.

The name (Bradley) is of English origin, the family tracing their lineage back to Abraham Bradley, who is supposed to have immigrated to New England early in the eighteenth century, and settled in Haverhill, Massachusetts, from whence, in 1730, he removed to Concord, New Hampshire. Benjamin Bradley, the grandfather of our subject, was second in descent from Abraham Bradley, and was a soldier of the revolution, and fought at Bunker Hill and other hotly contested fields of that memorable struggle. He was also the hero of some thrilling adventures with the Indians. He was a man of powerful frame-work, and lived to the age of eighty years. His mother is the daughter of Benjamin Mason, of Chichester, New Hampshire, a large and portly man, noted as a great story-teller and a firm believer in witches. He lived to the age of eighty years. The Mason family is likewise of English lineage.

The ancestors on both sides as far back as known were tillers of the soil, men of probity and sterling worth, inheriting and transmitting the strict religious principles of the early New England colonists.

His father, John L. Bradley, was the owner of a small farm on a rock-bespattered hillside in the Granite State, and the father of a family of eight vigorous and healthy children, of whom George S. was the eldest; from which circumstances it may be inferred that the children were early initiated into habits of economy and frugality. They were likewise early taught good morals by their mother, who was a most excellent christian woman and devotedly attached to her children. She gave them their first start in reading and arithmetic.

Until the age of seventeen our subject worked on his father's farm, attending school for a number of terms at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, at Tilton. He also attended for several terms at the Gilmanton Academy, defraying his own expenses as best he could. His object in early life was to fit himself for the profession of teaching, and he passed through many struggles and privations in order to attain this end. The severe discipline of this period prepared him for endurance and success in after life, while it has given him a hearty sympathy for students who, like himself, have had to work their own way to an education. In the hour of his greatest necessity God raised up for him a friend in the person of the Rev. Edmund B. Fairfield, his pastor and teacher in New Hampshire, subsequently president of Hillsdale College, Michigan, and now Chancellor of the University of Nebraska. This gentleman often gave him jobs of work, for which he paid him generously, but ofttimes his purse was empty and he knew not where the next dime would come from. By the advice of this excellent friend he removed to Michigan in 1849, and by his influence he was appointed tutor in Hillsdale College, where he taught and studied for seven years. He was an ambitious student, and was rarely second in his class. He gained a thorough knowledge of the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages (to which he has since added German), as well as the natural sciences, being especially proficient in chemistry. This institution conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1871.

Before leaving New Hampshire he had experienced religion and united with the Freewill Baptist church, and during his early christian experience he greatly desired to go to India as a missionary. This aspiration was encouraged by Rev. B. B. Smith, since a successful missionary among the Hindoos. With this end in view he entered the theological department of Oberlin (Ohio) College in 1858, where he was placed under the instruction of the celebrated Rev. Charles G. Finney, under whose tuition

he remained two years, having in the meantime taught school one winter at Mount Gilead and another at Xenia, Ohio. The labor and anxiety incident to these years of study and self-sacrifice so impaired his health that his friends persuaded him to relinquish his missionary plans and to accept a tutorship in Hillsdale College, which he retained for a short time, and in 1859 accepted the principalship of the seminary at North Parsonfield, Maine, which he conducted successfully for two years, when he returned to the west and was called to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Mount Pleasant, Racine county, Wisconsin. Here he remained for three years, when he accepted a commission as chaplain of the 22d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He joined his regiment at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 19th of April, 1864, and made the famous "march to the sea," participating in all the hardships, dangers and privations, as well as the glories, of that memorable campaign, being present at the "grand review" in Washington, on the 25th of May, 1865, which proclaimed the war ended and the authority of the government restored in the rebellious states.

After his discharge from the army he returned to his former charge at Mount Pleasant, Wisconsin, and remained there two years longer. In the spring of 1867 he opened a private seminary at Rochester, which he conducted successfully for two years over and above his pastoral duties. In 1869 he became principal of the Evansville (Rock county, Wisconsin) Seminary, which he conducted with very considerable success for six years. In 1875 he received a very flattering invitation from the board of directors of the Collegiate Institute at Wilton, Iowa, to take charge of that institution, which he accepted, and conducted for two years with marked success. In 1877 he was invited by unanimous vote of the board of directors to take the superintendence of the public schools of Wilton, Iowa, which he accepted, and is now (1877) the incumbent of that office.

As a teacher, the professor has been eminently successful; his pupils have always been warmly attached to him. His scholars, who are now quite numerous, are scattered over the nation from Maine to California, and are among the most prosperous business and professional men to be found in the country. As a pastor, he has also been a great favorite and not less successful, though he considers teaching to be his mission, but his versatility of talents would have qualified him for any of the professions. During the many years he has devoted to teaching he has rarely been without one or two churches to look after. He has seen many of his students converted to God, a large number of whom he has devoted to Christ in baptism. As a public speaker, he is terse, logical, argumentative and enthusiastic. He has also been a voluminous and conspicuous writer. At the age of sixteen he commenced contributing articles to the "Boston Cultivator," which were generally credited to a popular writer living in the same town. In 1858 he spent a vacation in Canada West, gathering facts and sketches of slave life in the south, which he published in the "Morning Star" of Dover, New Hampshire. He has also written a good many polemical articles for the press, under such titles as "Second Adventism," "Women Speaking in Meeting," "John's Baptism," "Foundations of Moral Obligation," "Infant Salvation," "Union of Baptists," etc., some of which had a wide circulation, and were afterward put into pamphlet form. In 1874 he was editor and proprietor of a weekly newspaper in Evansville, Wisconsin, entitled "The Evansville Journal." He was also one of the prime movers in starting the "Christian Freeman" of Chicago, a weekly denominational paper, which was finally merged into the "Baptist Union" of New York, and has for many years written largely for both the secular and religious press. But the largest contribution to the current literature of the period, and that by which he is best known to the public, is his history of "The Star Corps, or Notes of an Army Chaplain during Sherman's Famous March to the Sea," which he published in 1865, giving a minute and thrilling history of that memorable campaign, interspersed with anecdote and incident of march, camp, skirmish, forage, devastation and all the horrors of war. While many of the incidents are so ludicrous as to stir the risibles, others are so sad as to moisten the eyes with tears. The volume is interspersed with a number of very spirited and meritorious patriotic songs and poems, which are of the chaplain's own composition.

The professor has also been an extensive lecturer on educational topics, especially before teachers' institutes, and has won an honorable place as a public speaker. As early as the year 1856, while teaching in central Ohio, he became very much interested in the "spelling reform," and since then he has been an ardent advocate of the phonetic system, and has written and lectured largely on the subject.

He has never been sectarian in his religious work,

but has operated in harmony with all evangelical denominations. In 1873 he held a public discussion in Evansville, lasting for three days, with some of his brethren of the "close communion" school, in which he took the ground that all believers have a right to the Lord's Supper, and should be invited thereto by all christian churches. He has recently written a lecture on a "New Theory of Creation," in which he denies the eternity of matter, and advances the idea that matter is force, and that the world is only an exhibition of God's eternal power. His conclusions are arrived at by an original and ingenious method of reasoning, making, upon the whole, a novel and interesting theory. He has always taken a prominent part in ministers' meetings and institutes, and at all times and in all places has strenuously advocated the principles of total abstinence.

Reared among the hills of New England, he early imbibed an ardent love of liberty; and although his relations and associates were all democrats, yet he seemed to drink in abolition principles by instinct, and from early boyhood antagonized the institution of slavery, and consequently found his place in the republican party, the principles of which he has invariably advocated. He has never held any political office, but has often been honored by his own denomination of christians with positions of trust and responsibility. In 1874 he was elected to a professorship in Hillsdale College, which he declined.

He has given considerable attention to the subject of natural history, and has a very fine ornithological cabinet, as well as a number of specimens of the smaller native quadrupeds of the west. He is also the owner of one of the finest libraries of the country, embracing an endless variety of subjects, besides one hundred large scrap-books, each devoted to a special department of literature.

On the 12th of December, 1858, he married Miss Sally Ann Weaver, a native of Somerset, Michigan, a lady of very high literary attainments, who has generally assisted him in his educational labors, taught classes in his seminaries and written extensively for the press. She has, moreover, drank deeply of the sacred "Castalian fount," and is one of the sweetest poetical writers of the period. Many of her poems, elicited by incidents of the late war, are interspersed through the volume above alluded to, adding a peculiar charm to its pages. She seems to fathom the depth of human affection, and to bring to the surface the best and purest feelings of humanity. They have had a family of four children, only one of whom survives, namely, Charles Clement, born in 1871.

The professor, like his forefathers, is a splendid specimen of humanity; over six feet high, of easy manners, pleasing countenance and dignified bearing; strong in his friendships and uncompromising in his principles. Sensitive of his good name, he is scrupulously upright in character. He is an independent thinker, outspoken in the advocacy of his opinions and penetrating in his judgment. In his relations to society he realizes that he is one of the people, and that their interests are his interests, and that it is in their prosperity alone that he can prosper. With his irresistible will power and nerve force he is destined to carve a niche still higher up in the temple of fame.

HON. GEORGE W. RUDDICK,

WAVERLY.

GEORGE WILLIAM RUDDICK is of Scotch-Irish pedigree, his ancestors, in the days of persecution, fleeing from Scotland to the north of Ireland, whence his father, William Ruddick, emigrated to this country, settling in Sullivan county, New York. There George W. was born, in the town of Thompson, on the 11th of May, 1835. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Conner, who died when he was less than two years old. His father was a farmer and lumberman, and died at the old homestead in Sullivan county on the 1st of October, 1861. The son worked at farming and lumbering until fourteen years of age, then spent two years at an academy in Kingsville, Ashtabula county, Ohio, supplementing it with a similar course of instruction at Monticello, New York, and at eighteen commenced reading law in the same place with A. C. Niven. In September, 1855, he entered the law school at Albany, graduated the following spring, and came directly to Iowa. After a few weeks spent in prospecting he concluded to settle in Waverly, and here he is still to be found. Part of the time he has

practiced alone, and the remainder of the time with other parties; from 1858 to 1860 with H. A. Miles, the firm being Ruddick and Miles, and for a short time, commencing in 1865, with O. F. Avery, the firm being Ruddick and Avery. During the twenty-one years that Mr. Ruddick has been in the Cedar valley he has probably had more offices bestowed upon him than have been held by any other man in Bremer county. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in 1857, and held the office until the new constitution did away with it; was elected to the general assembly in 1859, and served in the regular session of 1860 and the special or war session of 1861; was elected county judge in 1862, holding the office two years; was elected circuit judge in 1867, and entered upon the duties of that office on the 1st of January, 1868; held it nearly two years, when he was elected judge of the twelfth judicial district, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. W. B. Fairfield. To the latter office he has been twice reëlected, having held it seven consecutive years.

Judge Ruddick has emphatically a logical mind, and is remarkable for the clearness of his perceptions, and his comprehensive and masterly grasp of the details of a case. He is not swift to decide, but is correct in his conclusions, and is no doubt the best equity lawyer in the district. He has great executive ability, a good measure of dispatch in business, and is impartial. He has been strongly recommended by lawyers and others who best know him for the supreme bench of the state.

Judge Ruddick has always acted with the republican party, and in being elected to office from time to time has usually drawn much more than the party vote. He is very popular in his judicial district.

On the 15th of December, 1859, he was united to Miss Mary Estella Strickland, of Andover, Ohio, and they have four boys.

Judge Ruddick is of full medium height, of good proportions, of dignified bearing, and in social and moral character and legal qualifications is an honor to the bench.

JOSEPH R. GORRELL, M. D.,

NEWTON.

AMONG the physicians of Newton no one has a better reputation for skill than Joseph R. Gorrell. He is as much a student now as he ever was; devotes his leisure to reading his medical periodicals and other scientific works, and hence is constantly progressing in knowledge, and, as a practitioner, in the confidence of the people. His mind is of that inquisitive, inquiring cast which is never satisfied without trying to look to the bottom of a subject, and without seizing any newly developed truths in medical science, and making use of them. Such minds can never become dry, they must expand.

Dr. Gorrell is of distant English descent, springing from early settlers in Pennsylvania, his parents being Joseph and Esther Glass Gorrell. His paternal great-grandfather was in the first war with the mother country.

Joseph R. was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 6th of May, 1835, and at ten years of age moved with his parents to Wells county, Indiana, where they settled on a farm, and where the son remained until about sixteen years of age. He then spent four years at institutions of learning in Fort Wayne; read medicine at Bluffton, with Dr. J. R. McCleary; attended one course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and another in Buffalo, New York, where he graduated in the spring of 1859.

After practicing three years at Newville, DeKalb county, Indiana, in the autumn of 1862 Dr. Gorrell was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 129th regiment Indiana Volunteers; went south in the winter following, and served nearly two years in that capacity; was then commissioned surgeon of the 30th Indiana, but owing to poor health resigned and returned to the north.

Late in the winter of 1865 Dr. Gorrell settled in Newton, where he soon secured a remunerative practice. He makes a specialty of no one branch of the healing art; has a good name both as a physician and surgeon, and usually has as much business on his hands as any one man ought to be obliged to attend to. Pecuniarily as well as professionally he has been quite successful.

He is a member of the State Medical Society, and has been treasurer of the county society.

In politics, he is a republican, but seeks no office. He is thoroughly devoted to his profession.

The wife of Dr. Gorrell is a daughter of J. E.

Hendricks, Esq., editor and publisher of "The Annalist," of Des Moines. They were married on the 2d of December, 1860, and have two children.

Dr. Gorrell is an extensive reader of scientific works outside of his profession; is a great admirer of the writings of Herbert Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall, and that class of thinkers, and indorses, in the main, their views of religion as well as science.

WILLIAM S. GRIMES, M.D.,

DES MOINES.

WILLIAM STEWART GRIMES, for twenty years a medical practitioner, and three of these years in the Union army, is a native of Wheeling, West Virginia, and was born on the 22d of August, 1835. His father, William Grimes, was a blacksmith by trade, and his grandfather was General Washington's blacksmith in the revolutionary war. The Grimes family were from Coot Hill, Ireland, and settled in Virginia. The mother of Dr. Grimes, whose maiden name was Rebecca Buff, and who was a native of Virginia, died when he was born. The son lost his father when only twelve years old, and he was reared in Cincinnati by an aunt, Sarah Bertholf, who is still living in that city in her eightieth year.

The subject of this sketch was educated at Woodward College, Cincinnati, and graduated in 1854. He read medicine with the celebrated Dr. R. D. Mussey, of that city; attended lectures at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati; graduated in 1857; came to Iowa and practiced in Council Bluffs until the civil war broke out in 1861. He accompanied the 4th Iowa Infantry, Colonel Dodge, to the south as assistant surgeon; served in that capacity one year, and was promoted to surgeon 29th regiment, Colonel T. H. Benton, remaining in that position until July, 1864, when an affliction of the eyes compelled him to resign. After the battle of Pea Ridge, and while with the 4th regiment, he spent six months in the hospital at Cassville, Missouri, taking care of the sick and wounded. He was at home a short time when the 29th was raised, and aided in the work.

On leaving the army Dr. Grimes located in Des Moines, where he has been the leading surgeon for a dozen years or more. His opportunities for education while in the army were very favorable, and he improved them to the best of his abilities.

Not fully satisfied, however, with his medical and surgical attainments, Dr. Grimes spent the winter of 1873–4 at his old medical Alma Mater, Miami College, attending lectures and devoting especial attention to surgical science, in which he is very proficient. He is also an aurist and oculist, having an extensive practice in both these branches of the healing art.

In politics, the doctor is an unwavering republican, but he will not turn aside from his profession to accept any civil office.

His religious connection is with the Baptists.

Dr. Grimes was first married in 1857, to Miss Ida C. Campbell, of West Point, Lee county, Iowa; the second time, in 1870, to Mrs. Julia G. Mayne, of Dubuque, Iowa. By her he has three children.

Although unusually tall, six feet and four inches, the doctor is well proportioned, and, without being corpulent, weighs two hundred and thirty pounds. He has a ruddy complexion, dark hazel eyes, a sanguine-bilious temperament, and a very quick step.

JOHN CONAWAY, M.D.,

BROOKLYN.

JOHN CONAWAY, for the last four years state senator representing Poweshiek and Tama counties, is a native of Cadiz, Ohio, born on the 16th of November, 1822. His parents were Charles and Frances Arnold Conaway. The Conaways were from Ireland, and among the pioneers in Maryland and Virginia. The subject of this notice spent his youth in and near his native town, tilling the soil, and improving his mind so far as a common school afforded opportunities. At twenty years of age he entered the academy at Hagerstown, Carroll county, spending two years there, teaching during the winter sea-

sons. He read medicine, while continuing his teaching, for four years, two with his cousin, Dr. Enoch Conaway, of Franklin, Harrison county, and two with another cousin, Dr. Henry Conaway, of Rogersville, Tuscarawas county; practiced five years at Bakersville, Coshocton county; attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati; graduated on the 25th of February, 1854; practiced three years more at Bakersville, and on the 1st of May, 1857, reached Brooklyn, Poweshiek county, where he settled, and where he has been the leading physician for twenty-one years. He has had a very extensive ride, often reaching into Iowa county on the east and sometimes into Tama on the north. He has a good name wherever known.

The winter of 1866–7 Dr. Conaway spent in New York city, attending lectures in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, the Eclectic Medical Institute and the Ophthalmic Hospital, giving himself a thorough brushing up in several branches of the healing art, and increasing the confidence of the people in his skill. His medical education is thorough. During the last seven years he has been associated with Charles D. Conaway, a younger brother, and both have ordinarily all the business they could desire.

For the last five years Dr. Conaway has been United States medical examiner for pensions.

He was state senator from January, 1874, to January, 1878; was chairman of the committee on township and county organizations, and acted on four or five other committees. While in that body he was appointed to visit the Hospital for the Insane at Mount Pleasant.

Dr. Conaway was a democrat until the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," and has since usually acted with the republicans. When elected to the senate he was nominated and supported by the "Patrons of Husbandry."

He is a Master Mason and an Odd-Fellow. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, has been a steward nearly thirty years, and is a trustee of the Wesleyan University, a Methodist school located at Mount Pleasant.

The doctor's wife was Miss Mary E. Cunning, of Rogersville, Ohio; married the 7th of October, 1849. They have lost three children, and have three still living. Frances is the wife of O. F. Dorrance, a merchant of Brooklyn, Iowa; Florence Narcissia is a music teacher, and Freeman R. is a student in the State Normal School at Cedar Falls.

WESLEY W. WEBSTER,

MUSCATINE.

WESLEY WENTWORTH WEBSTER, manufacturer, was born near Chester, Meigs county, Ohio, on the 9th of September, 1835, and is the son of Isaac A. Webster and Lydia *née* Ashton, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Pennsylvania.

The Websters were among the earliest colonists of New England, of Puritan ancestry, and for many generations have been among the leading minds of the country. The celebrated statesman and jurist of the Bay State, as well as the no less distinguished lexicographer, were both of the same lineage, and not very remotely connected with our subject.

His father removed to Ohio in 1810, and was among the early pioneers of "the west," as that state was then supposed to be, and was familiar with all the hardships and privations of frontier life, manfully battling with the difficulties of the situation. He became the owner of a tract of heavy-timbered land, on which he erected mills, which he operated with fair results, and also farmed the land as fast as it was cleared. He was an honest, energetic business man, of intelligence and high moral principles. He and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and exemplified in their lives the sincerity and earnestness of their profession. The mother died in 1857, and the father in 1865. They had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom our subject was the fourth, who were all raised in habits of industry and frugality, and enjoyed all the facilities for education that were afforded by the primitive condition of the country. They were also taught in early life the value of money, by being obliged to earn it by work. In short, this was by no means the least important part of their secular training, and it has contributed more to their success in after-life than any other discipline.

Wesley W. Webster received what was then considered a good common-school education, which

was supplemented by a couple of terms at an academy, where he studied the higher mathematics and some of the more advanced English branches. From the earliest period of his career he was characterized by great thoroughness and energy; whatever his hand found to do he did with all his might, and he has seldom failed of accomplishing his purposes, whatever they may have been: this very frequently in the face of difficulties that would have disheartened and overcome many a man of greater age and more robust health, for W. W. Webster was for many years the victim of feeble health and delicate constitution.

The boundless prairies of the west, of which, during the last years of his school life, he had heard much, had a peculiar fascination for his youthful mind, and the more so on account of its contrast with the wooded and hilly country of his nativity, and he resolved to make a home somewhere in the valley of the Mississippi. Accordingly, after quitting school in 1856, in company with an older brother, he went on a tour of observation through the states of Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, and was wonderfully charmed with the scenery and the prospects, his anticipations being more than realized. Having completed their tour and laid plans for the future, they returned to Ohio and spent some two years in helping to carry on their father's business and placing it in a shape to be conducted in their absence; which completed, our subject, in the autumn of 1859, removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he spent two years in learning the marble and granite-monument business.

In August, 1862, with other young men of his acquaintance, he enlisted in the 126th regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and spent the next two years in helping to quell the rebellion, participating with the sixteenth army corps in the campaign of the Mississippi, being present at the siege and overthrow of Vicksburg and at the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas. In 1864, however, his health, which was never at any time robust, gave way under the malarious climate of the south, and he was obliged to quit the service as the only way to save his life, although he was very anxious to remain in the field and share the glory of the final triumph over treason and aggravated rebellion, but to stay longer in the south would have been certain death. After quitting the military service he returned to the homestead in Ohio, where a year's careful nursing restored him to health and vigor, and since then he has enjoyed remarkable immunity from disease and infirmity.

In the summer of 1865 he returned to Muscatine, Iowa, bought out the establishment with which he had formerly been connected, and has since then devoted his energies and personal attention to the marble and granite trade, giving special attention to monumental works, at which he has attained to great proficiency and success.

He was brought up under Methodist influence, and in early life became a member of that communion, in which he continued until 1871, when he transferred his membership to the First Presbyterian Church of Muscatine, with which he is now in union, being also one of the trustees of the congregation.

He has always been a member of the republican party, and cast his votes against the spread and influence of slavery.

From the earliest dawn of reason he has been an unflinching advocate of the principles of total abstinence, and has never in his life tasted intoxicating drink of any kind nor used tobacco in any shape. He lends his aid toward the promotion of every institution and enterprise for the elevation, enlightenment and moral progress of the people. He is president of the Citizens' Association of Muscatine, a member of the board of directors and of the executive committee of the Muscatine water-works, a director of the county agricultural society; has helped to build up schools and churches, and has always been a promoter of the best interests of the city of his adoption.

In personal appearance, Mr. Webster is tall and graceful. His manner is pleasant and agreeable; a fluent conversationalist, easily forms acquaintances, and readily remembers faces and names. He is well posted generally, but more especially in the details of business. His whole air is that of the agreeable, quick-witted business man. He is always on the move, travels a great deal in pursuit of business and health, both of which are now thoroughly established. He also takes pleasure in spending his money for the good of others, and is among the most benevolent and public-spirited of the citizens of Muscatine. The handsome and creditable monument which ornaments the court-house square, and was erected to the memory of the soldiers of Muscatine county who fell in putting down the slaveholders' rebellion, is largely the result of his energy and generosity. He undertook its construc-

tion when no one else could be found to risk the chances of compensation, and it is strongly suspected that he fell considerably short of the contract price from the subscription list which was turned over to him for collection.

Mr. Webster is an example of what industry and unflagging perseverance may accomplish. Though yet a young man, he has achieved a success in business rarely reached in a lifetime of laborious effort. Coming to Muscatine as the employé of the only marble establishment in the place, he soon became its proprietor, and has so extended and enlarged its business that it now rivals those of metropolitan cities.

On the 25th of May, 1865, he married Miss Eliza Jane Galbraith, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch ancestry, who in childhood removed with her parents to Ohio, where her early years were passed. They have three very promising daughters, namely, Nola, Alice, Jessie Bell and Inez, all of whom are being carefully educated for useful and honorable stations in life.

As a husband and father, Mr. Webster is kind and indulgent, taking pleasure in ornamenting and beautifying his pleasant home, situated on one of the choicest sites in the picturesque city of Muscatine, commanding an extensive view of the great river and of the country on both sides of it for many miles north and south. Nor is it too much to say that his house is one of the most delightful to be found throughout the length and breadth of the great valley of the Mississippi.

ELIJAH D. WALN,

MOUNT VERNON.

THE first general mercantile trader in Mount Vernon was Elijah Dick Waln, who took up land near the present site of the city in the autumn of 1841. At that time this part of Linn county was a wild, unbroken country, with few cabins of any kind in sight, and quite as many red men as white; now his present farm is in the corporation, with twelve hundred neighbors around him. No vestiges of savage life remain, but in their place are the most impressive indices of civilized, christianized society, and an institution for the highest literary culture.

Mr. Waln is a native of Virginia, and was born in Winchester, Frederic county, on the 29th of December, 1814. His father was Samuel Waln, a farmer and miller, and his mother was Margaret Dick. One of his great-grandfathers, John Bonard, a native of Hesse, has a singular history. At the age of seventeen he was drafted into the army of Germany, was captured by the French and enlisted in their army in order to get out of prison; served in the French army until captured by the English, in whose army he enlisted to again obtain his liberty. When the revolution broke out he was sent to this country as a "red-coat," and while fighting against the colonies met a brother German, who, in the Teutonic tongue, enlightened him in regard to our struggle for liberty. He immediately forsook the British army and aided the Yankees in gaining their independence. After seventeen years of age he heard no news from his relatives in Hesse, excepting that they had left the old world. At the close of the revolution he settled in Frederic county, Virginia, and died there in 1824, aged one hundred and ten years.

Elijah D. was the eldest child, who lived to mature years in a family of nine children. At the age of fifteen years he lost his father, and the widowed mother and children moved to Pickaway county, near Circleville, Ohio, where he spent three seasons on a farm. When about eighteen he obtained employment in a store at New Lexington, Highland county; remained there one year, and then spent five years as a clerk in a wholesale dry-goods house in Cincinnati, at the end of which time he returned to New Lexington and embarked in mercantile trade for himself, continuing it until 1841, when he immigrated to Iowa. After spending a few weeks at Iowa City he bought a squatter's claim, and in October of that year settled near the spot where his present home is found. There being but few families in the township he concluded to adopt the occupation of a farmer for a few years and wait for mercantile opportunities to present themselves. In May, 1849, he opened the first general variety store, and the second store of any kind, in Mount Vernon. It stood on the southwest corner of Main and Jefferson streets, opposite the brick store built in 1856, which he now owns and which is occupied by Mr. E. T. Gough.

Mr. Waln retired from mercantile life in 1860, and since then has attended to his farm, besides operating at times in the insurance business.

He was one of the first movers in the literary enterprise projected about 1850 and resulting in the founding of Cornell College, one of the most prosperous institutions of learning in the state. The first prime movers were Rev. George B. Bowman, Elijah D. Waln, Jesse Holman and A. I. Willits, the last named man being the person who laid out the village of Mount Vernon. The first money raised for the starting of this institution was paid by Mr. Waln. He has always been its warm friend, and has given thousands of dollars toward its grounds, buildings and endowment. He was secretary of its board of trustees for ten or twelve years, cheerfully giving much time as well as much money.

Mr. Waln was one of the representatives from Linn county to the general assembly in 1858, and has held several offices in the municipality of the place. He is now a member of the school board, and is an ardent worker in educational matters. In politics, he is a republican, with whig antecedents.

His church connection is with the Methodist Episcopal. He has been a class leader and is now president of the official board.

On the 10th of September, 1836, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Jane Adams, of New Lexington, Ohio. They have nine children living and have lost three; two died in infancy, and one son, Charles Adams, in his twenty-first year. He was accidentally killed while getting on the cars at Cedar Rapids on the 12th of August, 1877. Alonzo T., the eldest child, has a family and lives in Mount Vernon; Melissa J. is the wife of G. W. Hayzett, sheriff of Black Hawk county; Cinderella M., of Lucas R. Wilson, of Elwood, Clinton county; Ann Eliza, of Henry D. Fullerton, of Wright county; Josephine R., of Albert C. Powers, of Peoria, Illinois; Sarah E., of William T. Wright, of Harvey county, Kansas, and George E., Minnie S. and Edith are single and live at home.

JOHN W. GILLETT,

ATLANTIC.

ONE of the earliest settlers in northeastern Iowa, a pioneer in what is now Clayton county, and the first man to turn a furrow there, was John Wooley Gillett, a native of Maryland. He first saw the light of this world in Worcester county, on the 9th of July, 1809, and although he is approaching his seventieth year, he is quite active. His father, John Gillett, was a farmer. In 1830 John W. went to Camden, New Jersey, and worked two or three years for a gardener who raised fruit and vegetables for the Philadelphia market. After spending a year in Virginia Mr. Gillett came to the Mississippi river, worked awhile at the carpenter's trade (which he had picked up) at Dubuque, Galena, and other points in that part of the country, and in 1836 located in Clayton county, then in Wisconsin territory. He settled on three hundred acres of land one and a half miles northeast of where Garnavillo now stands. There were then but two or three families in the county, and the country was as wild as nature, undisturbed, could make it. Deer, elk, bears and wild turkeys were abundant, and now and then a few bison were seen.

Mr. Gillett cultivated his farm for nearly forty years, until he saw Clayton county everywhere thickly populated. He was deputy sheriff one term, and assessor and supervisor several years in succession. He has always been very robust, and a great driver of business until quite recently.

In March, 1876, having disposed of his Clayton county property, Mr. Gillett removed to Cass county, settling in Atlantic, and purchasing a farm of one hundred and sixty acres four miles southwest of the city. He is a good farmer and has the best of crops. In 1877 he raised seven hundred bushels of spring wheat on twenty-six acres.

Mr. Gillett has a second wife, his first being Miss Emma Castle, of Garnavillo, Iowa; married in 1852. She had eleven children, and died in February, 1875. Six of her children survive her. In September, 1876, Miss Lizzie Goff, also of Garnavillo, became his wife. She has one child.

At an early day in Clayton county Mr. Gillett and a dozen other men tracked some bears into their cave in a ledge of rocks, where they had taken up their winter quarters. These brave men debated what should be done, for some time, each one deciding that he was too large to get into the crevice. Finally they procured four or five gallons of whisky, drank

freely, and then all made up their minds that they could go in. With gun and lighted candle and long rope one after another crept in eighty feet, one of the party at a time, and shot his bear. The experiment was repeated until no live animal was left, each bear, before being shot, approaching the marksman a few steps, snuffing and appearing very stupid. Fastening the strong rope to the dead animals, one at a time was pulled out, and at length eight full grown bears lay at the mouth of the cave, and the residue of the whisky soon disappeared.

Mr. Gillett has had a thorough taste of frontier life, has a good memory, and a rich store of anecdotes of the olden times in "the Turkey river country," and his reminiscences are decidedly amusing and interesting.

WILLIAM W. McKNIGHT,

WINTERSET.

ONE of the oldest bankers and most successful business men of Madison county, Iowa, is William Wylie McKnight, a native of Washington county, Indiana. He was born near the town of Salem, on the 16th of September, 1822, his parents being Robert R. and Anna Little McKnight. His paternal ancestors were early settlers in Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather, Alexander Little, was a member of both houses of the Indiana legislature, and marshal of the state at an early period in its history.

William W. aided his father on a farm in his youth; supplemented his common-school privileges with a year's attendance in the preparatory department of Hanover College, Jefferson county, Indiana; taught three years in his native county; spent four or five years in Marion and Hendricks counties, in the mercantile trade and in teaching, and in April, 1855, settled in Winterset. Here, after dealing in land about two years, he resumed the mercantile business, following it until September, 1864. The following January he aided in organizing the National Bank of Winterset, and became its cashier. That position he held, with the exception of about eighteen months, until January, 1877, when he retired from the bank. During the ten years or more that he was cashier he had the entire management of the institution, and there showed his excellent business capacities. He made it a very popular institution, and left it firm and sound.

Mr. McKnight owns several large farms near Winterset; is doing an extensive business in the agricultural line, and something also in brokerage. He is in independent circumstances, and can live at ease the residue of his days.

Mr. McKnight has avoided public life as much as possible, and with the exception of acting several years on the village or city school board (mainly in the capacity of treasurer), he has kept out of offices of the least consequence. On that board he did valuable service to the community, and has been prominent in other interests of great benefit to the public. He is whole-hearted and generous, a kind neighbor and valuable citizen.

Mr. McKnight is a republican, with whig antecedents; a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity, and is now serving his third term as treasurer of the grand chapter. He is a communicant in the Presbyterian church.

His wife was Miss Hannah Likins, of Vermilion county, Illinois; married in December, 1855. They have seven children.

PRESLEY SAUNDERS,

MOUNT PLEASANT.

THE original proprietor of the site of Mount Pleasant was Presley Saunders, who made the purchase of the government at the first land sale in what is now the State of Iowa. He is a native of Fleming county, Kentucky; was the son of Gunnell and Mary (Mauzy) Saunders, both Virginians by birth, and was born on the 12th of July, 1809. His branch of the Saunderses was of English origin, and is an old Virginia family, spreading thence westward into Kentucky. The maternal grandfather of Pres-

ley was a revolutionary soldier, and his father was in the second war with England.

The subject of this notice lived in Kentucky until about 1827, farming, with very limited opportunities for education. At the date mentioned he moved to Springfield, Illinois, and engaged in farming there for about seven years within the present corporation of that city. In 1831 he volunteered in the Black Hawk war, and served until its close the next year, Black Hawk himself being captured in what is now the State of Wisconsin in August of that year.

Two years after the close of this war Mr. Saunders crossed the Mississippi, entered the so called "Black Hawk Purchase," about which there had been great excitement, and in 1834 reached the spot where Mount Pleasant now stands, then in Michigan territory. Here he pitched his tent in a wild region among the Indians before the land had been surveyed. Late in 1835 he drove the first stakes for the location of Mount Pleasant, where his squatter's claim was located. At that time there was an Indian trading-post at Rome, eight miles farther west, kept by William Phelps. In 1836 he opened a small frontier store, and has continued the same business up to the present time, his being probably the oldest mercantile house in the state.

Mr. Saunders was on the first grand jury that convened west of the Mississippi river, in what is now Iowa, it then being in Michigan territory. In 1862 he added banking to his mercantile business; in 1864 organized the First National Bank of Mount Pleasant, and has been its president ever since, the only office he has ever held. He is one of the most prudent, careful and successful business men of the place, and has always borne an irreproachable character. The first settler in the place and an excellent citizen, he is held in high esteem. He has lived a very quiet life, never allowing himself to be carried away by political excitement.

He is a republican, with whig antecedents.

Mr. Saunders has had two wives: his first was Miss Edith Cooper; married in 1829, at Springfield, Illinois. She had three children, and died in 1836. Only one child, Mary, the wife of John McCoy, of Mount Pleasant, is living. She was the first child born in Mount Pleasant. His present wife was Miss Huldah Bowen, of Mount Pleasant; married in 1837. She has had four children, all living and all married: Smith and Alvin are merchants in Mount Pleasant; Eliza is the wife of John Bowman, of California, and Etna is the wife of Frederic Hope, of Mount Pleasant. All of Mr. Saunders' living children were born in Mount Pleasant: Mary in Michigan territory, Smith in Wisconsin territory, Alvin in Iowa territory, and Eliza and Etna in the State of Iowa.

CHARLES G. PERKINS,

ONAWA.

CHARLES GOVE PERKINS, postmaster at Onawa, is a native of the Granite State, dating his birth on the 23d of January, 1830, at Windham, Rockingham county. His father, James W. Perkins, was a physician early in life, and later a Congregational minister. The Perkinses came to this country from England somewhere about the beginning of the eighteenth century and settled in Massachusetts. The grandfather of Charles Gove was in the revolution, taken prisoner, carried to England and released at the close of the war; and his father was a private in the second war with the mother country.

Dr. Perkins left Windham when the subject of this sketch was less than a year old; practiced two or three years in New Boston, New Hampshire, and about 1833 became pastor of the Congregational Church at New Hampton, in the same state. He afterward preached at Warner, Alstead and Hocksett, and died in 1873. His wife, whose maiden name was Fanny Cochran, died in 1874. Charles G. was educated mainly at Francistown and Pembroke academies.

In 1846 he started on a whaling voyage, going around Cape Horn into the Pacific and Arctic oceans, his first trip lasting four years. He made other voyages, the seafaring period of his life lasting between seven and eight years.

In 1853 Mr. Perkins started the tailoring and ready-made clothing business at Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, and two years later removed to Wisconsin, settling on a farm in New Chester, Adams county. There, while engaged in agricultural pursuits, he served on the board of supervisors five or six

years, and as deputy sheriff two years, being postmaster all the time he remained in Wisconsin.

In February, 1862, Mr. Perkins enlisted as a private in company G, 19th Wisconsin Infantry, which was in the eighteenth army corps. He served three years; was with the regiment in all the skirmishes and battles in which it participated, and, like two brothers who also served the same length of time, he never received even a scratch. He came out a first lieutenant of the company.

In September, 1865, Mr. Perkins settled in Onawa, farming for four years. He was elected recorder of Monona county in 1871, but resigned before his term had expired. He was a member of the fourteenth general assembly, representing Monona, Crawford, Shelby and Audubon counties, and serving on the committees on agriculture, on highways and on some special committees. He was appointed postmaster in February, 1873, and in this, as well as every other position he has occupied, he has served the people with the utmost faithfulness. In many ways he is a very useful citizen.

Mr. Perkins has always affiliated with the republican party, cherishes its principles with the greatest cordiality and firmness, and works earnestly to further its interests.

On the 9th of October, 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Ruth Stearns, of Lowell, Massachusetts. They have had five children and have lost two of them. Mary W., the eldest of the living children, is the wife of John Cleghorn, dealer in agricultural implements, Onawa; Charles W. and Addie M. are single, aiding their father in the post-office and his store.

W. H. GIBBON, M.D.,

CHARITON.

THIS distinguished army surgeon was born at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, on the 31st of January, 1832. His father, Mason Gibbon, was born at Salem, New Jersey, in 1797. His mother's maiden name was Mary Marr Brooks; she was born at Roadstown, Cumberland county, New Jersey, and is still living at Philadelphia. Dr. Gibbon's father was a civil engineer, and was engaged upon the survey of the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad at the time of the birth of the subject of this sketch. He died when the son was but fifteen years of age.

Dr. Gibbon attended the Salem Academy, New Jersey, until he was twelve years of age, shortly after which his family removed to Philadelphia, at which city the doctor attended a public school until he was seventeen; after which he was employed as clerk in a dry-goods store at Philadelphia until he was twenty years of age.

Preferring Esculapius to dry goods, the doctor then commenced reading medicine with his uncle, Dr. Quinton Gibbon, at Salem, New Jersey, with whom he remained studying and attending lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and from which he graduated in 1857. He then traveled for a year, and in the spring of 1858 he came to Chariton, Iowa, where he commenced the practice of his profession.

On the 2d of November, 1861, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 15th Iowa regiment, and in the succeeding year was commissioned surgeon of the same regiment. In this capacity he served at the battle of Shiloh, and was with the army of the Tennessee from that time until the capture of Vicksburg, and subsequently participated in the Atlanta campaign, and was with the 17th army corps during Sherman's memorable "march to the sea." He was mustered out of the service at the expiration of his term of service at Savannah, Georgia, and returned to Chariton, where he at once recommenced the practice of medicine, in which he is still engaged.

During Dr. Gibbon's entire term in the field he was one of the board of operators, and displayed great skill in the manipulation of his many and arduous duties. Upon his retirement from the service Major Pomutz, then in command of the 15th Iowa Veteran Volunteers, issued the following order:

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 20.]

HEADQUARTERS 15TH IOWA INFANTRY VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, December 22, 1864.

Surgeon William H. Gibbon, of this regiment, having this day been honorably discharged the United States service, the commanding officer of this regiment cannot forbear giving expression to the just appreciation by himself, as well as by the officers and men of his command, of the unabated zeal, efficiency and practical skill with which the surgeon has discharged his important duties while connected with and in charge of the medical department of this regiment. In the earlier part of the military life of this command, during the memorable battles of Shiloh and Cor-

inth, he acquired the individual confidence of the officers and men by his efficiency in the line of his profession, as well as by his courageous conduct while bravely and skillfully attending to the wounded soldiers in the immediate rear of the line of battle, then fiercely engaged with the enemy. That confidence, well merited then, he retained and deserved ever afterward through the entire period of his three years' service. The soldiers felt sure that whatever vigilant care, knowledge of science and practical skill could accomplish for the sick and wounded, was secured to them while under his treatment.

During the eventful campaign of this year, resulting in the capture of Atlanta and Savannah, being one of the selected board of operators, he displayed those highest qualifications in practical surgery that have stamped him as "one of the best field surgeons of the army." While the surgical operations performed by him have rescued and preserved the life and limb of many a brave officer and soldier of this and other commands, the same are justly recorded as a triumph of the art and science of his profession.

This command, in hereby tendering thanks to the surgeon for his past services, earnestly hope he may soon return to the field of his wonted invaluable usefulness to the army.

The adjutant will forward an official copy of this order to the surgeon.

By order of Major George Pomutz, commanding regiment. WM. C. STIDGER, Adjutant.

To this we may also add that for meritorious services as surgeon, especially at Vicksburg and Atlanta, Dr. Gibbon was breveted by the United States as lieutenant-colonel.

On the 4th of September, 1861, he was married to Miss Laura R. Gibbon, of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, by whom he has one child, Anna Gibbon.

Dr. Gibbon has had three brothers and two sisters. The youngest brother, Captain Leonard Gibbon, of the 19th Michigan Infantry, was killed at the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina; the other two are in private life in Philadelphia, together with their sisters.

Dr. Gibbon has been a republican ever since the organization of that party. In religious matters, he is an Episcopalian.

HON. JOSEPH R. ZUVER,

SIOUX CITY.

JOSEPH R. ZUVER, circuit judge of the fourth district, is a native of Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, a son of Jacob and Catherine Claypole Zuver, and was born on the 16th of September, 1833. His paternal grandfather came from Germany, and nothing is known of the family farther back. Joseph was the third child in a family of ten children, eight of whom are yet living. An elder brother had a feeble constitution, and at fifteen years of age Joseph had not only to take care of himself, but, in a large measure, of his parents and the younger members of the family.

At the age mentioned, with an ordinary common-school education, he commenced flat-boating on the Alleghany and the Ohio rivers, operating on these streams, in various capacities, most of the time until thirty-four years old. He was a steamboat pilot during the first year of the civil war, and captain of a boat in 1862, 1866 and 1867.

During this period he also learned the carpenter's trade, working at it at different periods. He also taught school three terms, and had pressing invitations to continue teaching; but he could make more at flat-boating and steamboating, and his responsibilities compelled him to make all the money that he could, without any regard to congeniality of pursuits.

In the spring of 1868 Judge Zuver came to the Missouri slope in Iowa; read law in Missouri Valley, Harrison county; was admitted to the bar at Magnolia, then the county seat, in June, 1869, and practiced in Missouri Valley and in Magnolia until he went on the bench. He was appointed circuit judge on the 7th of September, 1874, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Addison Oliver, now in congress; was elected by the people the next month, to fill the unexpired term; was re-elected in 1876, and now holds the office, his term expiring on the 31st of December, 1880. Before going on the bench he was regarded as among the best read lawyers in the judicial district, and since assuming the ermine he has exhibited his eminent fitness for the honor, he having most of the qualities which make a good jurist.

Judge Zuver was a whig in early life, and has acted with the republican party since 1860. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Masonic fraternity, and is a man of undoubted honesty and of high moral character.

The judge was first married in January, 1861, to Miss Mary J. Richardson, of Pennsylvania. He had six children by her, and five of them are living. His present wife was Mrs. Josie Marshall, of Missouri Valley, Iowa; married on the 15th of February, 1872.

Though a well read lawyer, the judge has only

moderate literary attainments. Realizing his deficiency in this respect, he takes good care that his children shall be well educated. They are all in the graded schools of Sioux City, and his eldest son, in his sixteenth year, is the best scholar, of his age, in the school. His attainments are almost astonishing.

While in Pennsylvania and Harrison county, Iowa, the judge did much good work in the school board, and probably the cause of education has no warmer friend in the state. Sioux City has been his home since June, 1875, and as a citizen the people are beginning to realize and appreciate his worth.

MAHLON J. DAVIS, M.D.,

LEWIS.

MAHLON JAMES DAVIS, one of the best physicians and surgeons in the Nishnabotna valley, belongs to an old Pennsylvania family. He was born in Juniata county, in that state, on the 20th of October, 1838, and is consequently in his fortieth year. His parents were Judah and Charlotte Leas Davis, both of whose ancestors were early settlers in the Keystone commonwealth. Mahlon lived on his father's farm until about fourteen years of age, when he was placed in the Tuscarora Academy, in his native county, and a little later in the Kishacoquillas Seminary, Mifflin county. After receiving a good academic education, including the higher mathematics and classics, he commenced in 1859 reading medicine with Dr. D. M. Crawford, of Millerstown, Perry county; took two courses of medical lectures in the University of the City of New York, and received his diploma in March, 1862.

Civil war had been in progress nearly a year, and after practicing for a few months in Newport, Perry county, in August, 1862, Dr. Davis went into the regular army as acting assistant surgeon, being located for a long time in the hospitals at Washington, District of Columbia. In May, 1864, he was assigned to the position of surgeon-in-chief of the artillery of the second army corps, on the staff of General Hazard, being in some of the heaviest campaigns and serving until mustered out in November, 1865.

Dr. Davis returned to Newport the same month, and the next summer located at Lewis, where he is still in practice, and where he soon secured the confidence of the people. Few young men just out of a medical college have had better opportunities to improve themselves in surgery, or made better use of such opportunities. His experience in the army has been of great assistance to him, and he stands among the foremost men in his profession in this part of the state. He has other qualifications besides skill to make him an eminently useful physician.

In addition to his general practice Dr. Davis acts as examining surgeon for pensions, has a drug store, and is also postmaster. He is a very busy man.

In politics, he is a republican, firm and active, and has at times served as chairman of the county central committee.

In religion, his views may be denominated liberal.

Dr. Davis is a Freemason, and was master of the Lewis lodge for three or four years.

On the 27th of December, 1864, he chose for his wife Miss Priscilla K. Shuman, of Millerstown, Pennsylvania, a cousin of Hon. Andrew Shuman, lieut.-governor of Illinois; they have three children.

Dr. Davis has a phlegmatic temperament, a fair complexion and gray eyes; he is five feet and eight inches tall, is always good-natured and inclined to be jovial.

CHARLES A. L. ROSZELL,

CLARKSVILLE.

AMONG the lawyers who early settled in Butler county, Iowa, is Charles A. L. Roszell, a man of fine literary as well as legal attainments. He is a son of Elisha Roszell, a farmer, living in Alabama, Genesee county, New York, at the time the son was born, on the 25th of March, 1833. His mother's maiden name was Hannah Nethaway. The Roszells were descendants of the Huguenots.

Charles received his academic education at the Caryville Collegiate Seminary, Genesee county, and

the Clinton (Oneida county) Liberal Institute; entered the University of Virginia, at Charlotteville, in 1852, and received his diploma four years later. He spent two years in the law department of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; took his degree of LL.B. in 1858; came directly to Iowa, and after spending a short time at Independence, Buchanan county, settled in Clarksville in 1859. Here he has built up a fine reputation as an attorney, and attended very closely to his profession, except during three years' absence in his country's service.

In the summer of 1862, when the call was made for six hundred thousand volunteers to aid in putting down the rebellion, Mr. Roszell raised a company and went into the service as captain of company G, 32d Iowa Infantry. He was at the head of his company during three years; was in a dozen battles or more; had forty of his men hit and thirteen killed in a single engagement, the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, yet was one of the few fortunate ones who were never wounded. He was mustered out with his regiment in August, 1865.

Captain Roszell was elected to the general assembly on the independent ticket in October, 1873, and in the session of 1874 served on the judiciary committee, and on the special committees to visit the blind asylum at Council Bluffs, and to report on the condition of the people in the district infested by grasshoppers.

Captain Roszell has been a life-long democrat, and was known during the civil strife as a war democrat, no man in the Shellrock valley striving harder than he to restore the Union.

In religious sentiment he is a Universalist.

On the 29th of December, 1867, Miss Mary Veber, of Clarksville, became his wife, and they have one child, a son, eight years old.

Captain Roszell has a fair complexion, dark hazel eyes, a bilious temperament and a solid build. He is five feet ten and a half inches tall, and weighs one hundred and eighty-five pounds. His manners are graceful; his disposition is social; his language polished, and he is a pleasant converser. Before a jury he excels in the elegance of his diction, the strength of his logic and his persuasive rhetoric. He started out in professional life with a thorough preparation and a laudable ambition to succeed, and has not been disappointed.

GEORGE H. GRIMMELL, M.D.,

JEFFERSON.

GEORGE HENRY GRIMMELL, the oldest medical practitioner in Greene county, Iowa, is the son of a physician and a native of Virginia, his birth dating in Loudon county on the 16th of February, 1830. His parents were Henry C. and Mary Ann Swartzfager, both of German descent. When George reached the age of ten or eleven years the family moved to Malta, Morgan county, Ohio, where the son assisted his father in the office and attended a district school. He began to read medicine at an early age, taking a fancy for the science and being encouraged by his father. When twenty-three years of age he attended a course of medical lectures in Saint Louis, Missouri; practiced several years in Des Moines city and Boone county, Iowa, and settled in Jefferson in August, 1865.

In the winter of 1860–61 Dr. Grimmell attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the State University at Keokuk, and received an honorary degree; attended a second course at the same place, the institution now being known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and graduated in February, 1877. He seems ambitious to excel in the medical science, is yet in his prime, and, should his life be spared, will continue to progress. He evidently believes in concentrating his talent and labor and attending to his chosen profession with the utmost assiduity.

When the doctor first settled in Jefferson he had some extensive and very hard rides, extending over bridgeless streams, into the edges of Calhoun, Dallas, Carroll, Guthrie and Boone counties. The valley of the North Coon river, and of other streams in this part of the state, is now much more thickly settled, the counties adjoining Greene are well supplied with physicians, and Dr. Grimmell rarely goes out of the county, except to attend to some difficult case of surgery. He has all the rides he could desire in a radius of eight or ten miles of his home. He started out some twenty-five years ago with a pocket case, saddle-bags, a single horse and no carriage; he now drives blooded horses second to none in the county,

he has every convenience for expediting calls, and is surrounded by all the comforts which a liberal competency can afford. Financially, as well as professionally, he is a success.

In politics, Dr. Grimmell is a democrat, but in local matters votes for the best man. He is a Royal Arch Mason; in religious connection, a Methodist.

He is a member of the Central District Medical Association, which embraces six or seven counties in the vicinity of Greene county. His standing in the profession is excellent.

Dr. Grimmell has had two wives, the first being Miss Annettie McCall, of Boone county; married on 30th of August, 1861. She died on the 3d of July, 1873, leaving five children, all yet living. His present wife was Miss Hannah Scott, a native of Ontario, Canada; married on the 16th of November, 1874. She has one child living and has lost one.

Dr. Grimmell has been a director of the Greene County Agricultural Society since it was organized; was one of the prime movers in getting it up, and is very active in contributing to its efficiency. He has quite a taste for fine stock, and keeps blooded horses and hogs and the best strain of fowls. He is a valuable citizen of the county, infusing a spirit of laudable enterprise in more than one direction.

DANIEL C. GREENLEAF, M. D.,

BLOOMFIELD.

THE branch of the Greenleaf family of which Dr. Greenleaf is a representative, and which embraces a great many physicians, clergymen and other professional men, sprung from Edmund Greenleaf, a native of Devonshire, England, born about 1600, and dying in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1671. In his will he bequeathed money to all his children, and to his grandchild, Sarah Winslow, he bequeathed five pounds, adding, "if her father pay me the four pounds he oweth me." When he married the second time he declares that he kept his wife's grandchild "three years to schooling, diet and apparel." She had several children by her first husband, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Greenleaf states that he sent her son, Ignatius Hill, to the Barbadoes, "in mackerel, cider, and bread and cheese, as much as come to twenty pounds, and never received one penny of it." When he married the widow Hill she brought him a silver bowl, a silver porringer and a silver spoon, but she lent or gave them to her son, James Hill, without her husband's consent. Alas for Mr. Greenleaf! he had not heard Mr. Weller's advice to his son to "beware of vidders." Israel Greenleaf, great-grandson of Edmund, the common ancestor, and grandfather of our subject, was the father of twenty-two children.

Daniel Clinton Greenleaf is a native of Switzerland county, Indiana, and was born in the town of Bevay, on the 31st of March, 1823. His parents were Stephen Greenleaf, a millwright, and Pauline Anderson, both born near Boston, Massachusetts. Stephen Greenleaf had a small farm, on which the son spent most of his time until eighteen years of age, pursuing his studies during the winters, as most lads do under such circumstances. About this date he began the study of medicine, for which he seemed to have a natural relish. Before finishing his readings, in 1845, he went to Texas; was there, with his trunk well lined with medical books, when General Taylor called for troops with which to fight the Mexicans; enlisted as a private, and served under General Taylor for six months.

Returning northward, Mr. Greenleaf finished his medical studies; attended lectures in the medical department of the Missouri University at Saint Louis, and graduated in 1850. He had practiced previously between one and two years in Saint Louis; on receiving his diploma removed to Bloomfield, and with the exception of two more years spent in Saint Louis (1860–1) he has been a resident of this place since March, 1850.

In May, 1863, Dr. Greenleaf was commissioned surgeon of the 4th Iowa Infantry, and was mustered out in August, 1865. He was very attentive to the wants of the regiment in his line, no man ever suffering because the doctor was off duty. Day and night for twenty-seven months he was at his post, and won the highest esteem of officers and soldiers by his unwearying attentions and skillful services.

Dr. Greenleaf was a representative in the Iowa legislature in 1855 and 1856, and voted for George G. Wright for chief justice and James Harlan for United States senator, and for the bill removing the capital from Iowa City to Des Moines. He is a re-

publican, and was formerly a whig, but never becomes so absorbed in politics as to neglect his professional business.

The doctor is a third-degree Mason, a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a man of sterling character. Were he a good collector of his own medical bills, he would be still more independent in his pecuniary circumstances.

In June, 1853, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Amanda Young, whose home was at Keosauqua, Van Buren county. She died in 1858, leaving two children: Stephen Greenleaf, now a physician in Unionville, twelve miles west of Bloomfield, and Eugene Young Greenleaf, a teacher and law-student in Bloomfield. The present wife of Dr. Greenleaf was Miss Augustine V. Young, of Bloomfield; married in 1859. She has had eight children, all of them yet living.

REV. JAMES McKEAN,

ANAMOSA.

JAMES McKEAN was born near Pease's Mill, on Ten-Mile Creek, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of September, 1795. His father's name was Hugh McKean, who was born in Antrim county, Ireland, in 1753. The father of Hugh McKean died in 1763, at an advanced age.

The family came originally from Scotland, and were what is known as the Scotch-Irish, settling in Ireland about the close of the sixteenth century, and were originally Scotch covenanters. Hugh McKean emigrated to America at the close of the revolution. He intended to come before, but the war interfered.

James' youth was spent on a farm west of New Wilmington, on the Pulaski road, one mile from the Shenango creek. He joined the army at the age of nineteen years, in the war against Great Britain, at Erie, Pennsylvania, and was a member of Captain Rea's company, Colonel Christy, Pennsylvania Militia. On his discharge he marched home ninety miles. The weather was cold and the snow very deep, and in after-life he was afflicted with bronchitis and weakness of the chest arising from diseases contracted in his army career.

The schools at that early day were few, and classical education was hard to obtain. He worked by the job or by the month, and in any way that was remunerative and honorable to obtain funds. He was one of the men who in the year 1818 helped to clear the ground where Wooster, Ohio, now stands, receiving fifteen dollars per month for his services. For several years he attended the academy at Mercer, Pennsylvania, under the care of a teacher named Amberson, and went over the whole college curriculum, but owing to failure of health was not able to finish the course at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, where several of his classmates graduated. He was married to Nancy Smith, of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in May, 1822. His health failing from over-study while at school, he was not expected to live, and retired to his farm in Neshannock township, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, where his health was comparatively restored; and after about nine years, having studied theology under the charge of Rev. William Wood, pastor of Neshannock Church, and for about two years under care of Beaver presbytery, he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Beaver, and about the year 1834 was sent as a missionary to Ohio, where he was settled as pastor of Waynesburg, Still Fork and Bethlehem churches at a salary of four hundred dollars per year, which at that early day was all that they could pay. As the churches grew stronger, and his labors increased, he gave up Bethlehem and Still Fork by consent of the presbytery, at about the year 1845, and retained Waynesburg alone of the three original churches, and for nine years preached at Waynesburg and New Harrisburg until the year 1856, when he removed to Scotch Grove, Jones county, Iowa.

At the time he first preached in Ohio within the bounds of the Still Fork congregation there was an organization of infidels under the lead of one Permarr and Zach. Wathy, who were followers of Hume, Bolingbroke and Thomas Paine. This leader gave him an opportunity for a public discussion, and the question was as to the credibility of the religion of Christ. He completely and forever demolished the society, which never met after the discussion.

As a debater, he had hardly an equal in logic and strength of argument. He lectured on temperance and slavery, and persistently fought every foe of man and of the country. For years during the winter months he preached in school-houses and private

dwellings, all over his county and beyond. Nearly every church from the Ohio river west in the Steubenville presbytery was privileged to hear his faithful exhortations and pungent logic. The disease of his throat so increased upon him that, at the age of sixty years, he was compelled to give up the pastorate in Ohio and remove to Iowa. Here for several years he preached one-half his time to the church of Wayne.

He died on the 1st of September, 1876, at Scotch Grove, Iowa, and was buried in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church. A man of inflexible courage and great will power, he had naturally what is called an iron constitution, was of great activity and strength, and when in the army could throw any man in his company and regiment.

He had eight children, as follows: Jane McKean, who died and was buried at Bethlehem, Ohio; Rev. James W. McKean, president of Lenox Collegiate Institute and captain of company C, 44th Iowa Infantry Volunteers, who died at Memphis, Tennessee, in officers' hospital, on the 9th of July, 1864; Dr. Hugh C. McKean, the beloved physician of Scotch Grove, where his name and memory are still held sacred in the minds of many to whose health he had contributed,—he died in November, 1865; F. S. McKean, attorney-at-law, Anamosa, Iowa, for many years auditor of Carroll county, Ohio, and county treasurer of Jones county, Iowa, who died on the 25th of December, 1867; Francis C. McKean, captain of company D, of the 9th regiment of Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers, and attorney and counselor-at-law, who died at Evans, Colorado, on the 5th of May, 1874; Dr. Alexander McKean, of Scotch Grove; C. B. McKean, of Scotch Grove, and John McKean, of Anamosa, judge of the circuit court, eighth judicial circuit.

Father McKean was a jovial, good natured, good humored man; had a great fund of Irish wit, which amused his friends and overcame his opponents, bright as the light and fresh as the dew of the morning. Still he had a great admiration for drill, and every son was a good scholar in Latin and mathematics, and several were proficient in Greek; two were graduates of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania (James W. and John). James W. was one of the "honor" men of his class of about sixty men, class of 1859. He was a great teacher; he taught his children, taught his churches, taught all within the reach of his influence, the true granite principles of government, logic, religion and morality. He died on the 1st of September, 1876, in the joyful expression and profession of an uncompromising faith.

HON. JOHN McKEAN,

ANAMOSA.

JOHN McKEAN, judge of the eighth judicial circuit, is a native of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 19th of July, 1835, his parents being James and Nancy (Smith) McKean. The McKeans are of Scotch-Irish pedigree, and came from the parish of Balymena, Antrim county, Ireland, and settled in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. Hugh McKean, the pioneer, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came over at the close of the American revolution. James McKean was a soldier in the second war with England, and was stationed for some time at Erie, Pennsylvania. He studied at the Mercer Academy, became a Presbyterian minister, and preached for nearly forty years, dying in Scotch Grove, Jones county, Iowa, in September, 1876.

The wife of James McKean was also of Irish descent. She was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and a very pious and worthy woman, the mother of eight children, of whom John was the fifth child.

James McKean moved with his family to Carroll county, Ohio, when John was an infant, and the father having a farm, the son, when arrived at a suitable age, spent his summers in agricultural and his winters in intellectual pursuits, attending a common school until sixteen, and then spending one year at the New Hagerstown Academy. A little later he studied at New Richmond College, Jefferson county, for eight months.

In October, 1854, John and an elder brother, James W. McKean, came to Jones county, Iowa, with a two-horse wagon, pitched their tent in Scotch Grove township; camped in the woods on section three in the winter and spring, and during that period fenced forty acres of prairie land and built a

John McKean

small frame house, nearly all of it with material of their own getting out. The remainder of the family reached Scotch Grove the ensuing June. The next winter John taught a select school, he having been similarly employed two seasons before leaving Ohio.

In May, 1856, James and John returned to the east, entered Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, and graduated in August, 1859. In March of that year John McKean was Franklin debater, and received the award of honor in a logical contest held that month, five learned men acting as judges.

On leaving college Mr. McKean returned to Jones county, Iowa, located at Anamosa, the county seat, where he read law with Thomas S. Pierce, and was admitted to practice in 1861, and has ever since been a member of the Jones county bar.

During the last ten or twelve years he has spent no inconsiderable part of his time in the service of the state. He was a member of the lower house of the general assembly in 1866 and 1868, and was in the senate in the regular sessions of 1870 and 1872. Being nominated for circuit judge in the summer of 1872, he resigned his seat in the senate and did not attend the adjourned session. While in the house he was chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments, a very important committee in that juncture of our national history, and in the senate was always on the committees of ways and means and the judiciary. While in the house he introduced the bill, which became a law, allowing townships, towns and cities to levy a five-per-cent tax to aid in constructing railroads.

As a legislator, he showed himself an ardent friend of the State University, the Agricultural College, and of educational matters generally. He served for six years as regent of the State University. He had great influence in the legislative body, and while in the senate he originated the measure and secured the passage of a bill for a second penitentiary, located at Anamosa, Jones county, and the whole state owe him a debt of gratitude for his services rendered in the legislature.

Judge McKean took his seat on the bench in January, 1873; was reëlected at the end of four years, and his present term will expire in January, 1881. He is one of the best equity lawyers in the state; is noted for his honesty, and carries all the best traits of his character to the bench, being above bribery or corruption.

He was a democrat until the civil war burst upon the land, and shortly afterward from a war democrat became an out-and-out republican, to which party he owes his repeated political honors.

The judge is a Freemason, a member of the commandery, and an Odd-Fellow.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church, an elder in the same, and a man of the purest christian character. He was for some time a trustee of the Lenox Collegiate Institute, a Presbyterian school, located at Hopkinton, Delaware county, Iowa.

The wife of Judge McKean was Mrs. Nancy A. Carr, of Jones county. They were joined in wedlock on the 16th of November, 1865, and have six children.

WILLIAM L. CULBERTSON,

CARROLL.

WILLIAM LINN CULBERTSON, son of David Culbertson, farmer, merchant and stockdealer, and Mary G. Linn, is a native of Perry county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 3d of December, 1844. The Culbertsons, from which branch he descended, are an old Pennsylvania family. His maternal grandfather, William Linn, was in the second war with the mother country.

William L. spent his boyhood in Philadelphia, where his father was a merchant for several years, the son giving his time mainly to studies in the public schools. In 1860 he came to Iowa with his father, locating at Princeton, Scott county, on the Mississippi river, here attending a private school and clerking. In 1862, while civil war was raging in the south, he enlisted as a private in company G, 20th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served three years; was in many engagements, but received no wounds, and was never off duty except while a prisoner four months in 1864, at Tyler, Texas.

In the winter of 1866–67 Mr. Culbertson attended Dun's Commercial College in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; returned to Princeton, where he had enlisted, and remained there until the summer of 1868, when he settled in Carroll county, where he has since resided. Opening a farm near Glidden, in the eastern

part of the county, he cultivated it two seasons; was appointed county auditor in 1870; elected to the same office two years later, and held it, in all, four years. At the expiration of this time he became county treasurer, for one term. During these six years that he was in county offices, his residence was at the county seat, which he has since made his home.

In April, 1876, Mr. Culbertson purchased the Bank of Carroll, of Orlando H. Manning, and is its sole proprietor. It is a substantial institution. Since residing at the county seat Mr. Culbertson has dealt largely in real estate; has done more or less insurance business, and has succeeded in his operations generally. He is a member of the board of supervisors; an eminently practical business man, and one of the most trustworthy and reliable citizens of the county.

In politics, Mr. Culbertson is a republican, unwavering, active and influential. In Odd-Fellowship, he is a past chief patriarch, and a member of the grand lodge.

On the 5th of May, 1873, Miss Ruth O. Johnson, of Carroll, became the wife of Mr. Culbertson, and they have one child, a daughter.

Mr. Culbertson has a light complexion, gray hazel eyes and a very pleasant expression of the countenance. He is five feet eight and a half inches in height, and weighs one hundred and thirty pounds. His manners are easy, courteous and winning, and he is just the person to make and retain friends.

ASA C. AND AMBROSE A. CALL,

ALGONA.

THE pioneer settlers in Kossuth county, Iowa, and the plotters of Algona, the county seat, were Asa C. and Ambrose A. Call, brothers by the ties of nature and in enterprise. Their parents were Asa Call and Mary Metcalf. Their grandfather, Asa Call, was in the first war with England, and their father was in the second. Asa C. was born in Geauga county, Ohio, on the 26th of September, 1825; Ambrose A. in Huron county, on the 9th of June, 1833. Their father died before the younger son was two years old, and in 1835 their mother moved to Cattaraugus county, New York, and five years later returned to the west, settling at South Bend, Indiana. An elder brother, Joseph Call, was at the head of the family during these years.

When about eighteen, Asa C. took a district school, and for two or three years alternated between teaching and attending school at Oberlin, Ohio. In 1850 he went to California and Oregon, acting, part of the time while there, as a commissioner, treating with the northern tribes of Indians. While in the far west he built and ran a ferry on Snake river, near old Fort Bois, in eastern Oregon. He returned early in 1854, married Miss Sarah Heckart, of Elkhart, Indiana; went to Iowa city in June of the same year, invested in government lands near that place, and on the 9th of the following month, with his brother Ambrose, pitched his tent on the present site of Algona. Here he took up government claims, the land being unsurveyed, and, with his brother, stuck down stakes for life. Their location is on an open prairie, on the east branch of the Des Moines river, and they were then the only white settlers north of Fort Dodge and west of the Cedar until you reach the Missouri river.

The two brothers laid out the town in the spring of 1856, at which time several families had settled in or near "Call's Grove," the name by which this immediate section was known for some time. A few families settled here in the autumn of 1854.

At the organization of Kossuth county, in the autumn of 1855, Mr. Call was elected judge. About this time he commenced reading law, and a year or two later was admitted to the bar, but he has practiced very little. He has held several offices by appointment, but is not a very decided politician. He has, however, been a delegate to one or two republican national conventions, and aided in nominating the present President of the United States.

Judge Call is a member of the blue lodge in the Masonic order.

His wife died in June, 1876, leaving seven children.

Since laying out and naming the town of Algona in 1856, the judge has laid out one or two other towns farther west, and has devoted his great energies largely to the development of the agricultural resources of the upper Des Moines valley. He is an enterprise projector and town builder, one of the men who have aided essentially in making Iowa what it is, the empire state of the west.

AMBROSE A. CALL left home at fifteen, taught a district school occasionally before coming to Iowa, reached Algona the month after he was of age, improved his claims, and in 1860 started the Algona "Pioneer Press," the first paper in the county. The writer of this sketch was then editing a daily paper in Dubuque, and well recollects the little hebdomadal sheet which used to reach his office when it was nearly a week old. Now Algona has two large weekly papers, and they reach Dubuque by rail in the short space of fifteen hours. He was a journalist for about four years.

Mr. Call was elected county supervisor the first year of the existence of that officer. He was assistant assessor of internal revenue four or five years, resigning in 1868. He has been a mail contractor since 1860, the heaviest single contractor in Iowa, and that is his chief business at the present time. Like his brother, he has had his ups and downs, his reverses in land speculations, but both have enough lands and houses, barns and cattle on the prairies to make them independent.

In politics, Mr. Call has always been a republican. He belongs to one secret order, the Masonic.

In October, 1859, Miss Nancy E. Henderson, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, became his wife, and she has been the mother of six children, five of them yet living.

During the early part of the centennial year Mr. Call wrote a series of letters historical of the county, and by invitation, on the Centennial Fourth of July, read an epitome of those letters. His writings in this line will increase in value, and will be quoted as historical authority by the generations to come. He has the annals of Kossuth county by heart.

WILLIAM WATSON, M.D.,

DUBUQUE.

WILLIAM WATSON, for nearly a quarter of a century a practicing physician in Dubuque, is a native of Leeds, England, and is the son of Joseph and Ann (Metcalf) Watson, and was born on the 14th of May, 1826. When he was a year old his parents emigrated to the United States; spent four years in Middletown, Connecticut, and then settled in Onondaga county, New York, where Joseph Watson engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. In 1844 William came as far west as Ohio, where he taught a district school, and the next spring came to Beloit, Wisconsin. Two years later his father followed, and settled on a farm sixteen miles west of Beloit. After working two years at the carpenter's trade, which he had partly learned at the east, William supplemented the privileges of the common school enjoyed in New York State with one year's attendance at a seminary in Beloit, paying his way by working at his trade mornings and evenings and Saturday afternoons, thus acquiring a good education and much experience that was of great service to him in after-life.

He commenced reading medicine in the country in 1849; a year later went to Beloit and read with Dr. Asahel Clark; attended a course of lectures in Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the winter of 1851–2; practiced eighteen months in McGregor, Iowa,—the first physician to locate there; attended a second course of lectures at Rush Medical College; graduated in February, 1854, and two months later he made a permanent settlement in Dubuque. Only one physician, Dr. Asa Horr, still remains here who was in practice at that time. In November, 1854, Dr. Watson formed a partnership with Dr. R. S. Lewis, and that partnership was not dissolved until the demise of Dr. Lewis, on the 9th of September, 1869. Since that date Dr. Watson has been alone in the practice, and is doing now, as he always has done, a thrifty business. Medicine and surgery have been his sole occupation, and no man in Dubuque has ever been more assiduous in the duties of his profession. In boyhood he was a great reader and has since been a diligent student, and is now reaping the reward of his assiduity.

On the 20th of October, 1861, Dr. Watson entered the army as surgeon of the 11th Iowa Infantry, state service; resigned on the 4th of March, 1863, to accept the position of assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, under an appointment of President Lincoln, being commissioned by the secretary of war, and was assigned to hospital duties at Memphis, Tennessee. In August, 1863, he was placed in charge of the Jackson Hospital; the next month was promoted to surgeon of volunteers; was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, in February, 1864, and placed in charge of Crittenden Hospital, and the next month

was ordered to Rock Island, Illinois, to take charge of the post and prison hospitals located there. He remained at that post until mustered out, on the 24th of October, 1865. On returning to Dubuque he received a brevet commission of lieutenant-colonel. While in the service he was thoroughly devoted to his duties, and untiring in his efforts to relieve the sick and wounded. He left the army with an untarnished and truly bright record.

In politics, Dr. Watson was a democrat until the republican party was organized; he changed his views and is still adhering to the latter party. He has never sought office.

The doctor is an Odd-Fellow, and has been a representative to the grand lodge two or three times; but, owing to a press of business, rarely attends the meetings of the local lodge.

He is a member of the Dubuque County Medical Society and of the State Medical Society, and has been president of both. He was president of the State Medical Society in 1868, when it held its first annual meeting at Des Moines. Three times he has been a delegate to the American Medical Association, and was a delegate to the international medical congress which met at Philadelphia in 1876. No man in the state is in better standing with the medical profession.

Dr. Watson was first married in Portland, Maine, in November, 1860, to Miss Lucy Giddings, who died on the 13th of March, 1862, leaving one child, Fred, a student in the Dubuque High School. He was married a second time, on the 14th of September, 1868, to Miss Lucy F. Conkey, of Dubuque.

The parents of Dr. Watson came from Wisconsin to Iowa in 1866, and his mother died in December, 1872, aged seventy years. His father is still living, in his eightieth year — a hale old gentleman, with mental faculties impaired only in the slightest degree.

HON. WILLIAM H. GALLUP,

NEVADA.

THE present member of the general assembly from the forty-fifth senatorial district, William Harrison Gallup, has been an Iowa journalist fifteen or sixteen years, and is well known throughout the state. He is a native of Schoharie county, New York; is the son of Nathan and Permelia Baird Gallup, and was born in the town of Summit, on the 17th of May, 1840. The Gallups were originally from Scotland, and settled in Connecticut, where the father of William H. was born. His grandfather was a revolutionary pensioner, dying at an advanced age — upward of ninety — in Schoharie county, New York.

Nathan Gallup was a farmer, and to that occupation his son was raised, giving, however, in youth, much more attention to books than to bucolics. He attended the Charlotteville Seminary in his native town, three or four years; at nineteen entered the New York State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie, and was admitted to the bar at Newburgh, in 1860. He came to Iowa the next spring, and after practicing a short time at Marshalltown bought the "Times," of that place, and conducted it, except for a few months, about three years; at the close of 1864 removed to Boonesboro, fifty miles farther west; there published the "Standard" one year, and then moved it to the new town of Boone, continuing to conduct it until 1869, making it a very influential journal.

In 1870 Mr. Gallup located at Nevada, the seat of justice of Story county, and has since been the editor and proprietor of the "Nevada Representative," a strong paper devoted to the interests of the county, and politically, of the republican party.

At short periods, between the publication of different newspapers, Mr. Gallup has done a little at the law business, and now is of the firm of Dyer and Gallup, but he does nothing in the legal line while in the editorial chair. He evidently believes in doing one thing at a time, and doing it well.

In the autumn of 1875 Mr. Gallup was elected by his republican friends to the state senate, and in the session of 1876 was chairman of the committee on agricultural college, which is located in Story county, and was a member of four other committees. He was the author of the bill allowing townships and cities to vote a five per cent tax in aid of railroads, and is a valuable member of the legislature. His senatorial term will expire on the 31st of December, 1879.

Mr. Gallup is a member of no church organization, and is liberal in his religious views.

On the 26th of August, 1862, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Albina Dyer, of his native town, and

she has been the mother of five children, only two of them now living.

Mr. Gallup is a man of prepossessing manners and physique; is very approachable and cordial; is five feet nine and a half inches tall, weighs two hundred pounds; has an abundant, cheerful and cheering flow of animal spirits, and the magnetic power of a cultured mind and good conversational gifts.

JOSIAH P. WALTON,

MUSCATINE.

JOSIAH PROCTOR WALTON, scientist, was born at New Ipswich, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, on the 26th of February, 1826, and is the eldest son of Amos Walton, who built, owned and operated a saw-mill in a suburb of that town, known as "Tophet Swamp," so called from its supposed resemblance to the valley of the same name in Holy Writ.

The tradition respecting the genealogy of the Walton family is that two brothers of that name emigrated from England about the year 1660, one of whom settled near Boston, Massachusetts, and the other in New York. Our subject claims descent from the former. The records on file in the family show that Josiah Walton, great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Rindge, Massachusetts, in 1734; that he was first a colonial soldier and was wounded in a battle with the French and Indians near Lake George, in the old French and Indian war of 1755; that he was subsequently in the revolutionary army and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, in 1775, and was severely wounded. He died at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, in June, 1828, in the ninety-fifth year of his age.

Amos Walton, son of Josiah Walton and father of our subject, was born in Temple, New Hampshire, in 1800, received an academic education at the New Ipswich Academy, being a classmate of Franklin Pierce. He married Miss Eunice Oaks and had two sons, J. P. and John W. Walton, both still living. Having spent his early life on a rock-bespattered farm in New Hampshire, he concluded to "go west" to secure land for his boys. He accordingly started from Lowell, Massachusetts, in October, 1837, intending to settle in Missouri, and to this end visited the iron mountains and other points in that state, as well as the city of Saint Louis; but happening to be in the latter city at the time of the murder of Lovejoy, at Alton, Illinois, and being averse to slavery and fearing trouble from that quarter, he decided to settle farther north, so as to be entirely free from its influence. His next objective point was Quincy, Illinois, but on the way thither he met with a gentleman who spoke very enthusiastically of the country in the neighborhood of Muscatine, Iowa, or, as it was then called, Bloomington, and offered him tempting inducements to settle in Muscatine county, then in the Territory of Wisconsin, where he accordingly located. The postoffice address at that time was "Iowa Postoffice, Black Hawk Purchase, Wisconsin Territory." His family, which consisted of his wife and two sons, followed in the next June (1838). The country being then new, and full of malaria, most of the emigrants were afflicted with ague, the Walton family suffering much from the disease. The health of the family being thus seriously impaired and their money all spent, their situation became critical. At this juncture the "land sales," as the phrase was, came on, and their first claim of a half-section was entered by a speculator. After this Mr. Walton rented a small improved farm in the neighborhood of Bloomington, now Muscatine, and raised garden produce, which he hauled to the village in a wagon and sold from house to house to the citizens. It is probable that our subject, then a boy of twelve years, drove the first market wagon that was ever employed in Iowa. This occupation he followed for two years, but his father dying quite unexpectedly in 1841, and his mother marrying again in 1842, the family was scattered and Josiah P. thrown entirely on his own resources. He worked during the summer of 1842 with a farmer named Burdett for his board and a suit of very common clothes, and during the winter following he worked for a man named William Fish for about the same terms. In the spring of 1843, a separation having taken place between his mother and step-father, the little family was again united, and the mother rented a farm on Muscatine Island, which the boys operated on "halves," as the conditions were then expressed. Here the young Waltons and their mother passed the most trying period of their lives. They had no money to hire help or to

buy provisions, and nothing but their "Yankee tact" and the mercy of a kind Providence carried them through. In the spring they caught a large supply of "buffalo" fish, salted and dried them. Cornmeal and dried fish, with the vegetables they could raise, served them as food. They raised some forty acres of corn and a small crop of oats and wheat, and in the fall sold their proportion of the corn at ten cents per bushel. They bought a pair of horses and some other necessary articles. In the following spring they hired the farm for another year, giving one third of the increase for rent. The season was good, the crop large and the proceeds considerable. The boys had grown stronger, and, with the little stock they had accumulated, in the autumn of 1844 they moved onto a new farm, now consisting of six hundred acres, on the northern border of Louisa county, which they entered, or bought of government, and on which the mother and younger brother, John W. Walton, still reside.

From the foregoing brief outline of the family history it will be seen that Josiah Proctor Walton had but few of the early advantages of the youth of the present day, and that he is in the strictest sense of the term a self-made man. He enjoyed the privilege of a public school in Lowell, Massachusetts, previous to the age of twelve years, when he moved to Iowa, where the schoolmaster had not yet arrived and where the contest for food and raiment was quite as much as he could maintain, without a thought of school. At the age of twenty-two, in the year 1848, he went to learn the carpenter's trade in Muscatine, at a compensation of thirteen dollars per month, one half to be paid in goods from the store and the other half in a town lot, valued at fifty dollars,—the lot on which he now resides and on which stands one of the most beautiful and tasty villas in the city of Muscatine, ornamented with evergreen shade trees, aquaria, tropical plants and many curiosities of art and nature symbolical of the appropriate name which it bears—"Evergreen Nook."

Although, as the reader will infer, comparatively unlettered, young Walton was a natural genius; had a taste for mechanics and for the natural sciences quite extraordinary in a boy of his previous experiences and habits. During the year which he served at the carpenter trade he picked up sufficient knowledge of the art of house building to start him in the profession of architecture, in which he has since displayed very considerable taste and ingenuity. Accordingly, in the fall of 1849 he commenced business for himself as architect and builder, which he has since continued with very considerable success. The high school buildings of Muscatine and Wilton, the Episcopal Church, the large mansion of Mr. Benjamin Hershe (the finest in the state), the beautiful suburban Gothic residence of Dr. Weed, besides many others in Muscatine, were built by him from plans of his own devising.

He has taken meteorological observations for the Smithsonian Institute and the war department for the past fifteen years, and has now in his possession the oldest continuous records of this kind in the State of Iowa, commencing in the year 1839.

He was one of the trustees of the Library Association of Muscatine for several years, and one of the organizers of the Scientific Club, and is the principal manager of the lectures and entertainments of that organization. He also belonged to the Odd-Fellows society, and is an active Mason, having filled nearly all the offices in lodges, encampment and commandery.

In 1864 he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood to receive the vote of the 37th Iowa Infantry for President and state officers, which was then stationed at Alton, Illinois.

In politics, Mr. Walton was formerly an old-line whig, but for the past twenty years he has been known as a radical republican.

He was raised in the communion of the Congregational church, but the antipathy of that sect to secret societies caused him to abandon it and to unite with the Episcopal church, to which he now adheres. He has officiated as vestryman, warden and Sunday-school superintendent for many years. He is a consistent, earnest and zealous churchman, and while he acted as superintendent his school was greatly increased in numbers and was among the most prosperous in the city.

He was married on the 2d of June, 1857, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Barrows, of Sauquoit, Oneida county, New York, a graduate of the Liberal Institute, Clinton, New York, a lady of culture, refinement and high literary attainments. Their family consists of three daughters, Alice Barrows, Lilly Proctor and May Oakes, all of them possessing liberal mental endowments. The two eldest are graduates of the city high school, and have given considerable attention to the study of entomology, botany and natural history. They have accumulated perhaps the finest collections of entomological specimens in the west, equal to any exhibited at the "Centennial," and are

great enthusiasts in this department of science. The cabinet also embraces a very fine and valuable geological department, as well as one of the finest collections of specimens of natural history to be found in the west. They have, likewise, a very fine floral collection. The youngest daughter is still a member of the high school, but is not behind her elder sisters in the pursuit of natural science.

In personal appearance, Mr. Walton recalls the memory of the pioneer. Plain in dress, straightforward in speech, blunt and honest in manner, yet warm-hearted and sympathetic in nature. He is a fair specimen of the better class of men who first settled Iowa and made it what it now is, the most progressive state of the northwest. Reared, as he was, on the border, with scarcely any school facilities, he has, mainly by reading and personal observation since he attained to manhood, acquired such knowledge of men and things as has given him a prominent place in society. He takes a deep interest in everything tending to improve the morals and enlighten the minds of the community. He is fond of lectures, essays and disquisitions on scientific subjects, but he is not so much of an enthusiast as to be carried away by any mere theory. He wants to see everything demonstrated before accepting it as true. Such men are of incalculable benefit to the race.

He also takes a lively interest in politics, schools and nearly all other matters of public concern, though he has never been an office seeker, being too plain-spoken for that.

While he does not needlessly offend, he too dearly prizes his own independence to forego the privilege of expressing his opinions freely.

He is abstemious and economical in his personal habits, though in no sense parsimonious. His house is a model of taste and elegance, and he has spared neither time nor expense in the education of his daughters, whose literary and scientific attainments are of a very high order.

We should not omit to mention that Mr. Walton possesses one of the finest libraries in the state, which he has been accumulating for over twenty-five years. Besides a full collection of standard literature it includes over twenty-five years of the "New York Weekly Tribune," substantially bound, twenty years of "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly," ten years of the "Scientific American," besides several other monthly periodicals, copies of the early law books of Iowa and many literary curiosities not usually found in private collections.

Mr. Walton was one of the twelve men who signed the call for the first republican convention of the State of Iowa.

JOHN L. DANA,

NEVADA.

ONE of the first lawyers to settle in Story county, Iowa, was John Lockwood Dana, a member of the Vermont branch of the family. He is a native of Huron county, Ohio, and was born in New Haven township, on the 25th of March, 1827. His father, Joseph Dana, a soldier in the war of 1812–15, and in the battles of Bridgewater and Lundy's Lane, was a teacher in his younger years, and later in life an agriculturist. His mother was Alcy Lockwood. When John L. was five years old, the family, consisting of nine children, moved to Lower Sandusky, now Fremont. Both parents died in the spring of 1850, the mother aged seventy, the father eighty-two years.

The subject of this sketch had a strong avidity for knowledge, and spent nearly three years at Oberlin, paying his board, tuition, and for his text-books, with money earned by cutting wood, at thirty-seven and a half cents a cord. Owing to the demise of his parents, he left the college in the middle of the sophomore year, and afterward read law for one year at Oberlin, and attended the Cincinnati Law College. In 1852 Mr. Dana and his brother took a company of gold seekers to California, by the overland route. They went with about one hundred yoke of oxen and twenty wagons, there being eighty-eight men, who paid one hundred and fifty dollars each. Five died on the way. They went by boat to Kaneville, now Council Bluffs; thence with teams, and eighty-five, including the two Danas, reached Sacramento in safety. Mr. Dana returned the same year by the Isthmus. The following year he went to California a second time, riding one horse from Council Bluffs to Salt Lake entirely alone, being twenty-eight days on the way, and often obliged to hide from the Indians at night. He sometimes rode through herds of bison, with five or ten thousand in a herd! When he

went through the first time there were no white inhabitants between Council Bluffs and Hangtown, now Placerville, California.

Mr. Dana was admitted to the bar at Sigourney, Keokuk county, Iowa, in October 1854, and law has since been his occupation; in connection with it also attending to war claims. At the end of one year he removed to Nevada, then recently made the seat of justice of Story county, and containing at that time perhaps twenty families. He has also operated in the land business, buying and selling for other parties, and being prospered in every branch.

As a lawyer, Mr. Dana has been a marked success. He is well read, and one of the best counselors in this part of the state. He is true to his client, upright and reliable; an honor to the legal profession.

Mr. Dana was a member of the general assembly in the session of 1858, and in 1862 was elected to the senate by a large majority, but owing to the fact that the governor had failed to issue a proclamation declaring a vacancy, he did not get his seat. While in the legislature, and for two or three years afterward, no man in Story county worked as hard as he to secure the Agricultural College. The success of the enterprise is probably due to his untiring efforts.

In November, 1864, Mr. Dana was elected captain of a military company, organized at Nevada under the state laws, but it was never called into service. He has been mayor of the city one term; a member of the school board several terms, and its president most of the time while in the office; and in other positions has made himself eminently serviceable to the community. At one time he acted as an attorney for the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, in relation to lands granted by Story and other counties in this vicinity to that company.

Mr. Dana assisted in organizing the republican party, soon after settling in Iowa, and has affiliated with it since that time, being active in all political matters.

On the 16th of February, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet A. Davis, daughter of the Rev. John Davis, of Risdon, now Fostoria, Ohio, and forty years or more a preacher of the United Brethren persuasion. They have three children: Frank, aged nineteen, who graduated at seventeen from the Iowa Law School, and is practicing with his father; Florence, aged sixteen, a graduate of the Nevada graded school, and Mabel, aged thirteen, now being educated in the same school.

WILLIAM F. KING, D. D.,

MOUNT VERNON.

WILLIAM F. KING, president of Cornell College, was born near Zanesville, Ohio, on the 20th of December, 1830. His father, James J. King, was a farmer in good circumstances, and his mother, Mariam Coffman King, was a woman of remarkable force of character. Both parents are still living in Zanesville, having rounded up their fourscore years. William was the eldest of three sons, all of whom are graduates from the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware. His brother Isaac is pastor of a prominent church in Columbus, Ohio, and his brother John is a successful lawyer in Zanesville. As far as we can ascertain, the parental traits, industry, integrity, intelligence and high religious character, stamp themselves on all the children. Parents and children are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Both parents sprung from old families of Virginia. The mother of our subject was brought by her parents to Ohio about the year 1800, and has lived most of the time on the old family homestead. His father was born near Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, the day that George Washington was buried, and on reaching manhood moved to Ohio, and was united in marriage with Miss Coffman in 1830.

The subject of this brief memoir early manifested a taste for reading and study, and a loving obedience to his parents. Having spent several terms in the high school in Zanesville, he, in the spring of 1851, entered the Wesleyan University, then under the presidency of that accomplished educator, Bishop Edward Thomson, LL.D., and at the close of his freshman year he took charge for one year of the Unionville Academy, in Tennessee, whither he went for personal observation of the institution of slavery, and to obtain the means for carrying him through college. The next autumn he returned to the university, and graduated with honor, in the classical course, in 1857.

In college, as everywhere else, Mr. King spent his time to the best advantage, and having a well-bal-

anced mind, he did equal justice to the different departments of the course of study.

Immediately after receiving his diploma he was invited to become a member of the faculty of his Alma Mater, where he held the position of tutor in mathematics for five years. On resigning his place in the faculty, his associates unanimously passed a series of resolutions in which they speak of his great fidelity and diligence, and his distinguished success as a teacher; his ubanity and christian courtesy; the dignity and generous sociality which characterized his intercourse with the faculty and students, and the sincere regret of the faculty in being called upon to sever the connection with Mr. King. The resolutions end with expressing "a sincere desire that he may find elsewhere a field of usefulness worthy of his talents, and suited to the magnitude of his aspirations."

When, in 1862, he resigned his chair in the university, he was intending to go abroad to travel and study for two or three years, but the civil war broke up his plans. In the autumn of the year just mentioned he joined the Ohio annual conference, and was soon afterward transferred to the upper Iowa conference, and appointed professor of ancient languages in Cornell College.

In June, 1863, at the close of his first year, occurred the death of President Samuel M. Fellows, A.M., at which time the board of trustees put Professor King in charge of the college, and from that date he has been responsible for its administration. He has been at its head for fifteen years, making him, if we mistake not, the oldest college president in the Methodist church, a high compliment alike to President King and the college.

In 1870 he received the honorary degree of D.D. from the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington.

In 1873 President King sent in his resignation to the board of trustees on account of ill health, but the board, unwilling to lose his services, urgently requested him to accept leave of absence for one year, and a continuance of his salary while abroad. The latter generous offer he declined, but made his trip. He sailed on the 28th of June, 1873; traveled extensively in Ireland, Scotland, England, Belgium, Germany, France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy and Greece; studied somewhat carefully the leading galleries, museums and universities; wrote letters for some of the leading journals in this country—letters which attracted considerable attention; and with his health restored he returned and resumed his college work in the fall of 1874.

For the last two years much of his time has been spent in superintending the erection of the large new stone chapel; this care being in addition to his usual work. While he has received tempting offers from other fields, he has given his time faithfully and exclusively to the service of the college and the church; Cornell having made grand progress under his administration.

In 1876 President King was a delegate to the last general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, the highest legislative body of that denomination. He has been a member of the church since ten years of age.

In politics, he is a republican, but does not think it consistent with his relations to the college to accept office.

In August, 1865, he was married to Miss Maggie McKell, eldest daughter of William McKell, Esq., of Chillicothe, Ohio, and they have one child. Mrs. King is a woman of high culture, graceful manners and generous heart. Mrs. King is an own cousin of the wife of President Hayes, and possesses many of that exalted woman's admirable qualities.

President King is a vigorous and graceful writer, and a forcible and attractive speaker; and one who knows him well assures the writer of this sketch that "his urbanity, his liberal culture, his executive ability and his energy, coupled with great prudence and deep insight into character, have conspired to make his administration of Cornell College one of the most successful in the west."

To the sketch of President King we add a brief history of Cornell College, which is one of the oldest and best institutions of learning in the state. Its founding and early growth are largely due to Rev. George B. Bowman, through whose influence the Iowa Conference Seminary was located at Mount Vernon, in 1851. It was opened in November, 1853; Rev. S. M. Fellows, A.M., principal.

In 1857 a college organization was consummated, and the name of Cornell College was given it in honor of W. W. Cornell, Esq., its generous benefactor, of New York city. Its first president was Rev. R. W. Keeler, D.D., who was succeeded in 1860 by Rev. S. M. Fellows, A.M. Since his death, in 1863, it has been under the presidency of Dr. King. The ladies' hall was completed in 1853, and was used for general schoo purposes until the main building was erected, in 1857. Five years later the gentlemen's hall was built, all being plain brick buildings, well suited for college uses.

Under the pressing demand for more room, a stately stone building, for chapel, library and museum purposes, has recently been erected, as already intimated. It is one of the most solid, useful and attractive educational buildings

in the west. This fine array of buildings is well fitted up with appliances for instruction. The new and tasteful chapel will seat twelve hundred persons. Six literary societies have neat halls for their weekly use. The library is large; the museum has a valuable collection, and the new laboratory is well stocked with material for its uses.

The location of the college, on the Chicago and Northwestern railway, is unsurpassed in beauty in the state, the sight being high and healthy, and taking in a grand sweep of country. It was a neat compliment to the school itself, made by Bishop Haven, when he said that "the college is worthy of its seat." An annual attendance of about five hundred students, male and female, indicates its popularity. Twenty classes have been graduated, with an aggregate of one hundred and seventy-three alumni, of whom fifty-nine are women and one hundred and fourteen men. The alumni have already given fourteen thousand dollars toward the endowment of their chair. The late Bishop Hamline and the Hon. Dennis N. Cooley have each endowed a chair, and other friends are progressing in the same direction. The assets at this date (March, 1878,) are, endowment, seventy thousand dollars; buildings and ground, ninety thousand dollars; library, museum and apparatus, ten thousand dollars; total, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

The college has a scientific and an engineering, as well as classical, course. The last four years the general government has furnished the college a West Point army officer, to serve as professor of military science; and has also furnished arms and equipments. Students are organized for drill, instruction and exercise, and they have better health, and a greatly improved physical bearing. Much attention is also paid to the physical training of the ladies. The institution has a remarkably pure record; its affairs are managed with striking success; there is perfect harmony between the faculty and trustees, and what is truly remarkable, "no rumor even of unfaithfulness or folly in the management of its funds stains the pages of its history."

The high moral and literary tone of this institution, and its successful management, are alike flattering to its president and all his associates.

HON. EPENETUS H. SEARS,

SIDNEY.

EPENETUS HOW SEARS, one of the early district judges in southwestern Iowa, and a prominent man in this part of the state for a quarter of a century, was born in the town of Ballston, Saratoga county, New York, on the 3d of May, 1816, his parents being Alexander and Mary (How) Sears. He descends from the New England Searses, who early settled in northeastern New York. Both of his grandfathers were in the revolutionary war, and his paternal grandsire was wounded in one of the battles. His maternal grandsire died in Saratoga county when past ninety years of age.

Alexander Sears was in the northern army in 1812–14, when it was operating at Plattsburgh and in that vicinity. He died when our subject was only twelve years old. His wife lived until in her eighty-ninth year.

Epenetus received an academic education at Galloway, in his native county, and at Amsterdam, Montgomery county, teaching occasionally to meet pecuniary obligations, he being dependent entirely on his own resources. About this period his health failed, and he spent nearly a year in New Orleans in order to improve it. The next year he was a clerk for the builders of the Croton water-works.

Going to Chautauqua county, in the western part of the state, in 1844, he located at Sinclairville, and for two or three years alternated between reading law and teaching school, being admitted to practice in the court of common pleas at Mayville, the county seat, in 1845. A little later he was reëxamined and admitted to practice in the supreme court and court of appeals.

Mr. Sears commenced practice at Sinclairville, and with the exception of a few months spent at Franklinville, in Cattaraugus county, he remained there until 1853, when he removed to Sidney, Iowa. At that time the village did not contain more than two hundred inhabitants. Here he continued in the practice of his profession until January, 1855, when, by commission of Governor Grimes, he went on the bench of the old fifth judicial district to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge A. A. Bradford, who has since been a congressman from Colorado. Governor Grimes was a whig and Mr. Sears was then a democrat, the governor giving as his reason for making the appointment a desire to secure the fittest man in the district. At that time the district embraced twelve counties in the southwestern part of the state. It was long before any railroads made their appearance, and when the public roads were very poor, and it was often a tedious, and sometimes, when streams were swollen, a perilous task to get to and from a county seat. At the May election held in 1855, Judge Sears was elected to the same office by the people; was reëlected at the end of four years, and served in all nearly nine years, making a popular and eminently trustworthy jurist.

While he was on the bench Governor Kirkwood appointed him one of his aides, with title of lieutenant-colonel, and he had charge of the southwestern

military division of the state, holding that position until the governor went out of office.

Early in 1865 he received the appointment from President Lincoln of direct tax commissioner for the State of North Carolina, and performed the duties of that office from May of that year until December, 1866. This was one of the latest appointments made before Mr. Lincoln was assassinated. While in North Carolina Judge Sears had an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, and has not been very healthy since that time. He does a little law practice, such as his strength will permit, but, having a competency, so far as regards work, he is "taking the world easy."

Judge Sears was a democrat until 1857, though he was strongly opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and voted for Mr. Buchanan in 1856 under protest. For the last twenty years he has acted heartily with the republican party. In 1868 he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated General Grant.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church, a ruling elder of the same, and for the last seven years has been the superintendent of the Sunday school. He represented the presbytery in the general assembly at Philadelphia in 1870, and at Detroit in 1872, and is a wise counselor in an ecclesiastical body.

His wife was Miss Julia A. Allen, of Sinclairville, New York, chosen on the 5th of October, 1848. They have one child, an adopted daughter, Adelaide, the wife of Jeremiah Mosser, artist, of Sidney.

In the "History of Fremont County," written by L. Lingenfelter, Esq., an attorney of Sidney, he thus speaks of Judge Sears when on the bench:

> When upon the bench he presided with dignity, and commanded the respect of every member of the bar, every officer of the court, every witness and juror who attended its sessions, as well as every spectator. He was ever in his place to execute justice upon the guilty, or to protect the rights and the liberties of the poor man when innocently charged with an offense. I recollect of a very exciting time in his court in this county in 1859. In 1857 the new constitution of Iowa provided that a negro might testify the same as another person in all courts of judicature, federal or state. Under its provisions, and the statute made thereunder, it happened at the September term of the district court for 1859 there were three free blacks, to wit: Green Garner, Henry Garner and Thomas Reed, subpœnaed, and were in attendance to testify in a certain case against some parties who were wealthy, respectable and influential. When the case came on for trial the court-house was crowded with men full of excitement, who were intent upon an interruption should these witnesses be put upon the stand. Threats were audibly made against the lawyers, the parties interested, the witnesses, the officers of the court, and even against the court itself, should they attempt to testify. But Judge Sears quailed not; he was firm, fearless and unmoved. He called upon the sheriff to bid the spectators be seated and be quiet, stating they should have a good opportunity to hear all the evidence; that what was now transpiring was something new, to be sure, but it was now the law, and he hoped no man who loved the enforcement of the law would see it violated. This had a good effect. The witnesses were sworn, testified, subjected to a cross-examination, and then retired without molestation, and no one else injured or insulted.

REV. JESSE W. DENISON,

DENISON.

JESSE WOOD DENISON, the founder of the town of that name, the seat of justice of Crawford county, Iowa, was born in the township of Berne, Albany county, New York, on the 9th of April, 1818. His parents were Thomas and Polly Crary Denison. The Denisons are of English descent; the Crarys are an old Connecticut family, of whose history farther back we have no knowledge.

The subject of this sketch passed his early life on his father's farm; at eighteen he commenced his academic studies at Schoharie Court House; entered the junior class of Union College, Schenectady, in 1842, and graduated in 1844. He studied theology in New York city and Covington, Kentucky; graduated in 1846, and was pastor, successively, of the Baptist churches in Upper Alton, Rock Island and Brimfield, all in Illinois.

In 1856 Mr. Denison located in Crawford county, becoming at the same time agent of the Providence Western Land Company, which he organized, and which embraced about thirty stockholders. He entered about twenty-one thousand acres of wild land in Crawford county, three thousand in Harrison, and one thousand each in Shelby and Pottawattamie counties.

For twenty years real estate was his main business, yet he found time for a great deal of other work—looking after public schools, establishing Sunday schools and churches, in which he always evinced the greatest interest. He organized the Baptist church of Denison during the first year of his residence in the county, and was its pastor until 1863.

After leaving the pastorate Mr. Denison engaged in the grain and lumber trade, and bought and

shipped poultry; at the same time he was also busily occupied in his land operations. Always ready to encourage manufactures, and thus aid in building up the town, he became interested in the manufacture of concrete brick, and only two or three years ago started a soap factory, which he is still managing and carrying on with success.

In the autumn of 1859 Mr. Denison was elected to the lower house of the general assembly, and served in the regular session of 1860 and the extra session of 1861. He has held various local offices, discharging his duties with the utmost faithfulness. In public spirit and enterprise he is a leader.

Mr. Denison has had two wives, the first being Miss Mary W. Briggs, daughter of Professor A. Briggs, formerly of Waterville College, Maine. She died on the 27th of December, 1855, leaving two daughters, both now married. Mary L. is the wife of Thomas Hooker, of Dallas county, Iowa, and Julia P. is the wife of Rev. A. M. Duboc, of Livonia Station, Livingston county, New York. Mr. Denison's present wife was Miss Eliza B. Lewis, of Providence, Rhode Island, a cousin of his first wife; married on the 3d of August, 1859. She has had three children, two of them, Willie S., aged sixteen, and Maria Louisa, aged eleven, still living.

As one of the town builders of Iowa, Mr. Denison has done a noble work, and his name will be remembered gratefully and long after he has closed his labors and gone to his rest.

HENRY OSBORNE, M.D.,

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

ONE of the oldest medical practitioners in western Iowa, and one of the most eminent surgeons, is Henry Osborne, who has been a resident of the state since 1852. He is a native of Morgan county, Ohio, and was born near McConnellsville, on the 29th of January, 1830, his parents being Thomas A. and Lorena Beckwith Osborne. His maternal grandfather belonged to the engineer department in the revolutionary war.

Henry was on a farm in his native county until seventeen years of age; commenced to teach a winter school at eighteen, and a year or two later began the study of medicine. In 1852 he came to Wapello county, Iowa, took up wild lands, improved them for two or three years, and in 1855 resumed his medical studies, reading with Dr. E. C. Atkinson, of Dover, Lee county. He attended lectures at Keokuk; graduated in February, 1857; practiced with his preceptor at Dover and at Pilot Grove, in the same county, five years, and in the autumn of 1862 went into the service as contract surgeon, first at Keokuk and then at Saint Louis; served in that capacity until January, 1863, when he was commissioned surgeon of the 3d Missouri Infantry Volunteers; was with that regiment until the close of the siege of Vicksburg, and during that siege had charge of Colonel Woods' brigade hospital. At its close, by especial order of the department of Adjutant-General L. Thomas, Dr. Osborne was ordered to report to Colonel I. F. Shepard, acting brigadier-general in charge of the organizing of colored regiments at Milliken's Bend, and other points in western Louisiana, the doctor to act as ranking surgeon of that command. He was in and around Vicksburg, in the capacity here mentioned, nearly two years.

In the spring of 1865 he went to New Orleans with the command of General John P. Hawkins, and in a very short time joined General Fred. Steele, who commanded a column which operated against Mobile, marching from Pensacola Bay across the country to Fort Blakeley, on the east of Mobile Bay. There Dr. Osborne was chief of one of the operating corps during that siege. At its close he joined General Hawkins' troops, and went up to Cahaba, Selma and Montgomery, remaining there about two months; then returned to New Orleans and, at the end of one month, joined the command of General A. J. Smith, at Alexandria, Louisiana, the doctor being at this time in company with General A. Watson Webber, as his chief medical officer. He remained in the vicinity of Alexandria until June, 1866, when he was ordered to Baton Rouge to be mustered out with other officers. Few surgeons left the army with a better record, the doctor being very vigilant as well as skillful in the discharge of his duties.

After spending a few months in visiting friends in Ohio and eastern Iowa, Dr. Osborne located at Council Bluffs, where he is still practicing. His long experience and his high reputation as a surgeon call him over a wide range of territory, and make his

practice all that one man could desire. He is an eminent success in his profession.

Dr. Osborne is a republican, but will accept no office. He is a Master Mason.

His wife was Miss Rhoda M. Arnold, of Dover, Iowa. They were married on the 19th of September, 1860, and have had three children, losing their first-born. Mrs. Osborne has good patriotic and fighting blood in her veins. Her great-grandfather on both sides fought in the first war with the mother country; both grandfathers in the second, and four brothers in the late civil war, one of those brothers losing his life after battling more than three years to save the Union.

HON. STEPHEN L. DOWS,

CEDAR RAPIDS.

THE Dows family, from which Stephen Leland Dows descended, originally spelled the name Dowse. They were among the early settlers in Massachusetts, coming from England only a few years after the Plymouth colony arrived. They located near Boston. The great-grandfather of Stephen L. resided in Charleston at the outbreak of the revolution, and at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill his property was destroyed. He was one of the brave men who aided in gaining our independence. Thomas Dows, the eccentric and celebrated bibliopolist, of Cambridgeport, was a great-uncle of Stephen. He was a self-made man, largely self-educated, and collected one of the largest private libraries in the United States, giving it, at his demise, to the Massachusetts Historical Society. According to the conditions of the gift, this library is kept in a fire-proof building, and no book is allowed to go out of the building. He left property set aside especially for the endowment of the Dows course of lectures, which is given annually at Cambridge, the best talent in the country being employed for that course. In the town of Sherborn he caused a town hall to be erected at his expense, on which he placed an astronomical clock.

The paternal grandmother of Stephen L. was a Leland, a family equally as distinguished as the Dows family. The pedigree of the family is traced back distinctly to John Leland, born in London, England, in 1512, an accomplished scholar flourishing during the reign of Henry VIII. Among his descendants in the old world were Rev. Drs. John and Thomas Leland, eminent authors of the eighteenth century. Henry Leland, the progenitor of all who bear the name except by adoption, in this country, is supposed to have emigrated to the United States about 1652, and settled in what afterward became the town of Sherborn, Massachusetts. His children, who lived to grow up, were Experience, Hope Still, Ebenezer, and Eleazer, from whom has sprung a numerous family, many members of which are quite distinguished, as American biographical history shows. All left issue but Eleazer. Among the prominent men in this family was "Elder" John Leland, many years a resident of Cheshire, Massachusetts. He lived a short time in Virginia, and in 1789, in a Baptist general conference, he boldly denounced slavery as a "violent deprivation of the rights of nature." The prominent professional men and eminent scholars of this name are numbered by the hundred. There are eleven generations of the Leland family in this country.

Stephen Leland Dows was born in New York city, on the 9th of October, 1832, his parents being Adam Dows, a merchant in early life, and Maria Lundy, a daughter of Captain Lundy, of New York city. His grandfather, James Dows, was a soldier in the war of 1812–15, and was killed while on picket duty.

At fourteen years of age the subject of this sketch went into a machine shop at Troy, New York, in which city his parents then lived. At the end of two years he left the city of Troy, and started westward with a cash capital of seven dollars and fifty cents, and a pass to Buffalo on a line boat. He landed in Milwaukee with seventy-five cents in his pocket; after a little delay proceeded to Green Bay, where he spent one year in lumbering; then went to Lake Superior, and was one of the first winterers in the then new town of Marquette; worked there in the first machine shop built, and run the first engine ever started there; at the end of two years, returned to Green Bay, acting as engineer until the spring of 1853, when he went to Muskegon, Michigan, and superintended a lumbering establishment.

In 1855 the health of Mr. Dows failed, and he came to Cedar Rapids and became engineer and superintendent of the Variety Manufacturing Works. In

company with other men connected with these works, in 1860 he conveyed a quartz mill to Gold Hill, in the Rocky mountains, and with two young men returned overland the next winter, driving a pair of mules from Denver to Omaha in seventeen days, and having on one occasion a narrow escape from Indians, being saved from robbery, and perhaps murder, by the coolness and self-possession of Mr. Dows.

After superintending the Variety Works another season, in August, 1862, he went into the army as first lieutenant company I, 20th regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; in a short time was promoted to acting brigade quartermaster of the first brigade, second division, army of the frontier; from exposure and overwork became disabled, and was obliged to leave the service in one year.

Since 1863 Mr. Dows has been engaged in public works and manufactories. He has been an extensive and successful railroad contractor; started, and is running, in connection with Mr. J. H. Shaver, an extensive cracker factory in Cedar Rapids, and built with Dr. J. E. Ely, the Dows and Ely block, better known as the post-office block, at the corner of Washington and Eagle streets, this being one of the finest buildings in the city. Mr. Dows has other property in the city and outside of it; is a great encourager of manufacturing and other industries tending to advance the interests of Cedar Rapids, and has done a good work toward building up a city second in enterprise to no other in the interior of Iowa.

In 1875 Mr. Dows was elected state senator to represent Linn county, and in the sessions of the general assembly held in 1876 and 1878 he was chairman of the committee on public buildings, and on four or five other committees — railroads, manufactories, appropriations, and penitentiary. In 1878 he was chairman of the committee appointed to visit the penitentiary at Fort Madison. His practical turn of mind, his solid good sense, his sound judgment and great industry make him a valuable legislator. On matters pertaining to the mechanic arts he is regarded as the Nestor of the upper house. His senatorial term will expire in December, 1879. He has always been a republican.

Mr. Dows is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church in Cedar Rapids, and an elder of the same. For some years he was superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a man of benevolent disposition, very generous to the poor, dispensing his charities in the most secret manner.

On the 31st of October, 1855, Miss Henrietta W. Safely, daughter of Thomas Safely, of Waterford, New York, was married to Senator Dows, and they have had six children, all yet living but the first-born, Minnie Maria, who died in budding womanhood, in her fifteenth year, on the 14th of July, 1871. The living children are Elizabeth Holroyd, aged nineteen; Elma Ellsworth, aged sixteen; William Greene, aged thirteen; Stephen Leland, aged eleven, and Susan Henrietta, aged six. Mrs. Dows is a noble, christian woman, and is thoroughly devoted to the interests of her family. Like her husband, she is very social, abounding in hospitality, and is a rich entertainer.

Mr. Dows is a purely self-made man. Cast upon his own resources at an early age, he educated himself, and developed into a skillful mechanic, and later in life into an eminently successful railroad contractor, and a legislator with but few peers in the commonwealth. With rare exceptions, whatever he has touched has "turned to gold."

JACOB L. CHASE,

OSAGE.

JACOB LIBBY CHASE belongs to a family of early settlers in Maine, in which state he was born on the 27th of October, 1823, his native town being Limington, York county. His parents were Moses Chase, a farmer, and Mary Libby. His maternal grandsire was a private soldier in the seven years' struggle for freedom from the British yoke, and his father, Moses Chase, was in the second war with the mother country, acting as fife-major. Jacob was reared a farmer, and pursued that calling until 1852, when he went to Portland and carried on the provision and grocery trade, until burnt out in 1854. At that date he shifted his location, opening a dry-goods store in Saco; continued in that line of trade until 1856, in which year, on the 31st day of July, he reached Osage, in the State of Iowa, and he has here had a home twenty-one years. Soon after reaching this place he had a contract with his brother, Dr. S. B. Chase, for building a court-house, which was completed in 1859. Subsequently he worked as a joiner

and builder, in company with his brother-in-law, W. S. Johnston. In 1862 he was appointed postmaster, and held the office until February, 1871. During this period he also held other offices; was justice of the peace four years, commencing on the 1st of January, 1864. In June of the year before he was appointed deputy provost-marshal for Mitchell county, serving until the close of the civil war. In the autumn of 1865 he received the appointment of assistant assessor for Mitchell county, and served until the office was abolished. He was prompt and efficient in the discharge of all his official duties.

For the last four or five years Mr. Chase has been engaged in selling agricultural implements and machines, and is as well and favorably known in the farming community as any man in Mitchell county. During all his years of residence in Iowa he has himself owned a small farm near town, and attended to it, raising from year to year the bread consumed by his own household.

Mr. Chase is a member of the commandery in the Masonic order, and has held all the offices in the blue lodge, the chapter and commandery. In politics, he is a strong republican, and aided in organizing the party before leaving Maine. His religious views accord with those of the Congregationalists.

On the 25th of November, 1845, Mr. Chase was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Johnston, of Standish, Maine. They have five children, four daughters and one son, and have lost two. The two eldest daughters are married, Annie A. being the wife of Joseph F. Rood, of Mitchell county, and Alice M. the wife of Melville White, clerk of Mitchell county. Most of his children were educated in the graded schools of Osage, and the Cedar Valley Seminary.

Osage was fortunate in having a good class of citizens among its early settlers. They gave tone and character to the place, and their healthful influence has always been strikingly marked. Prominent among this class of men is Jacob L. Chase.

OSCAR W. GARRISON,

IOWA FALLS.

OSCAR WEBB GARRISON, attorney and journalist, is a son of Nathaniel and Abba Miller Garrison, his ancestors being of English and Welsh origin. Both great-grandfathers participated in the struggle for American freedom, and both grandfathers were in the second war with England. His four grandparents lived past ninety years. His father, who was a carpenter by trade, was an early settler in Ithaca, New York.

Oscar was born in Mecklenburg, Tompkins county, New York, on the 29th of August, 1839, and spent the first eighteen years of his life in his native town, where he acquired a common-school education, also working at his father's trade part of the time and teaching two or three terms to defray expenses.

In 1857 he struck out for himself; prospected awhile in the western states, and finally located at Oregon, Ogle county, Illinois, reading law with H. A. Mix, an eminent lawyer in that part of the country, teaching school during the winters at Oregon, Ashton and Rochelle, and working more or less in the county clerk's office during the summers. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois on the 16th of May, 1863; formed a partnership with Hon. J. K. Edsell, of Dixon, now attorney-general of the state; continued in practice with him at Dixon one year, and then practiced alone in Oregon until April, 1866, when he removed to his present home. Here he has been in legal practice since that date, uniting other business with it most of the time. He was deputy revenue collector for Hardin and three other counties for a year or two. In May, 1871, purchased the "Sentinel" newspaper and job office, and has since conducted it, with the exception of fourteen or fifteen months. He doubled its circulation in two years after assuming its management. It is the oldest newspaper in this part of the Iowa valley. He makes it a paper of great influence. While conducting it he also does more or less legal business, being well read and an able and wise counselor. He is an indefatigable worker.

Mr. Garrison was the first mayor of Iowa Falls, and has done much valuable work in the school board in different capacities. His hands, as well as pen, are busy in advancing the interests of the city and county. He has recently completed a seven thousand dollar brick residence, with pleasant surroundings, for his own occupancy. Since the first year that he was in this city he has prospered in his business, thrift having attended his industry.

Mr. Garrison has always been a republican, and occasionally takes the stump during an exciting campaign. He is thoroughly posted on political matters and makes a strong canvasser.

He belongs to the blue lodge in the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Garrison is a member of the Baptist church, and superintendent of the Sunday school, a work in which he takes great delight and in which he makes himself very useful.

On the 6th of September, 1860, he married Miss Mary A. Mix, daughter of Dr. W. J. Mix and niece of Hon. H. A. Mix, of Oregon, Illinois. They have three sons and lost a daughter in infancy.

HON. DANIEL P. STUBBS,

FAIRFIELD.

DANIEL P. STUBBS is of pure English stock. The progenitor of the family in this country, Thomas Stubbs, a Quaker, settled in Pennsylvania about 1700, immigrating thence to Georgia, the family spreading into Ohio and other states.

Daniel P. was born in Preble county, Ohio, on the 7th of July, 1829, his parents having moved from Georgia to that state in 1805, and settled in the beech woods thirty miles north of Cincinnati. The maiden name of his mother was Delilah Parham, whose remote ancestors were Welsh. Her father was a revolutionary soldier, was in several battles, and at the surrender of General Cornwallis.

The subject of this brief memoir spent his minority in his native county aiding his father in tilling the soil, and devoting what time he could command to cultivating his mind, supplementing the facilities of the district school, with a few months' attendance at the Union County Academy, at Liberty, Indiana, 1852. He taught district schools in 1853 and 1854, and in 1855 was principal of the Academy one term where he had been a student.

Before commencing to teach he had obtained the funds for purchasing a copy of Blackstone's Commentary by working in a saw-mill at fifty cents a day. That copy he still retains. He read law while conducting his different schools.

From teaching in the academy Mr. Stubbs went to Greencastle, Putnam county, Indiana; connected himself with the law department of Asbury University; studied with the greatest avidity, and graduated in February, 1856. On receiving his diploma he returned to Liberty with some law in his head but no money in his pocket.

Simultaneously with the hanging out of his shingle he became editor of the "Union County Herald," now called the "Liberty Herald," a paper established in 1852.

In 1857 Mr. Stubbs abandoned the editorial chair, and the Buckeye State, concluding that the west must have a better field for a young attorney. He visited Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, and thought he saw the finest opening in Fairfield, which, since October of that year, has been his home, and where he has had about as much legal business as any one man could reasonably desire. He is a very hard worker; prepares his cases with the greatest care; is thoroughly posted on the points of law; is an earnest and impressive pleader, and is first class, both as a jury and court lawyer. In criminal cases especially he has gained a high and wide reputation. While we write he is engaged in a trial for murder in the court of Knox county, Illinois.

Mr. Stubbs was mayor of Fairfield in 1859 and 1860; draft commissioner in 1862, and member of the state senate from 1864 to 1868. He was at different times on the committees on federal relations, railroads, and charitable institutions; was on the judiciary committee during the entire time he was a member of that body, and president pro tem. the last session. He was the author of the following joint resolution, which passed the general assembly, and was ratified and approved on the 24th of January, 1864:

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Mr. Stubbs likewise penned the following resolution in regard to Jefferson Davis, and the secretary of state of Iowa was empowered and requested to send a certified copy of it to the President of the United States:

Resolved, By the general assembly of the State of Iowa, that Jefferson Davis is not a proper subject for executive clemency, and that it is the duty of the President of the

United States to cause the said Davis to be brought to a fair and impartial, but speedy, trial before the proper tribunal, and that if he be found guilty of the crime of treason, that he suffer the penalty provided by law.

Mr. Stubbs was originally a liberty party man, and voted for John P. Hale for President in 1852. Since 1856, until recently, he has acted with the republican party, and has been one of its leaders in the state. He helped renominate Mr. Lincoln, at Baltimore, in 1864; was a member of the national executive committee the next four years, and was acting on that committee when General Grant was nominated, at Chicago, in 1868. He is now an independent, and was the so-called "greenback" candidate for governor in 1877, receiving about thirty-four thousand votes. He is one of the ablest advocates of what is known as the "soft money" system in the state. He made thirty-five speeches in advocacy of that doctrine in the canvass of 1877, and they are characterized by great cogency of logic, as well as strength of language.

In 1871 Mr. Stubbs was a candidate on the republican ticket for member of the general assembly, and was defeated by a third candidate taking the field and dividing the republican vote.

About that time there was a great fight between certain property holders in Jefferson county and the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad Company. Mr. Stubbs accepted a retainer fee of one thousand dollars from the railroad company, and the hue and cry was raised that he had "sold out" to the company, and enough republicans voted for the independent candidate to defeat the democratic candidate.

When the railroad was built to Marshfield, Massachusetts, one of the first roads of the kind in the United States, Daniel Webster accepted a retainer fee of five hundred dollars; the fact is stated in his history, and is no discredit to him. The fact that Mr. Stubbs had an opportunity to accept such a fee from a railroad company is simply a compliment to his abilities as an attorney. It has been done by hundreds of the ablest lawyers in the United States, and a few voters in Jefferson county, Iowa, seem to have been the first persons in the country to discover that such an act is disparaging to one's character.

On the 4th of July, 1877, Mr. Stubbs was the orator of the day at Riverton, Iowa, and we here give the concluding part of his speech, made on that occasion, as a specimen of his oratory, and to show in part his political sentiments at this time:

Our government has passed through an ordeal the most severe and trying to which a republic could possibly be subjected. It arose from a disregard of the principles laid down in our declaration of rights, from a practice in opposition to the doctrine that all men are created equal, that every man under the jurisdiction of our flag has equal rights before the law.

With more than four millions of people in servitude, deprived of all rights, treated as chattels, disposed of as the caprice and avarice of masters might dictate, our boast of the equality of all men becomes an absurdity, standing out in such bold relief that nations scoffed at our exultations. With the theory of universal freedom on the one hand and the practice of slavery on the other, an "irrepressible conflict" was, sooner or later, but the natural result. It was the oppressed crying to be free in a land where liberty had been made the chief stone of the corner. How the institution got a foot-hold upon our soil we need not recount, surely none living at the time of our trouble were culpable with instituting it. When the declaration was penned slavery was upon our soil; when the articles of confederation were formed it was here, and when the constitution was adopted and ratified it was fastened upon us so that it appeared to be one of the institutions of the country; it seemed to have found a resting place in the laws of the land, and it claimed the protection of the government, though the voice of freedom and humanity continually cried out against it, and yet there appeared to be no way to free our land from the foul, the disgraceful stain. Philanthropy was not wanting, abhorrence for the institution was not lacking, but how to rid ourselves of it was the problem that vexed philanthropists, statesmen and philosophers.

When treason fired upon the flag the forces of the nation were marshaled, not for the purpose of interfering with slavery, but to defend the flag and to uphold the supremacy of the laws. No one believed or thought that the conflict between slavery and freedom was culminating in a deadly strife, the one to live and the other to go down. When the fathers resolved to oppose the odious stamp act and the duties imposed on their tea, they had no idea that the struggle would end in the establishment of their independence and of self-government, yet they did achieve a far more glorious triumph than their dreams had pictured. They found that their cause had become one of life and death, and defiantly it was proclaimed, "give me liberty or give me death," and they each made this their watchword, their shiboleth. So, with our contest in the late struggle, we accomplished more than we anticipated. A wise and philanthropic President saw in our constitution that a way was opened, the sea of opposition had given way, and the road to deliverance for more than four millions of human beings was made plain; a way made by the madness of the very people who fain would have riveted tighter and tighter the manacles upon the oppressed. This blow, stricken by the oppressors against the government, was like the impious feast of Belshazzar when he assembled his people, and his thousand lords drank wine from the golden vessels taken from the temple, and bowed themselves down to Baal. At the uprising of slavery for better guaranties, when in high carnival it fired upon our country's flag, then, too, the hand-writing appeared upon the wall, proclaiming, as it did at the idolatrous revelings of Babylon, "Thy days are numbered." The one overthrew an irreverent king and gave his land to the Medes and Persians, and the other abolished slavery and gave to America universal freedom.

It was indeed a fearful struggle; it cost the shedding of the most precious blood of the country, that of our young men; it filled the land with mourning widows and fatherless children, and mothers who refused to be comforted because their sons were not, and entailed upon us a debt of vast proportions that we are in honor bound to pay, though it weighs heavily upon the industry of the country. The struggle is over and our banner shows with new luster; it no longer floats in mockery over the land of the slave; it is now truly the emblem of liberty; wherever it floats is the home of the free. Our constitution is nobler and better; neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist

within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction, is now one of its broad guaranties; our age has made good the principle declared by our fathers, but which they failed to establish as a practical self-evident truth.

Great revolutions are never accomplished without leaving behind them traces of distrust and heart-burnings and animosities, which time alone can banish. To heal up wounds and mollify the lacerations made in this struggle is the great work of the day committed to our hands; it cannot be too speedily accomplished. We should not withhold the olive branch, nor should the oil and wine of consolation be spared. All suffered, and none more than those who precipitated the contest upon the country. We should remember that men are not always responsible for their education; we receive our impressions from the circumstances in which we move. The whole south, for forty years preceding the war of the rebellion had been taught in the family and from the sacred desk, that slavery was not only permissible but a divine institution; that the constitution and laws of the country not only allowed it, but actually guarantied it. Some of the best statesmen the country ever produced practiced it. Nearly all acquiesced in it, and few condemned it. Its existence appeared to be quite as well settled under our national administrative system as anything could be. Should we not have more charity than to censure and upbraid men for believing what they have always been taught? To tantalize the people with former faults when they acknowledge them to be faults is uncharitable, unkind; no glory can be drawn from such a course; you never will and never can make a family feud look grand, magnify it as you will; generally all parties are to blame, if not in the contest itself, they are in the cause that brought it on. It may excite the baser passions to hear recounted family dissensions and conflicts, but cannot appeal to the better feelings of our nature. The great, the good, the immortal Lincoln, who died a martyr to freedom's cause, who died that men might be free, when the south was just ready to strike the fatal blow that engulfed us in the bloody war, said to them, "we are not enemies, but friends."

"The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriotic grave to every living heart and hearth-stone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

Has not the time come when those chords should be again touched by the better angels? His sentiment never changed. In his last state paper, a document that will live while literature and the English language live, and only a few days before the occurrence of that awful tragedy that filled the land with mourning, and when the great work he had been called on to perform was nearly completed, he said, "with malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, and do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." These words, coming from a heart filled with patriotic devotion and an unbounded love for all under the circumstances that prompted them, and in the light of what had transpired, in significance fall but little short of those other living words uttered when the rocks were rent asunder and the sun veiled his face from the scenes of Calvary: "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Is it not fitting and proper, standing as we do upon the beginning of our second century, still full of the vigor of national youth, to ask ourselves if the time has not fully come when these sentiments should take hold of the hearts of the people, and the chords of our natures be touched by the hand of benevolence and peace, so that America may stand as the master-piece of national greatness, and self-government be reëstablished with newness of life, and upon a basis, sure and steadfast, that can never be shaken.

In religious sentiment, Mr. Stubbs is quite liberal.

On the 11th of October, 1855, he was married to Miss Carrie Hollingsworth, a native of Union county, Indiana, and they have four children, two girls and two boys.

Mr. Stubbs is a man of rather striking build and physique; is six feet and two inches tall, and weighs about two hundred pounds. He has sufficient brain power, being quite as tall intellectually as he is physically. He is an independent actor and thinker, and would do his duty if it brought the heavens down on his head.

FRANCIS M. EVERETT, M.D.,

CORYDON.

FRANCIS M. EVERETT, the leading surgeon in Wayne county, Iowa, and a gentleman of thorough professional polish, is a native of Mason county, Virginia, where he was born, on the 14th of October, 1840. His father, Warren D. Everett, a native of New York state, was a physician, who removed to Iowa in 1848, and died at Corydon on the 7th of October, 1864. The maiden name of Francis' mother was Partha J. Morris. This branch of the Everett family are remotely related to Alexander H. and Edward Everett. In the infancy of the subject of this sketch the family moved to Monitor county, Missouri, and five or six years later to Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa.

Francis received an academic education in the preparatory department of the Iowa Central University at Pella; commenced reading medicine with his father at Peoria, Wayne county, in 1860; attended lectures at Keokuk, and graduated in 1863, practicing in Corydon since that date. During this period he has attended two more courses of lectures at Keokuk, and during the latter course, held four years ago, he was assistant demonstrator of anatomy. It is almost needless to say that the opportunities thus enjoyed at Keokuk have been of incalculable benefit to him, and given him a high and wide reputation, especially in surgery, which he makes a specialty. His rides extend all over Wayne county, and into

the adjoining counties of Decatur, Lucas and Appanoose, in this state, and into Putnam county, Missouri, the line of which state is twelve miles from Corydon. His acquaintance is very extensive, and he is much respected both as a professional man and private citizen.

Dr. Everett has been on the local school board at different times—the only civil office which he would accept, he giving his time exclusively to the study and practice of medicine and surgery. The secret of his success lies in his untiring industry. He is as diligent in his studies as was Dr. Richard Rush.

Politically, the doctor is a democrat; religiously, a Baptist. He is a deacon of the Corydon church, and the purity of his life has never been questioned. He venerates the christian as well as the medical profession.

He is a Master Mason, but devotes very little time to the order.

On the 21st of October, 1861, Miss Fidelia C. Barlow, of Wayne county, Iowa, was joined in wedlock with Dr. Everett, and they have had five children, four of them yet living, and all are being educated in the Corydon graded school.

Dr. Everett has quite a taste for agriculture and horticulture, and has a pleasant homestead of one hundred and fifty acres adjoining the town on the south, with a fine orchard. He has a competency, and while comfortable himself likes to make other people so.

HON. JOHN T. STONEMAN,

MC GREGOR.

JOHN THOMPSON STONEMAN, state senator from Clayton county, is a native of Chautauqua county, New York, and was born in the town of Ellery, on the 24th of February, 1831, his parents being George and Catherine Cheney Stoneman. The Stonemans are of English pedigree, and were among the early settlers in Chenango county, New York. The Cheneys were an early Rhode Island family. George Stoneman moved with his family to Busti when the son was in his infancy, and there, on a farm four miles from Jamestown, the subject of this sketch lived until sixteen years of age. He was the fourth child in a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom General George Stoneman, the gallant cavalry officer in the late civil war, was the eldest child.

John T. prepared for college at the Jamestown Academy, devoting his summers at this period to labor on the farm; at twenty, went to Covington, Kentucky, and taught school one year; he then entered Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1856.

While in Kentucky Mr. Stoneman commenced reading law with Judge R. B. Carpenter, now of Charleston, South Carolina; and during his college course he spent his vacations at the Albany (New York) Law School. He was there admitted to the bar in January, 1855, and on graduating from college came to the west, settling in McGregor in October, 1856. Here he has been in the steady practice of his profession since that date, part of the time alone and part in connection with other parties. He is now of the firm of Stoneman and Chapin, his partner being Asahel Chapin, junior, who has recently married his partner's adopted daughter. As a lawyer, Mr. Stoneman has devoted his talents and energies to his profession with unwearied industry. Dignified before the court, and respectful to the jury, he commands respect and wins the confidence of his hearers. He is an easy, fluent speaker, a man of strong sympathy and deep convictions, and disdains to stoop to any of the shallow artifices of the profession. Powerful and courteous in argument, resolute in the defense of what he believes is right, he has won among his associates a high and honorable place, and has fair promise of a long life of public usefulness in his profession. He practices in all the courts, state and federal.

Mr. Stoneman was the first recorder of the town of McGregor, he being elected in 1857. He was mayor of the city in 1863, and was elected to the state senate in 1875, his term of office expiring on the 31st of December, 1879. He is on the judiciary committee, and three or four others, and one of the ablest men on the democratic side.

Mr. Stoneman was originally a whig, and for the last seventeen or eighteen years has acted with the democrats, he being one of the leading members of his party in northern Iowa. He has been a candidate for different offices, but being on the minority

side in politics, has usually been defeated. He was the democratic nominee for congress once; two years later the democratic and liberal candidate, and when Mr. Harlan was reëlected the second time for the United States senate, and Hon. J. B. Howell was elected, Mr. Stoneman received, on both occasions, the votes of the democratic members of the general assembly. He has abilities to fill any position in which his party, if in the majority, could place him.

In March, 1858, Miss Caroline Southland, of Busti, New York, became his wife, and they have one child, Carrie, who is attending the high school in McGregor.

CASTANUS B. PARK, M.D.,

GRAND JUNCTION.

CASTANUS BLAKE PARK, son of Castanus B. Park, senior, deceased in 1869, and Elzina Tenney, was born in Grafton, Windham county, Vermont, on the 14th of December, 1834. The branch of the Park family from which he descended early settled in Connecticut, his grandfather moving thence to Vermont when its forests were but slightly denuded. His great-grandfather was in the continental army. Castanus B. Park, senior, was a merchant and farmer, but the son in early life showed no taste for either pursuit. Having a strong desire for knowledge, he spent most of his youth in school, finishing his literary education at Chester Academy, in his native state. He prepared for college, but abandoned the notion of entering. Commencing to read medicine with Dr. L. G. Whiting, of Chester, Vermont, he finished with Professor James H. Armsby, of Albany; attended three courses of lectures there and one course in the University of New York, and graduated in the spring of 1856.

Dr. Park commenced practice without much delay in Darlington, La Fayette county, Wisconsin; the next year crossed the Mississippi river; invested in real estate in Mitchell county, Iowa; practiced a little at Saint Ansgar, in that county; returned to Grafton, Vermont, in 1859, and there followed his profession until after the civil war had commenced.

In the summer of 1862 Dr. Park entered the service as surgeon of the 16th Vermont Infantry, a nine-months regiment; returned to Brattleboro at the expiration of that period, and at the solicitation of Governor Holbrook accepted the position of surgeon of the 11th regiment. Before returning to the south he became the recipient of a splendid token of the esteem in which he was held by the 16th regiment. He received a complete silver service, sixteen pieces in all, accompanied by the following letter from the pen of Captain L. E. Knapp, of company I of that regiment:

TOWNSHEND, VERMONT, September 24, 1863.

DR. C. B. PARK,—*Dear Sir:* Your visible connection with our regiment as its surgeon has ceased, but the remembrance of your fidelity, energy and unceasing care will linger long in the hearts of its individual members. In the first place you won our confidence by manifesting a skill in the art of healing which few possess; then, by untiring diligence and continued watchfulness, you almost robbed disease of its terrors and death of its victims. But this is not all; your whole intercourse with us was characterized by gentlemanly deportment and kindly consideration. Neither the annoyances of dealing with unpleasant subjects nor the necessary inconveniences of camp life induced neglect or sourness.

In order to manifest our appreciation of your services the accompanying silverware has been selected, and I have the honor of presenting it to you in behalf of the "enlisted men" of the 16th Vermont regiment. Accept it, not for its intrinsic worth, but for the memories which cluster around it. Receive it as an expression of grateful remembrances from hearts that have been quickened to nobler emotions by devotion to the principles of freedom and humanity.

I am, yours respectfully, LYMAN E. KNAPP.

To this graceful letter Dr. Park made a feeling and appropriate reply, and went forward to further duties in his country's service, remaining in the field until the rebellion had ended, the latter part of the time as a brigade surgeon. The character of his services during the last two years in the army is well presented in a work entitled "The Vermont Brigade in the Shenandoah Valley," by Aldace F. Walker, lieutenant-colonel of the 11th. On pages 165 and 166 he says:

Among all the faithful soldiers of the brigade the one who will be longest remembered with affection by the greatest number, and with the greatest reason, is Castanus B. Park, of the 11th regiment, the brigade surgeon. As a worker, Dr. Park was indefatigable, and his skill was equal to the requirements of his position. Of all its medical staff the brigade were justly proud, the assistant surgeons as well as the surgeons being always found at their posts, and shrinking from no labor that might benefit their men on the march, in the camp or in battle. Their duties were often extremely arduous, for in case of an engagement the work of the surgeons was but just begun when ours was over. At and after the battle of Cedar creek Dr. Park was at his table for forty-eight hours consecutively, and during this campaign it was his duty to perform all the capital operations required in the brigade. The number of amputations which he performed was exceedingly large, but he traced with care the after history of each patient, and in no

instance did one fail of recovery. This fact speaks equally well for the physique of the men and for the science of the doctor.

After the war was ended he returned to Grafton; practiced until the spring of 1867, when he returned to Iowa; made investments at Grinnell; did some surgery and less general practice, intending to go out altogether, and in 1869 located where the village of Grand Junction now stands, at the crossing of the Chicago and Northwestern and the Keokuk and Des Moines Valley railroads. There was then no house within two miles of this point, but as the latter road was to cross the former at that place he knew a town must rise. He purchased the best lands for farming purposes, built a warehouse, the first here, and has since been engaged in farming, merchandising in hardware and agricultural implements, lumber and grain dealing and stock and fruit raising. He has twenty or thirty head of thoroughbred shorthorns and other cattle, the best breeds of hogs, an orchard of twenty acres, a vineyard and all kinds of small fruit which will grow in this latitude. He has laid out his grounds with much taste, and has the most delightful homestead of four hundred and forty acres in this part of the state.

The doctor still practices a little when necessary, having all the difficult cases of surgery in this section.

He was appointed county commissioner several years ago, and is now serving his fourth term, having been reëlected three times.

In politics, he is a republican, with whig antecedents. He is a third-degree Mason.

In 1876 he was appointed by the State Medical Society a delegate to the American Medical Association, but could not attend.

He is a member of no church, but a generous contributor to the funds of church building, church support and benevolent operations generally. There is nothing contracted in his composition.

The wife of Dr. Park was Miss Nancy D. Carlton, of Andover, Vermont; married on the 3d of July, 1856. They have had three children, two of them, Willie L. and Jennie May, yet living. They are being well educated.

CHARLES W. DAVIS, A.M., M.D.,

INDIANOLA.

THE oldest medical practitioner in Indianola, and a man of brilliant parts and great success, is Charles W. Davis, twenty-two years a resident of Warren county. His father, Ephraim P. Davis, was a merchant, a descendant of an old Welsh family, and died in Indianola on the 31st of August, 1867. The maiden name of his mother was Nancy Cottingham. The family moved to LaFayette, Indiana, when the son was about twelve years old. He was educated at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana; was graduated in 1848, with the expectation at one time of studying for the ministry, but turned his attention to medicine, read with Dr. E. Deming, of La Porte, Indiana, and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1853.

After practicing three years at Lebanon and Carlisle, Indiana, Dr. Davis came to Indianola, in the pring of 1856, and has here been in constant practice, excepting when absent in his country's service. In 1862 he was commissioned surgeon of the 34th Iowa Infantry, and in 1864 was promoted to surgeon of United States Volunteers, serving in the latter capacity until nearly the close of the war. Prior to going into the service, he was examining surgeon for volunteers, and after its close was offered the position of United States examiner for pensions, but declined. While surgery is Dr. Davis' specialty, the business in Warren county is limited, and he does a general practice, standing at the head of the profession in this locality.

The doctor is a good writer on medical science, and years ago contributed to western periodicals, published in the interest of his profession, several valuable papers.

Dr. Davis was reared in the whig school of politics, with anti-slavery proclivities, and naturally united with the great party whose rallying cry, as early as 1848, was, "Free soil, free speech, free men."

Religiously, he was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and worships with that body of people, but is not a member of the church.

His wife was Miss Sallie A. Pursel, of Greencastle, Indiana; married on the 19th of October, 1854. They have one child, William C. Davis, who is just completing his medical studies with his father. He is a young man of much promise.

Years ago the doctor was a prominent medical examiner for life insurance, and wrote some essays which were included in the literature published by one of the oldest and best New York companies. He is a strong thinker, and embodies his thoughts in clear and graceful language.

The doctor is six feet tall, broad shouldered, well-developed and muscular, and weighs two hundred and thirty-five pounds. He has an unusually large head, dark brown eyes, light complexion and nervo-sanguine temperament. His conversational powers and his social qualities are excellent.

RUTLEDGE LEA,

KEOSAUQUA.

RUTLEDGE LEA, son of Claiborne and Sarah H. (Roads) Lea, is a native of Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, dating his birth on the 4th of November, 1843. He was the sixth child in a family of seven children, five of them yet living. His maternal grandfather, Jacob Roads, was in the war of 1812–15, having command of a company. At twelve years of age Rutledge moved with the family to Iowa, remaining one year at Fairfield, Jefferson county, and then settling in Keosauqua, Van Buren county. Here, after receiving a good English education, young Lea, at the age of seventeen, commenced reading law with J. C. Knapp, now judge of the district court of the second judicial district of Iowa, and Hon. George F. Wright, now of Council Bluffs, Iowa; subsequently with Noble and Strong, of Keokuk, being admitted to the bar at Keosauqua in 1864. He commenced practice at Keosauqua, but at the end of a year, his health failing, he relinquished his practice and began to travel and resort to manual labor for its improvement, running a saw-mill one season near Keosauqua.

He was deputy collector of internal revenue in the first congressional district in 1864 and 1865, and deputy treasurer of Van Buren county from 1866 to 1872. For the last ten years he has been in the constant practice of his profession, being now of the firm of Lea and Beaman, his partner being D. C. Beaman. They have an extensive and growing practice, and have a very honorable standing at the bar. Mr. Lea excels both as court and jury lawyer, having a thorough legal education and being a clear reasoner and an earnest, impressive speaker. He is very tenacious for the rights of his client, and rarely fails in his case. Few minds at the bar of the second judicial district are more systematic and logical than his. He is a very high-minded man, an honor to the profession.

In politics, Mr. Lea is republican, and was an elector in the first congressional district in 1876, doing excellent work as a canvasser.

He is a firm believer in the general doctrines of Christianity and a regular church-goer, but a member of no religious body.

He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order; was worshipful master of the Keosauqua lodge five years; is past junior steward of the grand lodge of the state; has been chairman of the standing committee on finance for the last three years; has been high priest of Moore Chapter, No. 23, and senior warden of Elchanan Commandery, No. 28.

Miss Victoria Henry, of Keosauqua, was married to Mr. Lea in April, 1868. They have three children and have lost two.

SMITH McPHERSON,

RED OAK.

SMITH McPHERSON was born near Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 14th of February, 1848. His father was a farmer, and of Scotch descent. Smith worked on his father's farm in the summer time, attending school in the winter months — an institution under the control of the Society of Friends. At the age of twenty-one he left home to attend the Iowa State University, from which he graduated in June, 1870, receiving the degree of LL.B. From the university he entered the law office of his uncle, M. L. McPherson, of Council Bluffs, and read law the remainder of that year; then removed to Red Oak,

continued the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1870, since which time he has steadily practiced law. In July, 1874, he was appointed by Governor Carpenter district attorney for the third judicial district, comprising eight counties in southern Iowa; and at the general election the same year was elected to the same office for four years, and is now in the enjoyment of said position.

He has taken ten degrees in Masonry, and is a member of the encampment of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. Mr. McPherson is a medium-sized, light-complexioned man, with large, pensive eyes. He is a great lover of books, and possesses a choice collection of the standard literature of the day, together with a fine law library. It rarely happens that one so fond of books is at the same time so active a man in the affairs of life. His social qualities are of the highest order. He compasses his friends with "hoops of steel." His forensic abilities are of the first order of excellence. He is keen to observe the weak points in a defense at trial, and is a strong and persistent advocate. His pleadings are ever marked with a full knowledge of the law, and all the sophistries of the bar are to him but so many cobwebs to be thrust aside in the clearer light of law and evidence. With all this he is a great favorite with both bench and bar.

He is a staunch republican, and is frequently before the public in defense of the principles of his party. His political speeches are marked with a thorough knowledge of the topic under discussion, which he handles without ever descending to vulgarity, though his irony ofttimes cuts very deep.

It is only in these comparatively new countries of the west that such prodigies are to be found. Here is a young man of only twenty-nine years of age worthily wielding an influence never attained in the metropolitan circles of the east short of fifty years of life. The golden opportunities that present themselves to a young and gifted brain find apt solution amid the ever utilitarian spirits which make up the communities of the newer states of the Union. Mr. McPherson possessed the ability, young as he was, to wield the business of his high office; the governor of his state observed these innate qualities, and appointed him to fill an unexpired term of office, and when he came before the people for their approval they indorsed the governor's judgment and elected him to continue in the same office.

Mr. McPherson is yet a bachelor, and whether he ever becomes wedded to anything other than literature and law or not, he certainly has a long and brilliant future before him, coëqual with the rising prospects of his young and giant state.

HON. JOHN MAHIN,

MUSCATINE.

JOHN MAHIN, postmaster, was born in Noblesville, Indiana, on the 8th of December, 1833, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Hare) Mahin. The ancestors on the male side came from Ireland and settled in Rhode Island previous to the revolution; from thence they removed to Kentucky, where a colony of the descendants still reside, and about the beginning of the present century the grandparents of our subject removed to Ohio, where there is another settlement of the family. On the mother's side our subject is descended from German ancestors of Pennsylvania stock.

The parents of John Mahin spent their early life in one of the "log cabins" so common in the pioneer history of Ohio. His father was a Methodist local preacher.

John received less than a year's schooling altogether, being placed in a printing office at an early age, in which, as he expresses it, he received his education, graduating at the "case" before reaching the age of eighteen. He inherited a strong desire for knowledge, had a passion for reading, and before the age of twelve had read the Bible through, and every other book he could lay his hands on, including novels, newspapers and missionary biographies. For years he was accustomed to walk a distance of two miles each week to borrow the weekly newspaper, which, after being read by the family, was passed to some other neighbor, or returned to the owner.

From his earliest childhood he was possessed by a strong desire to learn the art of printing; this was the acme of his ambition. Moving to Bloomington, now Muscatine, Iowa, in 1847, he found an opening in the "Herald" office, since changed to the "Journal," where for five years he was a diligent and in-

dustrious journeyman, pursuing his study of books and men as circumstances permitted.

In his nineteenth year (July, 1852,) he commenced publishing and editing the Muscatine "Journal" on his own account. This he continued for two years with very satisfactory pecuniary results, having succeeded where others failed, when he sold his interest, intending to pursue a classical course of study; with which end in view he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, in that state, but was obliged to abandon this cherished scheme after a few months, on account of a serious attack of illness, which for a time threatened his life. In 1856 he repurchased his interest in the Muscatine "Journal" and resumed editorial control of the paper, which he has since retained, having been sole editor about half that time.

In April, 1861, he was appointed postmaster of Muscatine by President Lincoln, on the recommendation of a large majority of republican electors of the city, and retained the position for eight years. In October, 1869, he was elected to the house of representatives of Iowa for a period of two years, and served with distinction; taking a lead in the house on the question, then for the first time agitated, of taxing railroads, he favoring the taxation of railroads the same as other property. In June, 1873, he was reappointed postmaster, and still retains that office.

During the war he was one of the most vigorous defenders of the administration; threw his whole power into the Union cause; was instrumental in raising a large number of volunteers, and in silencing the opposition of "copperheads," so-called at home, his tongue, his pen and his purse being freely employed in the cause of loyalty. He was likewise secretary and actual manager of the Soldiers' Monument Association, of Muscatine county, which erected the beautiful shaft to the memory of the heroes who fell in the cause of union and freedom upon southern battlefields, and which now ornaments the court-house square of Muscatine; he was also active and mainly instrumental in organizing the Muscatine Building and Loan Association, of which he continues to be a director, an organization which is accomplishing untold good in providing homes for the mechanics and laboring men of the city. He is also president of the Iowa Press Association, an organization which has existed for several years.

He has also been a member and promoter of the several temperance organizations of the city and county, and is among the foremost in every good work, whether charitable, benevolent or reformatory, undertaken in his neighborhood.

He has been a Methodist since his eighteenth year, one of the most active and prominent members of the church, and superintendent of the Sunday school. He publishes a review of the lessons at the close of each quarter for the benefit of the readers of his journal.

Politically, he was raised in the communion of the old whig party, and since the organization of the republican party on its ruins, he has been one of its most devoted adherents.

Mr. Mahin has been twice married: first, on the 17th of May, 1859, at Muscatine, to Miss Anna Herr, who died on the 12th of March, 1862, childless; second, on the 20th of September, 1864, to Miss Anna Lee, of Johnson county, Iowa, who still lives, and is the mother of four children, the eldest of whom, Ella Cassel, died in 1870, and three survive: J. Lee, Mabel and Florence.

Mrs. Mahin's parents were natives of Maryland, and on her father's side she is connected with the family of General Richard Henry Lee, of revolutionary fame. She was born on the 30th of March, 1845. She received a liberal education, chiefly in the Iowa State University, and is a lady of superior culture.

From the preceding brief outline of the leading events of his life, it will be seen that John Mahin, although possessing but few of the advantages of the young men of the present day, has, by dint of indomitable perseverance, earned the success in life which has crowned his efforts.

While young, and comparatively inexperienced, he assumed the editorial care and control of the "Journal," with which he is still connected. From the first he displayed a natural fitness for this responsible position, which demonstrated that he had not mistaken his calling. It has been said truthfully that an editor, like a poet, is born, not made. He possesses in a large measure the gifts and qualifications essential to success in the editorial profession. He has not unfrequently been pitted against veteran editors of long and large experience in the heat and excitement of political debate, and we know of none who has reason to boast of his success in the encounter. He is not a rhetorician; he employs no flowery figures, highly wrought flourishes, or long-drawn sentences. A few well-chosen words express his meaning with clearness. His editorials are gen-

erally short, crisp, and to the point. In a word, he never writes unless he has something to write; nor are his taste and judgment less manifest in selecting for his paper; in other words, he handles the pen and scissors with equal facility. He has achieved success in his calling, of which he has just reason to be proud.

Two younger brothers of Mr. Mahin are also residents of Muscatine, both printers, who have taste and talent for literature. James Mahin (the eldest) has been for a number of years local editor of the "Journal." He has had a liberal academic education; has traveled extensively both in Europe and America, and as a writer is graphic, philosophic and humorous. He is now in his thirty-first year, and bids fair to become one of the most noted editors of the country. The younger brother, Frank Mahin, is attending the Harvard Law School, and possesses a mind well adapted to the intricate questions of law, and has already developed fine business qualities.

HON. JEREMIAH H. MURPHY,

DAVENPORT.

JEREMIAH HENRY MURPHY, lawyer and politician, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, on the 19th of February, 1835, and is the son of Timothy Murphy and Jerusha *née* Shattuck. His father was a native of the county of Cork, Ireland, and at the age of fourteen years emigrated with his father and an only brother, Jeremiah, after whom our subject was named, and settled in Massachusetts. Jeremiah afterward graduated at Northampton College, was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church, and for many years preached the gospel in the states of New York, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas. He was a man of much strength and brilliance of intellect, earnest and zealous as a missionary, and died in 1859 at Topeka, Kansas.

The father of our subject, Timothy Murphy, was a man of great self-reliance and individuality of character, energetic and determined. He died in 1866. The mother of our subject is of Puritan stock, descended from Pilgrim ancestors, and in her disposition exhibits many of the traits of that noble and self-renouncing race. She is a highly cultured and refined pattern of every social and domestic virtue.

Thus mingles in the veins of our subject, in equal proportions, the blood of the Celt and the Saxon. Hence the genius and brilliancy which adorn his character, on the one hand, and the grave dignity, an equally important feature of it, on the other.

The parents of our subject had a family of ten children, four of whom died in infancy and six of whom survive. The survivors are Ellen, Jeremiah H., Bernard, Mary, Timothy and Agnes, all of whom are now residents of Iowa. The father removed to Wisconsin in 1847 and purchased a farm in Fond du Lac county, on which the family resided till 1852, when they removed to Iowa county, Iowa, and purchased and operated a large farm.

During the summer of 1852 our subject and his younger brother, with the aid of two yoke of oxen, "broke" some eighty acres of wild land, and in the winter following cut and split some eight thousand rails and stakes and before the end of the following summer had a farm of one hundred and sixty acres fenced and under cultivation.

Jeremiah H. was raised in Massachusetts till the age of fourteen years, and at the public schools of his native place laid the foundation of an education. On removing to Wisconsin he attended the Appleton University for a period of eighteen months, and in 1854 he entered the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, from which he graduated in 1857.

After quitting college he walked to Marion, in Linn county, Iowa, a distance of thirty-one miles, and entered the law office of the Hon. William Smith (who was during the rebellion a colonel in the Union army, and still later member of congress, and died in 1871) as a law student, and after nine months' study was admitted to the bar. He commenced his professional career in Marengo, county seat of Iowa county, where he remained some nine years, with very considerable success. In 1867 he removed to Davenport, which has since been his home, and formed a partnership for the practice of law with H. M. Martin, Esq., which is still in existence. The first ten years of his professional life was devoted mainly to criminal practice, at which he attained to considerable distinction; latterly he has been devoting his attention more especially to commercial law, with very satisfactory results.

He has given considerable attention to politics

and has been a life-long democrat. At the age of twenty years he "stumped" the counties of Johnson and Iowa in the interest of James Buchanan. His first public office was that of alderman of the town of Marengo in 1860. In the same year he was a deputy United States marshal, and took the census of Iowa county. In 1861 he was nominated for the office of state senator for his county, but declined the candidacy. In 1864 he was a delegate-at-large to the national convention at Chicago which nominated General McClellan for the Presidency. He was also a delegate to the national convention of 1866 at Philadelphia; also a delegate to the convention at New York which nominated Seymour and Blair in 1868; a member of the Iowa state central committee for five or six years; was mayor of Davenport in 1873, and in 1874 was elected to represent the city of Davenport in the state senate and is still a member of that body. In the autumn of 1874 he lacked but one vote of receiving the congressional nomination of his party in the second district. In 1876 he was nominated by his party for that position, and ran against Hon. Hiram Price, making a gallant fight, but was defeated. He led the balance of the democratic ticket, however, by sixteen hundred votes, and received four thousand more votes than the successful candidate in 1874.

He is now attorney for the Life Assurance Association of America, at Saint Louis, Missouri, which is one of the largest and most prosperous companies in the northwest. He is likewise a stockholder and director in the Davenport water-works, and is interested in various other corporations. In religion he is liberal.

On the 10th of May, 1859, he married Miss Mary Green, daughter of Samuel Green, a native of England. She was raised a Quaker, is a graduate of the Iowa University and a lady of culture and refinement. They have two children, Timothy and Jesse, both still in infancy.

Mr. Murphy is a gentleman of considerable genius, wit, brilliancy and dash, characteristics derived from the Irish element in his composition. He is, moreover, hospitable, generous and open-hearted. As an entertainer he has but few equals in the west. His character in this regard will be more readily inferred from the fact that his home is the general stopping-place of politicians of all parties. It is no uncommon thing for opposing candidates to meet at his house as guests while seeking favors and support from friends of their respective political parties.

As a lawyer, he is full of expedients, but generally tries his cases on their merits, without resorting to subterfuges.

BENJAMIN GREENE,

ADEL.

A pioneer in Dallas county, Iowa, an enterprising man, and at an early day a member of the legislature, Benjamin Greene is well worthy of a place among the old settlers who are men of mark in the state. He comes from very old New England stock, the ancestor of the family settling in Newport, Rhode Island, a few years after the collapse of the English commonwealth. His name was originally Clark; he was a distinguished nobleman; a military officer under Cromwell, and when Charles the Second came to the throne, fled to the West Indies, and thence to Rhode Island. General Nathaniel Greene belonged to this branch of the family, and was a near relative of Silas Greene, the father of Benjamin. Silas was eighteen when the revolutionary war closed (1783), and two years before that date was wounded while aiding to clean out a squad of tories near Newport.

Benjamin Greene was born in Richfield, Otsego county, New York, on the 4th of March, 1819. His mother was Deborah Brown, who sprung from a very early Massachusetts family. Silas Greene moved to the vicinity of Oswego, on Lake Ontario, when Benjamin was four years old. There the son was reared on his father's farm, picking up a fair education in the common schools, and beginning to teach during the winters when only sixteen years of age.

In 1838, anxious to see the west, he came out as far as Belvidere, Illinois, farming four seasons and teaching two winters; returned to Oswego in 1842, and read law and taught school until the spring of 1846, when he came to Iowa, taught a few months at Utica, Van Buren county, and then two years at Keokuk.

Mr. Greene first saw Adel, his present home, in April, 1849, when the village consisted of perhaps half-a-dozen log cabins, one of them having a few shelf goods, and another a generous stock of tobacco

and whisky. He took up a claim one mile south of town and commenced digging a cellar, thinking to locate there, but changed his mind and built in town. Here he sold goods five or six years, in the early part of this period purchasing the claim of the land on which he resides, adjoining the corporation on the south. He has a little over two hundred acres of land, one fourth of it timber, the rest devoted to agriculture and horticulture, thirty-five acres in orchard. For the last sixteen or seventeen years Mr. Greene has given his attention mainly to nursery and fruit-growing, and has done a great deal to encourage fruit-raising in the county. In his nursery he raises none but the hardy varieties of trees, and they are being scattered all over the country.

Mr. Greene was elected school-fund commissioner about 1850; served one term, and during that time disposed of a large quantity of the lands in Dallas county selected for that purpose. In 1852, and again in 1856, he was elected a member of the legislature, attending in his second term the last session ever held in Iowa City. He has served several times in the board of supervisors and on the school board, and is an eminently practical and efficient business man.

Mr. Greene is of federal stock in politics, voted the whig ticket in his early manhood, was a republican from 1856 to 1872, and has since been ranked among the independents. In religion he is equally independent. He is a great reader of scientific works, and forms his opinions therefrom.

Mr. Greene was joined in wedlock with Miss Permelia C. Sturges, of Van Buren county, Iowa, on the 11th of October, 1848, and they have five children, four daughters and one son. Ada is the wife of William S. Russell, of Perry, Dallas county; Mary is the wife of John B. White, an attorney of Adel, and Emma and Arletta are single. Sturges H., an attorney, has a family and lives at Adel. He graduated at the Iowa Law School. The daughters are all well educated.

Mr. Greene has a family relic which he has seen fit to preserve — a calf-skin pocket-book purchased by his father in 1782, and presented to the son in 1838.

COLONEL GEORGE DUFFIELD,

BLOOMFIELD.

GEORGE DUFFIELD comes of good blood, his grandfather, William Duffield, with a brother, being in the revolutionary army. The Duffields are old Pennsylvania and Maryland stock, the father of George moving into eastern Ohio at an early day. His wife, who was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 12th of February, 1828, was Barbara Roop, of Pennsylvania-German pedigree. When George was sixteen years of age, having received a fair common-school education, he accompanied his parents to Iowa, and, after spending one year in Van Buren county, in 1845 they settled in Davis county, where William Duffield yet lives, being in his eightieth year. His wife died in 1875.

George aided his father in opening a farm in Lake Creek township; commenced teaching winter schools when about eighteen, following that occupation two or three seasons; in 1850 moved into town; clerked two years in a general store, then went into the mercantile trade for himself and has continued this business ever since, except when in the military service.

In the summer of 1861 Mr. Duffield enrolled a company for the 3d Iowa Cavalry; was elected captain of company E; at the end of one year was promoted to major; at the end of another year to lieutenant-colonel, in that capacity serving until near the close of the war. Toward the end of its first term of enlistment Lieutenant-Colonel Duffield was detailed as enlisting officer, and more than seven hundred members of the regiment reënlisted.

During his term of service Colonel Duffield shared in all the hardships and perils of the regiment; had the command of it during the last two years, yet never received a wound that disabled him for an hour. This military record is creditable alike to him and the state.

The colonel is still in trade, being one of the older class of merchants in Bloomfield. He has had his ups and downs, but has, on the whole, had a fair degree of success.

He was recorder and treasurer of Davis county from 1855 to 1857, and was a member of the county board of supervisors when the civil war commenced, resigning that office to enter the army. In civil office as well as military he has been faithful and trustworthy.

At an early day Colonel Duffield was a democrat, and voted for Stephen A. Douglas for President in 1860. Since that time he has been an ardent, unwavering republican; but, though firm in his political principles, he lets nothing interfere with attention to business.

He is a Knight Templar among the Freemasons.

Religiously, he has a partiality for the Methodist church, where he is an attendant, his wife being a member of it. She was Miss Nancy J. Strahan, of Bloomfield, formerly of Henderson county, Illinois. They were united in matrimony on the 21st of August, 1851, and of four children born to them only one is now living.

AUGUSTUS BORCHERS,

HAMBURG.

AUGUSTUS BORCHERS, the man who laid out Hamburg and gave it its name, is a native of Hanover, Germany, and was born on the 26th of August, 1817, his parents being Frederic William and Amelia Steffen Borchers. His father died when the son was but four years old. He attended school until he was fourteen, and was then apprenticed to the mercantile business, serving until twenty years of age. In 1837 he came to the United States; was two years employed in a store in Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1839 removed to Weston, Platte county, Missouri. There he engaged in mercantile trade in company with an elder brother, George Borchers. A few months later he went to Holt county, in the same state, and opened the first store in that county, his brother having an interest in it.

In August, 1840, he settled on the banks of the Missouri river, in Atchison county, and after trading two or three years with the Indians, the country beginning to settle up, he relinquished trade awhile, made a claim, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was thus employed when, on the 15th of May, 1846, the Mexican war being in progress, and the governor calling for troops, he enlisted as a private in company C, Missouri Mounted Volunteers, and served until the war closed.

Returning to Missouri, Mr. Borchers clerked in a store at Linden, Atchison county; continued there until the spring of 1850, and then came to Iowa, before Fremont county was surveyed and organized. He traded a short time at a place called "Forks-of-the-road," between the points where Hamburg and Sidney now stand; and in the autumn of the same year, when Sidney was selected for the county seat, he moved thither, built the first store, was appointed the first postmaster, and continued in business there five years. In 1857 Mr. Borchers laid out Hamburg, naming it for Hamburg in his native country. That year he put up the dwelling-house in which he now lives — the first building of that kind in the place. Here he was engaged in the hardware business seven years, being in the firm of C. A. Danforth and Co. Since 1864 he has dealt in real estate, and has been eminently successful in his varied operations. His accumulations have been made by fair and honorable means, all his dealings with his fellow-men being in accordance with the strictest principles of integrity. He has always made it a rule to encourage settlement, and hence has sold property at low figures.

At an early day, while a frontier merchant, Mr. Borchers had one or two narrow escapes from death on the Missouri river. One time, while taking a load of potatoes down the river on a flatboat, it struck a snag, went to pieces, and he hung to a limb in the water four hours, and was finally picked up by some French mountaineers.

Mr. Borchers was in early life an old-line whig, and when that party dissolved he joined the democracy, with which party he still acts. He has frequently been importuned to accept political office, but has sedulously refused. He is now treasurer of the school board, and in a quiet way is performing his duties faithfully as a citizen.

He is Lutheran in religious doctrine and belief, but there is no organization of the kind in Hamburg. He is a man of the purest moral character. He is a Master Mason, and secretary of the local lodge.

His wife was Miss Rosamound Nuckolls, of Virginia; married on the 12th of June, 1851. She had ten children, and died on the 1st of March, 1869. Five of her children are with her in the spirit world. Of the living, the eldest daughter, Elizabeth, is the wife of Edward H. Sweetser, of San Francisco, California. Albert is also married, and lives at Deadwood, in the Black Hills country. The others, Carrie, Florence and George, are single.

Mrs. Borchers was one of the constituent members of the Baptist churches at Sidney and Hamburg, an active, christian woman and an affectionate and true mother. She was an invalid for many years, but never failed to remember the poor.

In 1870 Mr. Borchers made a trip to Germany, taking with him his eldest daughter, whose name is first mentioned above, and three years later he made another trip, taking Albert with him.

While the old world is making some progress, Mr. Borchers has lived to witness grand strides in that direction in the new.

He has seen Iowa double her population three or four times, Fremont county settled with enterprising and thrifty farmers, and Hamburg, which he founded twenty-one years ago, expand into a city of three thousand inhabitants. The father of the place, and one of the prime movers in making it what it is, he is held in very high respect by its citizens, and by the people generally of Fremont county.

WILLIAM GORDON,

MUSCATINE.

THERE are few lives of Americans which afford to the pencil so great a variety of shade and color, such opportunities for bold foregrounds and lengthened vistas, such temptations to paint the poetry rather than the plain prose of life, as the career of William Gordon; the descendant of Scotland's proud dukes of Gordon, of Gordon Castle, and on his mother's side boasting the blue blood of the equally distinguished house of Ogilvie. The son of John Gordon and Margaret Ogilvie, he was born in the parish of Keith, Banffshire, Scotland, on the 12th of June, 1814. Gordon Castle, the home of his paternal ancestry, is familiar to students and travelers; the Ogilvie farm, which is known as the *mains* (manse) of Glengerrick, where William passed his boyhood, is scarcely overshadowed in importance by its battlemented neighbor. Here the Ogilvies have lived for a score of generations, and as the last proprietor, William Ogilvie, the grandsire of William Gordon, had a family of eleven sons and three daughters, all but one of whom have grown to man's and woman's estate, and some of whom are blessed with large families, it is probable that the old manse will remain with the Ogilvies for all time to come.

Little of the affluence or splendor of either castle or manse was reflected upon the pathway of William Gordon. Neither of his parents stood in the line of inheritance, and their children were early taught to be the architects of their own fortunes. Accordingly we find William apprenticed at an early age to the carpenter's trade, devoting five and a half years to that initiatory service. Then came a year all his own, which ended with the resolve to change the pent-up life of Scotland for the freedom of America. In the winter of 1833, being then nineteen years of age, he embarked with the sailing ship Universe for New York, and after a long and perilous voyage, during which his ship was twice dismasted, he stepped upon the shores of the new world. Here he sought James Gordon Bennett, a former near neighbor of the family in Scotland, and was directed by him to the extensive shops of Hon. Richard White, where he found instant employment, and after eight months' service as journeyman was promoted foreman of the works. Among the notable buildings constructed under his foremanship, was the Astor House, erected in 1835.

On the 1st of August, 1836, he resigned his position with Mr. White, and with a certificate from this gentlemen of which few carpenters at that day could boast, pursued his way westward until he struck the forest site of the present city of Muscatine. At this time Muscatine (then called Bloomington) had but twelve white inhabitants; it was better known to the Indians, thousands of whom were making it their camping ground. Mr. Gordon has lived to see the twelve white faces multiplied to twelve thousand, and to maintain his rank as the first carpenter to locate in the place, nearly one-half of the city having been built by his hands, or under his superintendence.

The most notable event connected with Mr. Gordon's pioneer life in Iowa occurred in 1839–40, on the breaking out of the "Missouri war." This memorable war had its origin in a dispute between the states of Missouri and Iowa over a strip of land claimed by Van Buren county, Iowa. In 1839 the governor of Missouri sent the sheriff of Clark county to collect the taxes assessed against the disputed territory, and in November of the same year Governor Lucas, of Iowa, ordered out his valiant militia to repel the invasion. Colonel John Vanatta, at Muscatine, was

commissioned to enlist all the able-bodied men of his county, and move them to the front, and on the 1st of December there were mustered at Muscatine about a hundred of the bravest men that ever shouldered a musket. At three o'clock, on a day early in December, Colonel Vanatta's force formed into line, and stepping off in the face of a blinding snowstorm to the music of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," began its perilous march. Of this command Lieutenant William Gordon, in the sickness and absence of Captain Norman Fullington, was acting captain, and was only ranked by Colonel Vanatta.

On the third day the troops crossed Iowa river on the ice, hauling the wagons across by hand. Soon after ascending the bluff beyond Wapello the mail stage was met, the driver of which handed a letter to Colonel Vanatta. The colonel read and passed it to his adjutant, John Marble, requesting him to "read it to the brave soldiers who had fought, bled and didn't die." The letter contained the glad tidings that the Hon. Stephen Whicher, of Muscatine, with his colleague, as commissioners appointed by Governor Lucas to settle the dispute, had signed articles of peace with the Missouri commissioners, agreeing to refer the casus belli to the arbitration of congress. The letter added that Colonel Vanatta's army was to continue its march toward Burlington, when it would be met by Captain Grimes (afterward governor and United States senator), and be escorted by his company to the capital of the state. The line of march was taken up, Captain Grimes and his company were duly met, and under this escort the Muscatine boys were proudly conducted to the city and to the state house, where a bountiful spread was laid for them by the ladies of Burlington. Lodging in the capitol building that night, they vacated it the next morning to make way for the legislature which had been convened for that day. And now Mr. Hastings exchanged his position, as volunteer staff officer of General Fletcher, for his seat in the legislature, the army turned its face homeward and the Missouri war lived only in history. It may be added that congress finally settled the bloodless dispute in favor of Iowa.

On the 21st of October, 1840, Captain Gordon united himself in marriage with Miss Eliza Hannah Magoon, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Magoon, of Ware, Massachusetts, who emigrated to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1827, and to Warsaw, Illinois, in 1837, removing to Bloomington, Iowa, in 1839; of this union there were issue one son and four daughters, namely, William A., Addie M., Mary E., Agnes S. and Clara Eliza. The son was wounded at the battle of Shiloh on the 6th of April, 1862, and died from his wounds after years of intense suffering, on the 8th of July, 1866, in the twenty-third year of his age. After the partial recovery of his wound he served for two years as postmaster of the seventeenth army corps. Clara E. died on the 21st of January, 1863, at the age of thirteen years. The other three daughters are living, and married. Addie M. is the wife of Captain John H. Monroe, adjutant on the staff of General McPherson during the late war, and now clerk of the circuit and district courts of Muscatine. Mary E. is the wife of M. L. Mikesell, Esq., of Attica, Indiana, and Agnes Seleucia is the wife of William M. Kincaide, Esq.

In the summer of 1857 Captain Gordon stood as the democratic candidate for sheriff in his county, and was successful in overcoming the strong republican majority in the county, being elected by a very complimentary vote. The principal incident connected with his shrievalty, reflecting the highest credit upon his sagacity and resolution, was his discovery and arrest of the notorious counterfeiter William Shannon.

In 1859 Captain Gordon received his nomination for a second term, and was reëlected sheriff by an overwhelming majority. He continued in office until the close of his term, and retired to private life with the well-earned title of "the model sheriff of Iowa." Subsequently he has served his city and township in three different terms as assessor, acquitting himself with the praise of all honest-minded citizens.

In the order of Free and Accepted Masons Mr. Gordon has borne a distinguished part. He became a member of the order in 1850, and early won the initials of W. M. In the winter of 1854–55, with three other companions, he visited Chicago and received the red cross and templar knighthood from Apollo Commandery, No. 1. The accolade was conferred by Sir Knight J. V. Z. Blaney, then eminent commander. On returning to Muscatine, Sir Knight Gordon helped to organize the De Molay Commandery, No. 1, the first commandery in the State of Iowa. He subsequently filled important offices in the chapter and commandery.

A darker shadow than had ever overcast the home of William Gordon fell across its threshold on the 8th of August, 1872. On this day died his wife, a leader and one of the most accomplished members of Muscatine society.

In politics, Mr. Gordon has always been a democrat of the Jeffersonian school. In his religious views, he is a believer in the faith of the Church of Scotland.

In physique, Mr. Gordon presents a hardy Scotch frame, powerfully knit, six feet in height, and presenting now, at the age of sixty-three, the elasticity and vigor of robust manhood. The same flexibility mixed with strength mark the phases of his character. Stern and unyielding in the performance of duty, no one delights more in the kind and social offices of life. A devoted husband, an indulgent father, a steadfast friend, a faithful officer, William Gordon well merits the wide and deep esteem of his large circle of friends.

GEORGE W. CROOKS,

BOONE.

ONE of the self-educated lawyers of Boone county, and one of the best known men in the same locality, is George Washington Crooks, who first saw the light of this world in Vigo county, Indiana, on the 22d of July, 1836. His father, Jacob Crooks, was a farmer and soldier in the war of 1812–15, and his grandfather was in the first contest with the mother country. The Crooks ancestors were from Germany, settling in Pennsylvania prior to the revolution. The mother of George W. was Hannah Croy, also of German descent, of whose ancestors little else is known. When he was nine years old the family immigrated to Iowa, and after remaining on a farm two years at Fairfield, Jefferson county, removed to Boone county.

George farmed until seventeen, and then worked for several seasons in a grist and saw mill, earning a little money and then spending it in securing a common-school education. He was quite studious in boyhood, and picked up a good deal of knowledge out of school during his leisure hours.

In 1861 Mr. Crooks was commissioned first lieutenant of a company in an independent regiment, which was finally mustered in as the 10th Iowa Infantry, rendezvoused with the regiment at Iowa City, and there became sick and was finally discharged.

He was elected sheriff of Boone county in 1863, and served from June of that year to the 1st of January, 1874, being reëlected four times. Though always a democrat and living in a republican county, he usually had a fair majority. He discharged the duties of this office very faithfully and to the satisfaction of all parties.

Soon after becoming sheriff he began to read law in the office of C. W. Lowrey, of Boonesboro; continued to read more or less every year; was admitted to the bar in December, 1873, and has since practiced at Boone, being of the firm of Kidder and Crooks. Their practice is very extensive. He was elected to the general assembly in 1877, and is now a member of that body.

Mr. Crooks is a sound lawyer, conscientious and true, aiming to do what is exactly right and proper. He has a good deal of force of character and indomitable perseverance, and is still pursuing his literary as well as legal studies.

Mr. Crooks is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Methodist church, and a man whose character is above suspicion.

His wife was Miss Rebecca Nutt, of Des Moines, Iowa, chosen on the 19th of July, 1860. They have lost one child, and have two children living.

HON. JOHN H. KING,

HAMPTON.

JOHN HEREFORD KING, the only member of the seventeenth general assembly of Iowa born in this state, is a native of Salem, Henry county, and dates his birth on the 3d of October, 1845. He is the youngest son of Samuel and Content Vernon King, who belonged to the Quaker church, and educated their children, eight in all, in the strict discipline of that denomination.

Born in the Territory of Iowa one year before it became a state, and living on the frontier, young King had very limited opportunities for education, these being confined to a common school and not

of the highest order, though as good perhaps as the average in those territorial days. He had a strong desire for knowledge, and made no inconsiderable progress outside the school-room. Hard work on his father's farm and teaming were his principal occupations until he had arrived at his majority.

In 1866 he married Miss Permelia A. Andrews, of New Providence, Iowa, and commenced making a farm of two hundred acres of prairie land near New Providence, breaking it with his own hands, and doing most of the fencing. For three seasons he raised a large crop, and taught school during the winters.

From early youth Mr. King had a desire to study law, but was prevented by his parents. At the age of twenty-four, however, he resolved to commence, and he continued his legal studies with a mountain of financial difficulties to surmount and a family to support, being admitted to the bar at Eldora in November, 1870, at which place he commenced practice on the 1st of January, 1871. He moved to Hampton in 1872, and soon rose to prominence at the bar. His progress in his profession has been remarkable and brilliant.

Mr. King is a thorough and uncompromising republican, and has never been anything else. In the party, he early began to show signs of great usefulness as well as activity, and his merits seem to be fully appreciated at home, for in 1876 he was the choice of his county for congress, his name being strongly urged for nomination by the Franklin county delegation. In October, 1877, he was elected by an unprecedented and overwhelming majority to represent his county and Cerro Gordo in the popular branch of the general assembly. He was made chairman of the committee on judicial districts, and was also placed on the committees on judiciary, federal relations, senatorial and representative districts, state university, insurance and constitutional amendments; was also made chairman of the standing committee on courts and court expenses, and was a prominent member of the special committee on retrenchment and reform.

Representative King was rarely out of his seat during the hours when the general assembly was in session, and took a prominent part in the debates, as well as in the committee meetings. He gives a question due consideration before attempting to discuss it, and on the floor shows a clear head and splendid logical powers. Unless prematurely cut off in life, it is not unlikely that the best part of his history is yet to be written.

HARRISON GURLEY,

NEW HAMPTON.

THE Gurleys of whom Harrison is a descendant were from Scotland, the original settler in this country coming over at an early day and locating at Northampton, Massachusetts. Roger Gurley, the father of Harrison, was a mechanic and farmer, and resided in Mansfield, Tolland county, Connecticut, where the son was born on the 14th of January, 1815. The maiden name of his mother was Pamelia Bicknell. His father was a captain of militia in the war of 1812–15, the youngest child in a large family. At fifteen years of age Harrison commenced a commercial life by entering a store at Willimantic, Windham county, having previously been educated in common and select schools. With the exception of one winter, when he taught school, he was a salesman and bookkeeper until 1840, when he went into business for himself at Hartford, in company with Charles Boswell, and afterward with Homer Hastings. After a few years the latter firm dissolved, and Mr. Gurley continued the mercantile business in the same place until he removed to Iowa in 1855. In the autumn of that year he landed at Grinnell with a stock of goods and opened the first clothing store in that place. In October, 1856, he moved his stock to Chickasaw county and bought the first building, a log hut, ever put up on the site of New Hampton. It stood directly in the middle of the street between where the Gardner or Dixon House and his second store now stand. There were not more than half-a-dozen buildings, huts and all, on the site of the town. This humble log building Mr. Gurley used one year for store and dwelling house. It was afterward used for a postoffice, school-house and church, and was torn down only a few years ago. Mr. Gurley bought about thirty acres of land, which is now the southern part of the city plat, Gideon Gardner having purchased forty acres of the land on the north side. The next year Mr. Gurley erected a two-story building,

which was used by him seventeen or eighteen years as a store, and part of which, at an early day, was used for a dwelling house. A county court was held in it before it was completed, and for a short time the county offices were in the front room on the second floor.

Mrs. Gurley taught the first school in New Hampton, and had nine or ten pupils, taking them into her own house, in the winter of 1857–58.

During the first winter in Chickasaw county Mr. Gurley had occasion to pass back and forth on foot between Bradford and New Hampton. The snow was very deep, and on one or two occasions he came very near perishing from exhaustion and cold.

During the eighteen years that Mr. Gurley was a merchant at New Hampton he owned and cultivated more or less land. He still has a farm of two hundred and ten acres, one mile northwest of town, under fine improvement, and has done his full share to develop the agricultural wealth of the county. As a merchant, he was a straightforward dealer, and at an early day commanded the trade for eight or ten miles around.

In May, 1876, in connection with other parties, he opened the Bank of New Hampton, a savings institution, of which he is the president, and which, under his direction, is quite prosperous.

Mr. Gurley has been a very active member of the school board for a long time; was influential in getting a railroad to New Hampton, and is vigilant in looking after every interest of the city and county. He has been a member of the Congregational church about forty years and an officer of the same no inconsiderable part of the time. He was one of the founders of the New Hampton Church. His influence in every respect is healthful, and the high moral tone of this young city is owing in a large measure to such men as Mr. Gurley, Deacon Gideon Gardner and Captain Powers.

Mr. Gurley is very liberal; was originally an anti-slavery whig, and then and now a republican.

His wife was Miss Isabella Hamilton, of Canaan, New York. They were married on the 10th of September, 1846, and have had three children. Only one of them, Royal Harrison, aged sixteen, is living. He is receiving a good education.

HON. SAMUEL McNUTT,

MUSCATINE.

SAMUEL McNUTT was born near Londonderry, Ireland, on the 21st of November, 1825, and is the son of Samuel McNutt and Hannah *née* Stuart. The family is of Scotch origin, and descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors not less conspicuous in connection with the history of border chivalry than of the more stern and soul-trying events of covenanter times.

Samuel McNutt, senior, was a man of great kindness of heart and of the most generous impulses. He emigrated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, when our subject was but a child, and finally settled in New Castle, Delaware, where he died in 1836, leaving a widow and seven children, three boys and four girls, of whom Samuel was the eldest, unprovided for. She never married again, but for forty years devoted her life and energies to the education and interest of her children, and had the happiness to live to see them all comfortably and honorably settled in life. Her second son, Robert, was an eminent physician in Louisiana at the outbreak of the rebellion, and her third son, James, a physician in Missouri. Both joined the Union army. She died in Iowa, on the 24th of December, 1874, at the ripe old age of eighty-five years.

Working on the little farm in Delaware, Samuel, our subject, passed his boyhood and grew to man's estate. He had been taught, with his brothers and sisters, to read the "Shorter Catechism" as soon as he could talk, and by the time he was thirteen years of age he had committed to memory the catechism, the psalms of David in meter, the proverbs of Solomon, most of the four gospels, the "Scottish Martyrs," and Weem's "Life of Washington." At this time his books were few, but those here named laid the foundation of his character and influence all his after-life.

He first attracted attention by poetical compositions published in the "Temperance Star," Wilmington, at the age of sixteen, over the signature of "A Harmony Plowboy," Harmony being the name of his school district. Delaware College was located in the adjoining village of Newark, and one of the professors, Dr. J. S. Bell, offered the "Plowboy" lit-

erary assistance and the use of his library. He soon after entered that institution, where he received a liberal education. In those years he contributed to "Peterson's Magazine," "Neal's Gazette," "Godey's Lady's Book," "Saturday Courier," etc. Some of his pieces had a wide circulation in their day. Leaving college in 1848, he engaged in the profession of teaching, and was soon after elected president of the New Castle County Teachers' Association, which position he held for three consecutive years by election.

In the meantime he studied law under the direction of the Hon. D. M. Bates, then secretary of the State of Delaware, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar and came west to enter upon the practice of his profession, but being offered a professorship in a collegiate institute located at Hernando, Mississippi, he removed to that state, where he remained some three years. In 1854 he returned to the west and located in Muscatine county, Iowa, where he afterward purchased some land. During the summer and fall of 1856 he was principal of one of the public schools of Muscatine city, and at the close of the term became editor of the "Muscatine Inquirer."

In April, 1857 he became associate editor of the "Dubuque Herald," then under the management of J. B. Dorr, afterward colonel of the 8th Iowa Cavalry, and remained in that capacity until 1860, when Dorr and Co. transferred the "Herald" to the Mahony company.

Up to this period Mr. McNutt had been a democrat in politics, and during his connection with the "Herald" had been a warm friend and supporter of the late Stephen A. Douglas; but when after the election of 1860 the southern states began to secede and war seemed imminent, he announced himself as strongly in favor of the administration and of every means that could be used for putting down the rebellion. The course of the "Herald" (which had lately passed into the control of Mahony and Company) dissatisfying many of its former political friends (the war democrats), Mr. McNutt was induced to start a war paper, the "Daily Evening Union," at Dubuque, in which he denounced all as traitors who opposed the administration. This course brought down upon him the enmity of another class of his former friends, and after a brief and precarious existence the "Union" was discontinued in 1862. He was now one of the strongest radicals in the state, and became one of the editors of the Dubuque "Times," but in the fall of that year he removed back to his farm in Muscatine county, where he has since resided.

In the summer of 1863, while engaged in recruiting volunteers for the 8th Iowa Cavalry, he was nominated by the republicans of Muscatine county for representative to the tenth general assembly of the state, and was elected by a handsome majority. He was also elected to the eleventh general assembly, and likewise to the twelfth, thus being returned three times in succession by the same constituency, an honor never previously conferred upon any man in Muscatine county. In 1869 he was nominated by the same party to the senatorship of the then sixteenth district for the full term, and elected without opposition, receiving all the votes cast for senator, an unprecedented compliment, and served through the thirteenth and fourteenth general assemblies. In both branches of the legislature he was a staunch advocate of all needed reforms, and left a record that stands unrivaled by that of any other member. In the house he was one of the pioneers in the advocacy of measures for controlling railway corporations, and the author of several bills for that purpose. The principles which he so ably advocated finally prevailed, and have recently been sustained by decision of the supreme court of the United States. He was the author of the act of 1864 (Session Laws, chapter seven,) which really made Iowa a free state of this union; also author of the joint resolution by which Iowa ratified the amendment to the federal constitution abolishing slavery throughout the republic. In the senate he was the author of many bills on various subjects, and father of some of the most important sections of the code of 1873, among which may be instanced the proviso in section 866, and all of sections 1305 and 1306. He was the first senator of Iowa who proposed amending the state constitution to allow women to vote (Senate Journal 1870, page 113). In the summer of 1872 he was a prominent candidate before the republican state convention for the office of state treasurer, and although unsuccessful, yet the strength developed in his behalf shows that the hearts of a large number of the loyal sons of Iowa are with him. He was a conspicuous actor in the recent movement on the part of the "Patrons of Husbandry"; was master of a grange, member of the state grange, and for three years president of the Muscatine county council of the order. He delivered numerous public addresses in connection with the organization throughout his congressional district, all breathing

a tone of such true, broad and liberal principles that their sentiments found universal favor.

Senator McNutt served ten consecutive years as a member of either house, and is everywhere regarded as a wise, patriotic and safe legislator, thoroughly earnest and conscientious in all his sayings and doings; warm and ardent in his temperament; clear, logical and zealous as a speaker, always commanding unflagging attention. Naturally proud of the character of a "tribune of the people," he is perhaps somewhat imperious in manner and at times a little egotistical, but aside from the arena of debate, genial, social, eminently warm-hearted and full of good humor. His private character is unblemished and unexceptionable. In church communion, he is a Presbyterian, but entertaining broad views of religion and humanity, he is at once one of the most popular and useful men of his day. In personal appearance, he is tall and of dignified presence, dark hair and eyes, with an expression of countenance betokening a lively interest in all that is transpiring around him.

On the 14th of April, 1857, he married Anna Lucas, of Portsmouth, Ohio, niece of ex-Governor Robert Lucas of that state, afterward governor of Iowa Territory, a lady of pleasing manners, affectionate disposition, good appearance, and who takes pride in her husband and her boys, desiring them to excel in all things. The result of this union is three sons: William, Robert and Samuel.

JOSHUA WORLEY, M. D.,

BELLE PLAINE.

THE first physician to locate in Belle Plaine was Joshua Worley, a native of Covington, Miami county, Ohio. He is the son of Rev. Caleb Worley, a minister of the Christian denomination, and Elizabeth Adams, and was born on the 6th of March, 1834, the youngest in a family of six children. His maternal grandfather, George Adams, cousin of Daniel Boone, lived in this country in the "times which tried men's souls" and participated in the strife for independence a hundred years ago. Caleb Worley, a Quaker, came from England in 1699, settled in Philadelphia, and had two sons, Francis and Henry, who formed the head of the two branches of the Worley family. Francis obtained a tract of land of the Penns, near York, Pennsylvania, and in order to have a neighbor gave a man one hundred acres of land for a cow. The old homestead, it is said, still stands, one and a half miles from York, and is still in the hands of Francis Worley's heirs. Henry Worley immigrated to James river, Virginia, about 1730, and raised a family of children, some of whom returned to Pennsylvania. Caleb, one of the sons, settled in Kentucky in 1783, and his son, Nathan, located in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1804, dying in Germantown, in that county, in 1848. He was a Christian or Disciple minister. His eldest son, Caleb, father of Joshua, died at Covington, Miami county, Ohio, in 1871.

The subject of this short biography was educated in the common and select schools of Covington, doing some work on a farm in the busy season until fifteen years of age; at seventeen went to Versailles, in his native state, and on a cash capital of three hundred dollars became a hardware merchant, following the business four or five years with a gradual increase of success and of capital. Having an inclination toward the medical profession, at twenty-two he sold out his stock of merchandise; commenced reading with Dr. J. C. Williamson, of Versailles; attended two courses of lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus; practiced one year with his preceptor; attended a third course of lectures in Columbus, and graduated in March, 1861; moved to Koszta, Iowa county, Iowa, the following summer; practiced there one year with Dr. E. P. Miller, and then settled at Belle Plaine, a town just then springing up, now a city of twenty-five hundred inhabitants.

In May, 1864, Dr. Worley went into the army as assistant surgeon of the 126th Ohio Infantry, and remained until the rebellion was crushed. That regiment was in the sixth army corps, part of the time during the last year of the war in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, but most of the time before Petersburg. Surgeons in that locality had usually plenty of cases on hand, and Dr. Worley had little time for idleness.

At the close of the war, in July, 1865, he returned to Belle Plaine, and has here been in active practice since that time, with the exception of two or

three seasons spent on his farm near town, on account of ill health. During this period he continued his medical studies, and he makes constant advancement in the theory as well as practice of his profession. The opportunities which he had for improvement during the year that he was in the army were unusually good, and he reaped the highest advantage from them. No man of his age in this section of the state has a better reputation, especially as a surgeon. His rides are quite extensive. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and of the Iowa Union Medical Society. His standing is good in both.

In politics, Dr. Worley is a democrat, but rarely has anything to do with office. His profession absorbs his time.

He is a Knight Templar among the Freemasons.

On the 23d of September, 1862, Miss Salome Sullenberger, of Koszta, Iowa, became his wife. They have no children.

GEORGE T. YOUNG,

LEON.

GEORGE THOMAS YOUNG, a native of Ashland, Ohio, and the son of Abraham and Mary (Thomas) Young, was born on the 3d of September, 1831. His ancestors in this country settled first in Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather fought for American independence. His grandfather was in the whisky rebellion in western Pennsylvania. Abraham Young was a farmer, and raised his son in that calling, the latter supplementing a common-school education with six months' attendance at the Ashland Academy. At nineteen he opened a winter school, teaching two terms in Ohio. At twenty he was appointed deputy clerk of Ashland county, holding that position for one year.

In the spring of 1853 Abraham Young sold his farm and the family moved to Noble county, Indiana, and for two years the subject of this sketch assisted in clearing land in the summer and taught district school in the winter. In the spring of 1855, with one winter's earnings in his pocket, he started westward to seek his fortune, intending to go into southwestern Iowa. On reaching Leon, Decatur county, his funds were exhausted, and he was obliged to stop and seek work. At first he wrote for a few weeks in the county recorder's office, receiving his board in return; he then took a summer school and taught for two months. At the end of this time the school-house was demolished by a tornado, and his school was thus brought hastily and unceremoniously to a close. He now engaged as a clerk in a store at Leon, and thus busied himself until the next year, when he was elected clerk of the district court, holding that position three terms by repeated reëlections.

In September, 1862, Mr. Young formed a partnership with Seth Richards, then of Bentonsport, and they opened a mercantile house in Mount Ayr, twenty-eight miles west of Leon. There they traded fourteen years, having good success, and closing out in the autumn of 1876. After spending a year and a half in settling up his business, in the spring of 1878, Mr. Young located once more in Leon, where he has a broker's office in company with Joseph S. Warner, the firm of Young and Warner, doing well.

Mr. Young is a cautious, prudent man, and manages all his matters systematically and with the utmost care. He came to Iowa with scanty means, but with willing hands, and the skill to apply them, with a resolute heart he has pushed on and has at length acquired a competency. His accumulations have all been made by honest and upright dealings.

In politics, Mr. Young has usually coöperated with the democrats, but is quite independent, and votes for no one on an unsatisfactory platform. He was on the school board while residing at Leon the first time and also for several years in Mount Ayr, and takes great interest in educational matters.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and an elder of the same. He is a warm friend of the Sunday-school cause, and superintended a school ten or eleven years. He is also an earnest worker in the temperance cause, and has given much time and money to advance it. His heart is in every good enterprise tending to further the interests, mental, moral, and material, of his fellow-men. No community can have too many men of this class.

Mr. Young aided in organizing the Masonic lodges at Leon and Mount Ayr; has been master of both and is now a Knight Templar.

On the 23d of December, 1858, he became the husband of Miss Hattie A. Patterson, of Leon, and

they have four children, Helen H., Lulu S., George Willard and Hattie E., all bright and promising. Mrs. Young was president of the Mount Ayr Christian Temperance Union when she left the place; has been a teacher in Sunday schools since sixteen years of age and is an active christian philanthropist, often seeking out the needy and in a quiet way supplying their wants.

COLONEL ABEL B. SMEDLEY.

CRESCO.

ABEL BROWN SMEDLEY, three years master of the state grange, and for the last two years lecturer for the national grange, is a native of Jefferson county, New York, and was born on the 2d of September, 1825. His father, Joseph Smedley, was a Methodist minister. The maiden name of his mother was Mary Jones. The Smedley family were from England, settling at first in New England, spreading into New York, and thence into the western states.

The subject of this brief memoir spent his youth in agricultural pursuits, receiving an academic education at Williamstown, Massachusetts. He was subsequently educated for a master machinist at Fulton, Oswego county, New York; removed to Wisconsin in 1849, and was an iron manufacturer in Oshkosh until after the civil war commenced.

In 1862 Mr. Smedley went into the military service as major of the 32d Wisconsin Infantry; was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in June, 1863; returned to Wisconsin in 1864 on account of sickness; at the end of three months returned to the service as lieutenant-colonel of the 46th Wisconsin, and was mustered out in October, 1865.

In 1868 Colonel Smedley located in the new town of Cresco, which has since been his home. Since coming to Iowa he has devoted himself to agricultural and horticultural pursuits, he being one of the most scientific workers in these branches of industry in the State of Iowa. He has a farm of four hundred acres in Fillmore county, Minnesota, half a mile from the Iowa line, on which farm he raises large quantities of fruit, some grain and blooded stock, and has one of the finest creameries in this part of the country.

His homestead in the village of Cresco, containing five acres, is one of the loveliest rural homes in the state. Here Colonel Smedley has more than twenty varieties of grapes, thirty or forty varieties of apples, and all kinds of small fruits which will grow in Iowa, the whole surrounded by a red-fruited barberry hedge. On New Year's night, 1878, his beautiful residence was reduced to ashes, and with it went seven hundred or eight hundred volumes of books, sixty choice paintings, all framed and hung, and many precious mementos of friendship and love, which no amount of money can ever replace.

Colonel Smedley was one of the first men in Iowa to start in the grange movement, and in this great "ground-swell" soon became one of the foremost men of the nation. He organized the local lodge, and was its master in 1872, acting at the same time as overseer of the state grange, organizing hundreds of lodges; was master of the state grange from 1873 to 1876, and for two years has been lecturer for the national grange. He has visited and lectured many times in all the states of the Union, except those on the Pacific slope, and probably understands the principles and workings of the order better than any other man in the United States.

He is the author of two or three works, among them "The Patron's Monitor" and a "Manual of Jurisprudence and Coöperation." He also wrote between one and two hundred pages of "The Footprints of Time." Probably no man in the country is the author of more grange literature. He has also written a great deal on agriculture and horticulture for various newspapers and periodicals, and on these topics his pen was never perhaps more busy than at the present time. He is very high authority on fruit-growing, butter-making, stock-raising, and kindred branches of rural industry.

On the 10th of September, 1867, he was joined in wedlock with Mrs. Jennie Sherman, an artist of Milwaukee, and they have one child, a son eight years old.

Mrs. Smedley was born on the 20th of May, 1826, in Madison county, New York, and is the daughter of Nathaniel Tompkins, who removed to Milwaukee in 1849, and from that time until his death in 1868 was largely identified with the business interests of that city. Mrs. Sarah J. Tompkins was educated at

Delancy Institute, near Clinton, New York. Mrs. Smedley was first married to Henry Sherman, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1853, with whom she lived three years, during which time was born to her a daughter, now twenty-two years of age. Miss Bertie Sherman attended the Iowa Agricultural College for three and a half years, and then entered the senior class at the Milwaukee Female College, and graduated on the 21st of June, 1876. Miss Sherman is a young lady of rare attainments.

Mrs. Smedley, as an artist, may be said to have been born such. Some of the rarest pictures in oil in the state are from her brush. From 1862 to 1868 she devoted herself entirely to her profession. Her studio in Milwaukee will long be remembered for its rare collection of works of art and the resort of art lovers. Since her marriage to Colonel Smedley she has been, in its broadest sense, a helpmeet to her husband. She is an enthusiast in horticulture, floriculture and agriculture, and their beautiful home bears ample evidence of her industry and cultivated taste. Her ability and fitness for public life have taken nothing from her charms as a wife and mother. Mrs. Smedley is a living exemplification of the fact that a woman who has the ability and devotes a portion of her talents and life to the elevation of her sex and humanity, can at the same time be a wife and mother in the highest sense of these holy attributes.

GENERAL FRANCIS M. DRAKE,

CENTERVILLE.

FRANCIS MARION DRAKE, son of John A. and Harriet O'Neal Drake, was born in Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois, on the 30th of December, 1830. When he was six years old the family moved to Fort Madison, Iowa, where Francis M. received such education as the schools of the place afforded. In 1846 John A. Drake removed to Davis county and founded the town of Drakeville, now on the southwestern branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, the father and two sons, John H. and Francis M., engaging in the mercantile trade there.

In 1859 the subject of this sketch removed to Unionville, Appanoose county, twelve miles west of Drakeville, there selling goods and dealing in stock until the civil war commenced.

In the spring of 1861 Mr. Drake raised a company at Unionville, intending to join the 2d Iowa Infantry, but was too late. In the meantime the governor furnished the company with arms, and Captain Drake drilled it during the summer.

In September, 1861, southern Iowa was invaded by the rebel general Patten; Governor Kirkwood called out troops, and Captain Drake with his company joined Colonel Edwards' independent regiment of Iowa volunteers and marched into Missouri. At Allenville Captain Drake was made major; he took command of sixteen companies, and pushed on to attack General Patten, who was retreating to join General Price, Major Drake following him as far as Saint Joseph. There he met General Prentiss, who assigned him to the command at Saint Joseph, with Iowa, Kansas and Ohio troops. He was in command there when Colonel Mulligan surrendered at Lexington.

In September, 1862, Major Drake was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 36th Iowa Infantry, and served in that capacity until February, 1865, when he was breveted brigadier-general for meritorious services, and continued in the field until mustered out, in September, 1865. While serving as brigadier-general he showed on many occasions a good deal of boldness and dash, as well as military skill.

He was in many expeditions, among them, the Camden, under General Steele, to reinforce General Banks, on the Red river, and on the 4th of April, 1864, there was a great contest to see who should get possession of and hold the ford on the Little Missouri river, in Arkansas. Colonel Drake finally got possession of the ford, and with five hundred men fought General Marmaduke, with his whole division, for half a day, capturing Lieutenant Fackler, an aid-de-camp on Marmaduke's staff. Colonel Drake was shot through the clothes three times during that day, but received no wound.

On the 25th of the same month, by special assignment, Colonel Drake had command of the 2d brigade of General Solomon's division, and with one thousand men that day, in the battle of Marks' Mills, fought General Fagan, who commanded all the cavalry forces under Dick Taylor, eight thousand strong,

according to the official report of the confederates. In that engagement Colonel Drake's horse was shot five times, and he himself was severely, and reported mortally, wounded. He fell and was captured, but, owing to his condition, was paroled immediately.

After being breveted brigadier-general he relieved General Thayer at Saint Charles, on the White river, Arkansas, and subsequently commanded a brigade in General Shaler's division until the close of the war. His military record is such as the state may be proud of.

While General Drake was in the service his family resided at Centerville, Appanoose county, which has been his home for the last fifteen years.

Before going into the army he had read law; upon his return he resumed its study, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. For three years he was associated in practice with Judge Amos Harris, the firm name being Harris and Drake. The latter was out of practice three or four years, from the 1st of January, 1871, his business being railroad building. He organized a company, and constructed a road from Keokuk to Centerville, a distance of ninety miles, the road being known as the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska railroad. The cars entered Centerville on the 27th of December, 1872. General Drake was made president of the company at its organization, and still holds that office. He is a man of great energy of character and executive ability.

In May, 1875, he resumed the practice of law, associating with him General A. J. Baker, formerly attorney-general of Missouri.

As a citizen of Centerville, General Drake has few peers in enterprise. His whole interest is in the town, and he labors indefatigably to build it up. He has been president of the school board almost constantly for nine or ten years. He is a member of the Christian church, and was a delegate to the national convention of that body in 1877. He is very liberal in benevolent enterprises.

Politically, General Drake is a republican, and was a delegate to the national convention in 1872.

He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, and past chief patriarch in Odd-Fellowship.

On the 24th of December, 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Lord, of Bloomfield, Iowa, and they have had seven children, all yet living except one child.

HON. JAMES G. DAY,

SIDNEY.

JAMES GAMBLE DAY, late chief justice, and still on the supreme bench, is a son of George Day, a farmer, and Sarah Gamble, and was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 28th of June, 1832. His grandfather, George Day, senior, was from England, and settled in Maryland. The Gambles are of Irish descent. John A. Gamble, who died in Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1878, and who was once a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, a canal commissioner, a leading politician and banker, was an uncle of Judge Day. James Gamble, another uncle, was a member of congress thirty years ago, and is now a judge of the court of common pleas in that county. Matthew A. Gamble, a third uncle, is a wealthy banker and leading man at Jersey Shore.

The subject of this sketch was on his father's farm until eighteen years of age; then attended Richmond College, in his native county, nearly three years, devoting especial attention to mathematics and the languages; taught about the same space of time in district and graded schools; read law in private, and entered the law school at Cincinnati in 1856, graduating in the spring of the following year. On receiving his diploma he came directly to Iowa, locating at Afton, Union county, where he remained three years, serving as prosecuting attorney the first year.

In 1860 he came to Sidney, his present home, and formed a partnership in the legal profession with L. Lingenfelter, Esq.

In the autumn of 1861 Mr. Day entered the military service as first lieutenant company F, 15th Iowa Infantry; was soon promoted to captain of company I, and on being wounded in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April, 1862, was compelled to resign. Before leaving the army he was nominated for judge of the third judicial district; went on the bench on the 1st of January, 1863; was reëlected four years later, and served in that position until August, 1870, when he was appointed to the supreme bench by Governor Merrill, to fill a vacancy caused by the

resignation of Judge George G. Wright, who had been elected United States senator. Two months before this appointment the republican state convention had nominated Judge Day for the same position, and the people sanctioned the wise choice of the governor. In 1871, and again in 1877, he was reëlected, and is still on the bench. During the first year, in accordance with the Iowa statutes, he was chief justice of the supreme court, and again in 1877.

Persons best acquainted with Judge Day regard him as a superior court and chancery lawyer, always having excellent briefs, and presenting his points systematically and logically. As a judge, while on the district bench, says an old associate, "he was pleasant and affable, always maintaining the utmost decorum, and was very highly respected by the bar, the officers of the court, and the jurors. He never allowed himself to become irritated, and presided with marked dignity." All the best traits of the true jurist he exhibits on the supreme bench.

Judge Day has always been a republican, but not a very active politician.

Religiously, his connection is with the Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder.

In moral and religious character, as well as legal attainments and judicial standing, he is an ornament to the state.

On the 1st of December, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Minerva C. Manly, of Steubenville, Ohio, and they have seven children. Two of the older ones are at Tabor College, Fremont county, twelve miles north of Sidney; others are pursuing their studies at home. Mrs. Day, before her marriage, was a teacher, and noted for her efficiency and success. She is an active worker in the temperance cause, and in various benevolent enterprises; very domestic in her habits, and heartily devoted to the interests of her own family.

Judge Day has a dark complexion, dark hazel eyes and black hair, slightly sprinkled with gray; a bilious-nervous temperament, and a dignified yet easy address; is five feet and eleven and a half inches tall, and weighs two hundred and ten pounds.

His father, who died in 1850, was a prominent whig politician, at one time a member of the Ohio legislature, and during thirty years an elder in the Presbyterian church. The mother of the judge, who died about 1868, was a woman of remarkable force of character, and noted for her many and marked christian graces.

HON. HENRY H. TRIMBLE,

BLOOMFIELD.

HENRY HOFFMAN TRIMBLE is of remote German descent, his parents, John Trimble and Elizabeth Hoffman, having Teutonic blood in their veins. The Trimbles were early settlers in Rockingham county, Virginia, the grandfather of Henry H. being a soldier in the days "which tried men's souls." The Hoffmans were pioneers in Pennsylvania, and connected by marriage with the Scotts of that state, who were old Indian fighters, some of them being with General Braddock when he suffered his ignominious defeat.

During the boyhood of Henry H., his father, who was a carpenter in early life, and afterward a farmer and merchant, lived in succession in Rush, Decatur and Shelby counties, Indiana; his son farming until sixteen years of age.

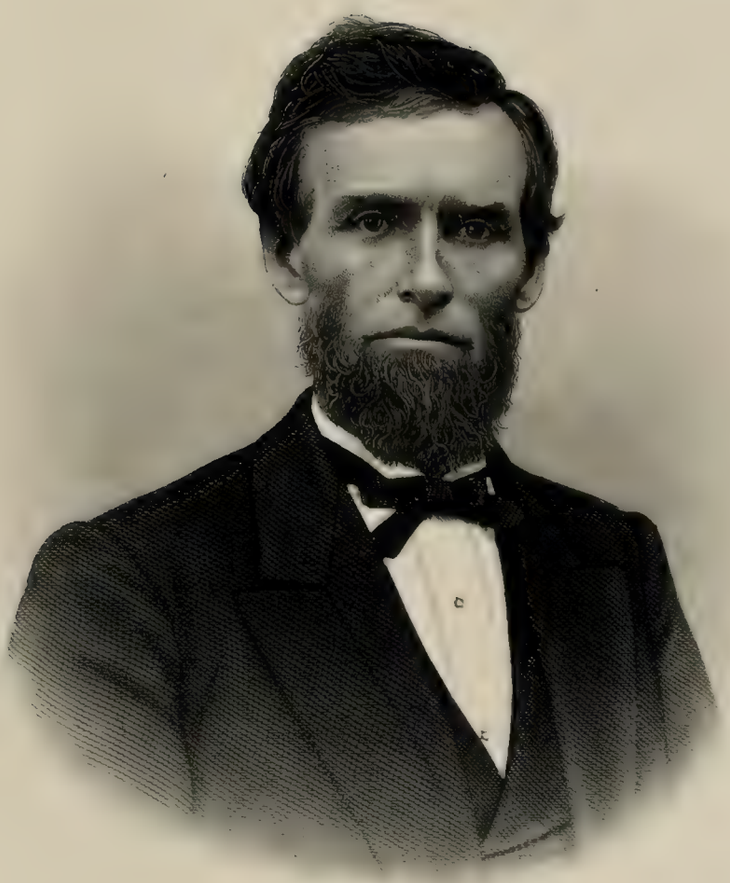
He received his literary education in the preparatory department of Franklin College, and in the State University at Bloomington and Asbury University at Greencastle, all in his native state, graduating from the last named institution on the 21st of July, 1847. He taught more or less while pursuing his studies, and did other kinds of work, defraying his entire expenses.

From college Mr. Trimble went directly into the Mexican war, serving one year in the 5th Indiana Volunteers, James H. Lane, colonel.

On his return from the war, Mr. Trimble read law, at first with Eden H. Davis, of Shelbyville, Indiana, and afterward with the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, teaching during this period the Shelbyville Academy for one year.

His father removed to Iowa in 1848, and he followed the next year, continued his law studies, and was admitted to the practice by Hon. J. F. Kinney, of the supreme bench at Keosauqua, on the 29th of April, 1850, taking in a very few years a high position at the bar.

He was county attorney from 1851 to 1855, and state senator from 1855 to 1859, being at the last



W. H. Trimble

session held at Iowa city and the first held in Des Moines, and on the judiciary committee during his entire term.

In July, 1861, Mr. Trimble entered the service as lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Iowa Cavalry; served in that position until the 9th of September, 1862, when he was discharged on account of a wound he received in the face at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, on the 7th of March, 1862. The ball entered his right cheek, passed through his face, and came out at the bottom of his right ear. It was years before this wound healed, externally; it still discharges slightly, and he suffers from it more or less at all times.

At the October election in 1862 Colonel Trimble was elected district judge of the second district and served four years. His mind is of the analytical type, and he has the ability to analyze thoroughly a question suggested to him. He excels as a trial lawyer, and has great influence with the courts. He has, by study and experience, made himself thoroughly familiar with the general principles of law. As questions arise in the trial of a cause, by a little analyzing he assigns them to their proper places. His tenacity is wonderful, and he never gives up until the very last. Regardless of the amount involved, he brings to bear all his professional talent to gain his case. One who has practiced with him and before him, and who has been intimate with him for years, says that he is probably as successful a criminal lawyer as there is in the state. His practice in the federal as well as in other courts has been very extensive. He displays masterly skill in the examination of witnesses, and has few peers in any department of legal practice.

One of his strong points as a lawyer is in cases where the question of insanity is involved. He has made this subject a study for years; has, so to speak, fathomed its lowest depths as a science. Whenever he has a cause in which this question arises, and he has occasion to defend a person on the plea of insanity, he astonishes everybody with his wonderful grasp of the subject and the amount of research and learning which he exhibits.

In 1866 a corporation was organized by the citizens of southern Iowa called the Saint Louis and Cedar Rapids Railway Company, the purpose of which was to extend the North Missouri railway, then being constructed, into Iowa. Judge Trimble was chosen one of the directors, and remained such till September, 1868, when the directors, becoming dissatisfied with the then president, procured his resignation, and the judge was chosen to take his place. He immediately entered on the duties of his new office; in four weeks had the railroad bonds negotiated and iron bought. In six weeks tracklaying commenced and continued until the track reached the flourishing city of Ottumwa. This is the only direct line of road from the great city of Saint Louis into Iowa, and is one of the most valuable lines in the state. The judge remained president of that company until the sale of the road in 1875. He also assisted in building the Burlington and Southwestern railway, and has always taken an active interest in all public enterprises.

Judge Trimble has always affiliated with the democratic party, and has been a prominent member of it for more than thirty years, having, in fact, a national as well as state reputation as a politician. Before the capital was removed from Iowa city, and when, under the old constitution, the judges were chosen by the legislature, he received the democratic support for member of the supreme bench, coming within two or three votes of being elected, the republican majority then being very small. He ran for the same office before the people in 1863. He was a candidate for congress in the first district in 1858, running against General Curtis, and coming within five hundred votes of an election, reducing the usual republican majority more than twelve hundred votes. He ran a second time for the same office in 1872 against Hon. William Loughridge, then a candidate for reëlection, running more than five thousand votes ahead of Horace Greeley, the democratic nominee for President. He was a delegate at large in the democratic national convention which met at Saint Louis in 1876, and cast his vote for Governor Hendricks while there seemed to be any hope for that gentleman's nomination. He was a member of the committee on resolutions in that convention.

No democrat in the state is more popular with his party than Judge Trimble. In all respects his standing is exalted. He is president of the State Bar Association, and in a double sense is at the head of the Iowa bar.

He is a member of the commandery in the Masonic order.

The judge is a believer in the cardinal doctrines of Christianity, but is not connected with any religious denomination.

His wife was Miss Emma M. Carruthers, a native

of Wheeling, West Virginia; married at Shelbyville, Indiana, on the 5th of April, 1849. She is the mother of five children, all yet living, and retains to a wonderful degree the freshness and bloom as well as vivacity of girlhood. A stranger would take her for a lady under thirty years of age.

The eldest son, Palmer Trimble, is married and an attorney-at-law in the firm of Trimble, Carruthers and Trimble, the middle member being Samuel S. Carruthers, a brother-in-law of the judge, and his law partner since 1867. The second son of Judge Trimble, Frank K., is studying with this firm.

WILLIAM ISEMINGER, M.D.,

DENISON.

THE longest resident of Denison in the medical fraternity, and one of the leading practitioners in Crawford county, is William Iseminger, a native of La Porte county, Indiana. He is the son of a farmer, Jacob Iseminger, of German descent, and was born on the 10th of July, 1836. His mother was Elizabeth Graybeal, who is of Irish pedigree. William lived on the farm in La Porte county until twenty years of age, sharing in the ordinary educational privileges of farmers' sons. Quite unsatisfied with his literary attainments, in 1856 he went to Greencastle, Indiana, and spent six years in fitting for and going through Asbury University.

On graduating, Mr. Iseminger came to Iowa, in December, 1862, and taught two seasons in Polk and Jasper counties. He read medicine with Dr. D. V. Cole, of Des Moines; attended two courses of lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan. After spending three years in Vandalia, Jasper county, alternating between teaching and practicing, in May, 1868, he settled in Denison, where he has built up an extensive business, his rides sometimes embracing a circle of twenty and even thirty miles. In difficult cases of surgery his rides for consultation are still more extensive. His practice is general, as it must necessarily be in a country so sparsely settled as Crawford and the adjoining counties. He is a careful reader of medical books and periodicals, he knowing very well that in no other way can one keep pace with the progress of medical science.

Dr. Iseminger is United States examining surgeon for pensions; has been the county coroner for six or seven years; is on the school board, and has held other local offices. He is a practical business man and a very useful citizen. He is a republican.

He was formerly a member of the Christian or Disciple church, but there is no such an organization in Denison. In moral and religious character his standing is exalted.

His wife was Miss Nancy J. Cavett, of Vandalia, Iowa; married on the 10th of September, 1868. They have one child living, and have lost one.

HON. HUGH W. MAXWELL,

DES MOINES.

HUGH WRIGHT MAXWELL, late judge of the fifth judicial district, was the son of William Maxwell, a farmer, and Charity Wright, and was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 14th of February, 1827. His paternal grandfather, Hugh Maxwell, came from Ireland and settled in North Carolina. The Wrights were English. Hugh W. farmed with his father in his native county until of age, finishing his education at the Georgetown Seminary, near Danville, and graduating in the summer of 1852. The next October he crossed the Mississippi river into Iowa, located at Indianola, Warren county, where he taught school for two years; also spent some time in surveying during the interim. In 1854 he was elected clerk of the district court, which office he held for five consecutive years, studying law at the same time, and was admitted to the bar at Indianola in 1857 and practiced steadily until the second year of the rebellion.

In 1862 Mr. Maxwell went into the army as brigade commissary, but at the end of about one year his health failed and he was obliged to resign. Returning to Indianola, he resumed practice; in 1864 was elected attorney of the district embracing Polk

and nine other counties; at the end of two years he was appointed judge, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge J. H. Gray; in the autumn of the same year (1866) was elected for a term of four years; was reëlected in 1870 for another term, leaving the bench on the 31st of December, 1874.

On resuming legal practice, Judge Maxwell located at the capital, where he is still to be found, and is among the foremost attorneys at the Polk county bar. He does business in all the state and federal courts.

To the lovers of justice the administration of Judge Maxwell was especially satisfactory. To the violators of the liquor law and to criminals he sought to mete out the punishment which they merited. In all cases his sympathies were with the injured.

Judge Maxwell usually affiliates with the republican party, but never knowingly votes for a man of bad habits. He is a strong advocate of the temperance cause.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a man of unbending integrity, and is living a consistent christian life.

The judge has had two wives. The first was Miss Mary L. Johnston, of Indianola; married in 1853. She died two years afterward, leaving one son, Trenck J., now a merchant in Olathe, Kansas. The present wife of the judge was Mrs. Frances F. Fox, of Indianola; married in June, 1856. She has had four children, three of them yet living, Mary B., a teacher in Des Moines; Sallie F. and Franc W. are being educated in the public schools.

CHARLES E. HEDGES,

SIOUX CITY.

CHARLES E. HEDGES, deceased, was a son of Nathaniel G. Hedges, and was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, on the 21st of June, 1834. He remained in that state until his nineteenth year, receiving an academic education. He was the eldest child of the family, which moved to Keokuk, Iowa, in December, 1856. Attracted by the geographical location of Sioux City, then recently surveyed and laid out, and its favorable situation as a business point, a month or two after reaching Iowa Charles E. and his father came to this place and opened a real-estate office. A younger brother, Daniel T., followed in April.

In the autumn of 1857 the subject of this sketch formed a partnership with J. W. Bosler in a private bank. During the same autumn Mr. Hedges was elected county recorder and treasurer, which office he held by reëlection four years, making, as he did in every kind of business through life, a clean record.

In 1860 the Hedges brothers went into the mercantile trade, which was continued for eight years. Charles, meantime, in 1861, was appointed trader at the Yankton Agency, holding it for six years, and residing there the greater part of the time. During the year 1866 he also filled the place of sutler at Fort Randall.

From 1868 until his death, in 1877, Mr. Hedges resided in Sioux City, all this time in partnership with his brother Daniel in various enterprises. Among these were contracts for carrying the mail to Fort Sully and to points in Minnesota, and for furnishing military and Indian supplies for the United States government; dealing in cattle and grain as well as real estate; running an elevator and a steam flouring mill, and building the Woodbury county court-house and railroads. Mr. Hedges was one of the original projectors and owners of the Covington, Columbus and Black Hills railroad, holding the office of treasurer of the company for some time, and at the time of his death he was one of the directors of the new company. He and his brother contracted for and graded thirty-six miles of this road a short time before his death.

During some of these years, as we learn from the Sioux City "Journal," from which we glean several of these facts, the business of Hedges Brothers amounted to more than half a million dollars. That daily paper, in speaking of his death, in its issue of the 15th of August, 1877, says:

> The occasion of Charles' death was contingent upon the circumstance that he was at the time engaged in filling a cattle contract with the Indian department, in which he had a one-fourth interest; and it is owing to the constant personal attention the Hedges Brothers gave their business, whatever it might be, that led him to be there. They never shrank from the most arduous work, and no laborer in their employ ever gave so many hard hours a day to their business as they did themselves. Being men of very strong physical build, they have been able to stand what would long ago have taken down almost any other men.

Mr. Hedges died on the 9th of August, 1877.

He was found about twenty-five miles southeast of Lower Brule Agency, on the west side of the Missouri river. He was traveling up the river in charge of his herd of five thousand cattle, and left the herd, going alone in his wagon to hunt a new trail to the agency, saying he would get into Brule Agency and return to the herd next day with provisions. Not returning as agreed, search was diligently made for him, and three days later his body was found a short distance from where he had left the herd. He was shot through the head. Everything was found in the buggy, not a single article of any kind missing. The general belief is that it was an accident; in what way happening can never be known. His pistol was found with two empty cartridges, one of which he exploded before he left the party; the other it is not unlikely he discharged by accident, by the revolver falling off the seat on the back of the buggy, and striking with the hammer on the side of the box.

At the time of his death Mr. Hedges was a member of the city council and a director of the State Agricultural Society.

He left a second wife to mourn her great loss. His first wife was Miss Mary L. Krutz; married at Florence, Indiana, in December, 1868. She died in July, 1870. On the 9th of January, 1873, he was married to Miss Emma Quintrel, of Cleveland, Ohio.

He was buried by the Freemasons.

There was everywhere observable a spirit which showed the sorrow that filled the hearts of the community. . . . It was a tribute to the memory of a man the vacancy of whose position will for years be a potent reminder that a head and heart and hand are still that thought and felt and worked for the benefit of the community of which their possessor was a member.

He was, no doubt, the most energetic man that helped to make Sioux city what it is, the great commercial city of northwestern Iowa.

A few months after the burial of Mr. Hedges his remains were taken to Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The "Commercial Gazette," of Sioux City, thus spoke of Mr. Hedges at the time of his demise:

Dame Nature rarely grants to one community more than one such man; and by his death there certainly exists in the commercial ranks of Sioux City a vacancy which no other man can fill. With the body of a Hercules, the courage of a lion, the great force of character which made for him a fortune and a name, he has done for this community in the way of public advancement more than any other man could do. On both sides of the Missouri, from Council Bluffs to Niobrara, over the broad prairies of Dakota territory, on the homesteads of northwestern Iowa and northern Nebraska the common verdict presses itself home to human hearts that his death was a public calamity.

Like all men of tremendous mental force, he had his enemies. The selfish and the envious ones lagging behind him in the race of fortune envied him who was so much their superior. But those who knew his warm and generous nature best loved him best. He leaves a fond wife, a brother, father and sisters to mourn his tragic death.

The same paper contained a metrical tribute to the memory of Mr. Hedges, concluding as follows:

"I weep not that the autumn leaves
Are torn in fragments by the breeze;
I weep not that the golden sheaves
The sun in autumn fallen sees.

"I weep that manhood in its prime
Was torn from all that makes life sweet;
That human life in summer time
Its sad, untimely end should meet.

"And such a man—of giant form:
A form that clad a mighty mind,
With soul impetuous, brave and warm
As ever dwelt in human kind.

"Sioux City, mourn your mighty son,
That gave you much of power and pride,
And grant him now, when life is done,
The honor envy long denied.

"Green be the turf above his breast,
And lightly o'er his grave the sod;
And pray we that his soul may rest
In peace eternal with his God."

JOSEPH T. BEEBE, M.D.,

AFTON.

AN eminently self-made man, whose brief biography gives but an imperfect narrative of the many exploits of his early life, to which he now in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and in a perfect condition of health, adverts with more of the subject-matter of romance than of personal exploits.

It is only in the western section of the United States that such subjects are to be found. The self-imposed trials through which Dr. Beebe has passed should stimulate the young men of to-day, who have nothing but their innate courage to help them to advancement in the social scale.

Our subject was born in Knox county, Ohio, on the 27th of June, 1821. His father was John Beebe, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Talmage. The doctor has two brothers and two sisters now living. At the age of nine he commenced going to a district school. He worked on the farm in the summer, and went to school in the winter months until he was seventeen, when he went to Dewit Academy, where he remained for seven months. From that time he worked upon the farm in the summer, taught school in the winter, and commenced the study of the preparatory course of medicine;

subsequently he read a regular course of medicine in the office of Dr. Page, at Delaware county, Ohio, with whom he remained till 1843, when he went to Cincinnati and registered at the Ohio Medical College, where he remained for two years under the faculty of said college, from which he graduated in March, 1845, then removed to Columbia City, Indiana, and commenced the practice of medicine.

At the time he left Cincinnati he owed fifty dollars on his tuition fee. He took stage to Saint Mary's, from which place, with less than three dollars in his pocket, he commenced his walk of sixty miles to Columbia City; when he reached this place his finances were reduced to thirty-one cents, and he was a stranger in a strange land. He stopped at the hotel, and the next day made the acquaintance of one or two brother Methodists, to whom he explained his desire to commence the practice of medicine, but said nothing of his private impecuniousness. Receiving encouragement from them, he returned to the hotel, then started for the home of a cousin, by marriage, who lived twenty-five miles distant. He spent twenty-five of his thirty-one cents for food, begged his last meal at a farm-house, and finally reached his cousin's, to whom he told the story of his advent into Columbia City and his prospects there, and from whom he obtained a horse and bridle and ten dollars in cash; and after resting himself for a day or two he rode back to the hotel. He continued to board at this place, and at once built up a lucrative practice. This was in March. In the November following he returned to Knox county, Ohio. Here he remained for four weeks, and married Miss Philene Helt, of Sparta. His wife's father moved them to Columbia City. The father returned to Sparta, and young Dr. Beebe and wife went to housekeeping. Here they remained until October, 1847, when Mrs. Beebe's health declining they concluded to go to Mount Gilead, where the doctor bought property, commenced the practice of medicine, and remained there for seventeen years; during which time he had born to him two boys and one girl. The latter, now Mrs. Rice, resides at Des Moines; the eldest son is in the wholesale drug business at Burlington, with the house of Reynolds and Churchill, and the youngest son is in business with his father at Afton. Though blessed with a very large and lucrative practice at Mount Gilead, Dr. Beebe conceived the idea of placing himself in such a position as better to advance the interests of his two sons, and with this in view he, together with some seven other families, determined to go to Afton, Iowa. They were thirty-two days on the road, camping out at night. Reaching Afton, then a hundred miles distant from any railway, he bought two hundred acres of land near Afton, which he commenced to improve.

In January, 1865, he bought a half interest in a drug store at Afton with Dr. Roberts, whom he subsequently entirely bought out.

Early in the spring of 1866 he had built and occupied his new home at the farm, intending to retire from medical practice, having sold his store during the preceding winter. But there was to be only a temporary respite from the cares of business. His old clients and new ones were continually importuning him to return to his practice. In the following October he sold his farm to good advantage, and concluded to remove to Brookfield, a division station on the Hannibal and Saint Joe railroad. Here he went into the drug business with his former partner, Dr. Roberts, and resumed his professional practice.

In 1868 Dr. Beebe returned to Afton, bought out a drug store, and commenced the construction of a dwelling, into which he moved in November following. At the same time he built a business block.

It was generally supposed at this time that Cromwell, sixteen miles from Afton, was to be made the division station of the Burlington and Missouri River railway, and Dr. Beebe also built a house and established a drug store at this point; but Cromwell was not made a division station, and the doctor confined his enterprises entirely to Afton, where he now built a fine building twenty by eighty feet, and two stories high, which he fitted up as the leading drug store of the town, which position it holds to the present day.

Dr. Beebe was among the first to enlist as a private on the call for three months' troops by the governor at the outbreak of the southern rebellion, but he was soon detached from the ranks and placed upon the medical staff.

Dr. Beebe has always taken a lively interest in agricultural matters and in the general improvement of stock. For seventeen years he has held office from secretary to president in such societies. The doctor has also given considerable attention to railway matters.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Des Moines, Afton and Missouri railroad, held in February, 1877, Dr. Beebe was unanimously chosen president of the road, a very proper choice, as the doc-

tor has spent much of his time for the past year in raising stock for the road, and in looking after the general survey.

In May, 1875, the doctor determined upon the institution of a national bank at Afton, and by constant and vigorous efforts succeeded in getting the capital stock subscribed.

In January, 1876, he was elected its president, and was reëlected the succeeding year. He has been often elected to the city council, and has ever been very active in the cause of popular education.

In the summer of 1877 a company was organized to build the Saint Louis and Northwestern railway, to connect with the Chillicothe and Brunswick railway, to run to Storm Lake, in Iowa. From Saint Louis to Storm Lake is a distance of six hundred miles, two hundred and eighty-five miles are still to be built to complete all the connections. In this road the doctor has five thousand dollars' worth of stock. Unsolicited by him the directors of this road have also elected him president.

Dr. Beebe was originally a whig in politics, then a republican. Voted for General Grant, but subsequently voted for Horace Greeley, and is now a pronounced conservative, holding the individual merits of a nominee to be above the dogmatic creed of any party.

He has always been a confirmed Methodist in his religious views, and is an active member of that organization.

It is to such men as Dr. Beebe that the great northwest is indebted for the giant strides it has made in developing its great natural resources. To a very active mind he adds great probity of character and a persistent will, and great energy in successful working out everything he undertakes.

BENJAMIN F. GUE,

DES MOINES.

THE subject of this sketch, a native of Greene county, New York, was born on the 25th of December, 1829, the son of John Gue and Catherine *née* Gurney. His paternal grandfather was named David Gue, while his maternal grandparents were Benjamin and Martha (Bedell) Gurney, of Greene county, New York. During the time of the French revolution his grandfather became a refugee from France, and, immigrating to America, settled in Westchester county, near the city of New York. His parents were both Quakers in their religious belief and persons of wide influence in their community. Lovers of liberty, they became pronounced abolitionists, and in the days of the underground railroad their house was used as one of the stations. The first paper our subject ever saw in his home was William Lloyd Garrison's "Liberator," the first anti-slavery paper that was published. When Benjamin was four years old his parents moved to Ontario county, New York, a place noted as the yearly meeting place of the Quakers of western New York, Canada and Michigan. Here our subject received his first education in the district school, and his father dying when he was ten years old left him the eldest of six children. By the aid of her children and the practice of rigid economy the mother kept her family together and gave them an education.

In the fall of 1851, being then twenty-two years of age, our subject returned to his native place and engaged in school teaching. Prompted by a desire to see the then growing west, he, early in the spring of 1852, in company with his younger brother, Joseph H. Gue, went to Iowa, arriving at Davenport, in Scott county, after a tiresome journey of three weeks. Going to the northern part of Scott county, to a place now known as Big Rock, they entered one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land and forty of timber; they also purchased a team and farming utensils, and began to cultivate their land, living in a log house, and for a year and a half keeping "bachelor's hall." At the end of that time their mother, having previously sold her farm in the east, removed to the west with her family and kept house for them.

Early becoming identified with the public interests of his adopted state, Mr. Gue became known as an influential man of the people, and in the fall of 1857 was elected on the republican ticket to the state legislature, it being the first session held after the state capital was moved from Iowa City to Des Moines. During that session he became one of the authors of the bill providing for the establishment of a state agricultural college.

In the legislature he was known as a leading and working member, and so commended himself to his

constituents that he was reëlected in 1859. In the fall of 1861 he was elected to the state senate for a term of four years. During his term he introduced the bill prohibiting the circulation of foreign bank bills, also the bill regulating jury fees, a regulation which resulted in a saving to the state of about sixty thousand dollars annually. He was also one of the authors of the bill providing for the leasing of the land granted to the Agricultural College, by which the college realizes more than thirty thousand dollars annually.

Removing to Fort Dodge before the close of his term of office, he purchased the Fort Dodge "Republican," and became its editor.

In the fall of 1865 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Iowa, and ex-officio became president of the senate of 1866. During that session he was elected one of the trustees of the Agricultural College, and served in that capacity four years during the construction of the building and the organization of the school, being president of the board and chairman of the executive committee and committee on organization.

Changing the name of his paper to the "Iowa Northwest," he continued its publication for a period of eight years.

In the summer of 1872 he removed to Des Moines and purchased an interest in the "Iowa Homestead," and became chief editor of the same. Continuing to serve in this capacity until the following December, he was at that time appointed United States pension agent, a position in which he still serves (1878), giving universal satisfaction.

In his religious belief Mr. Gue entertains liberal humanitarian views, and is identified with the Universalist church.

He was married in November, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth R. Parker, daughter of Francis Parker, Esq., who was afterward killed by Mexicans in Arizona. Of the five children who have been born to them, four are now living. Horace Greeley Gue, born on the 17th of May, 1857, was educated at the Iowa Agricultural College, and is now proprietor of a drug store at Decatur, Illinois; Alice L. Gue was born on the 11th of July, 1860; Gurney Chapline Gue was born on the 30th of October, 1862; the next, Birdie, died in infancy; the youngest, Moinie, was born on the 10th of April, 1872.

Such is a brief outline of the life history of one who, by his own power, has risen from comparative obscurity to a position of honor and influence. He is, indeed, the "architect of his own fortune," and his life furnishes a most worthy example of what may be attained by constant, persistent, honest effort.

HON. JOHN B. DRAYER,

MOUNT PLEASANT.

JOHN BREITENBACH DRAYER, circuit judge of the first judicial circuit, was born in Labanon, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of April, 1823. His parents were Joseph Drayer, watchmaker, and Henrietta Breitenbach, both of whom were of German pedigree, the families being among the early emigrants from the old world to Pennsylvania. The grandfather of John B. spelled his name Dreher, Joseph changing the orthography but retaining the German pronunciation.

The family removed to Hamilton, Ohio, when the subject of this notice was ten years old, and there he learned the trade of his father, working at it until in his nineteenth year, with no literary education except what he obtained in a common and high school. At the age just mentioned he commenced reading law with Hon. John Woods, since a member of congress from Ohio, and was admitted to practice in April, 1844, when just twenty-one years old. He practiced at Hamilton about eight years, then at Eaton, Preble county, until March, 1858, when he removed to Mount Pleasant.

In 1862 Dr. Drayer entered the service as captain company H, 30th Iowa Infantry, and after seven months was obliged to resign through ill health.

He was elected county judge in 1863, and served from January, 1864, to January, 1869, when he went on the bench. He has been reëlected twice, the last time without opposition, and his third term will not expire until the 31st of December, 1879. As a jurist, he is scrupulously conscientious and painstaking, studying each case with the utmost diligence: and his decisions are rarely reversed. As a probate judge, it is doubtful if he has a superior in the state. In all the relations of life he has shown himself to be a man of the strictest integrity.

Judge Drayer has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1846, and at one period of his life, since locating in Iowa, he preached for two years, resigning a pastorate in the Brookville circuit to go into the army. His christian record, as well as the ermine which he has worn so long, is unsoiled.

The judge was originally a whig, and on the demise of that party promptly, and with hearty sympathy, cast in his fortunes with the noble party of freedom. Before becoming judge he was quite an active politician. He has lost none of his attachment to the principles of the republican party, but in his official position his innate sense of propriety deters him from active partisanship.

He has taken the second degree in Odd-Fellowship.

Judge Drayer has a third wife. His first, Miss Mary M. Withrow, of Butler county, Ohio; married on the 5th of January, 1847, died on the 22d of July, 1852, leaving two children, both of them since dying. His second wife, Miss Mary J. McCabe, of Eaton, Ohio; married on the 21st of February, 1854, had one child, and died on the 13th of October, 1871. His present wife was Miss Amanda Baird, of Butler county, Ohio; married on the 24th of December, 1872. She has one child. Of the two children by his first wife, a son, Samuel J., died at six years of age; the other, Marietta, was the wife of Dr. George W. Curfman, of Fairfield, Iowa, dying on the 9th of March, 1873. The child by his second wife, Anna, is the wife of William R. Sullivan, secretary of a scale company, Mount Pleasant.

Judge Drayer had a hard struggle in early life, but overcame all obstacles and pushed manfully forward until he reached his present position. Should his life be prolonged, he has more history, equally honorable, to make.

HON. FREDERICK MOTT,

WINTERSET.

THE Mott family, of which Frederick Mott is a descendant, was French, and the name was originally De La Mott. The progenitor of the family in this country was among the early settlers on Long Island. The subject of this sketch is a native of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and was born in Montrose on the 14th of January, 1828. His father, Merritt Mott, was a woolen manufacturer and farmer, and a deacon of the Baptist church more than fifty years, dying at Montrose, Pennsylvania, in 1876, when over eighty years of age. The maiden name of Frederick's mother was Caroline Tupper, a noble christian woman, who died in 1864. During part of his youth the son labored with his father in a woolen factory in his native state. At seventeen he entered Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island; was graduated in 1851, and for three years was at the head of the Derby (Vermont) Academy, reading law at the same time. In 1854 he came as far west as Upper Sandusky, Ohio, where he had charge of the union school two years, and then pushed westward, locating in Winterset.

Mr. Mott had been admitted to the bar in Vermont, and on settling at the seat of justice of Madison county, immediately commenced practice, pursuing it unremittingly until after the south had risen in arms to destroy the Union. In September, 1862, he entered the army; was made adjutant of the 39th Iowa Infantry in the spring of 1863; was commissioned by President Lincoln as assistant adjutant-general in 1864, and assigned to duty with the third brigade, fourth division, fifteenth army corps, serving in that position until the close of the war.

Returning to Winterset in August, 1865, he resumed the practice of law; applied himself with diligence to legal studies, and rose so rapidly at the bar that in the autumn of 1868 he was elected judge of the fifth judicial district, serving the full term of four years. The qualifications of Judge Mott for the bench may be inferred from the tenor of the resolutions passed by the Guthrie county bar, on his retiring, one of them reading as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize and appreciate the marked ability, impartiality and courtesy with which he has at all times presided over the circuit court of Guthrie county, and congratulate him on the extraordinary success which has attended his judicial labors. The fact that of four hundred and sixty-two cases determined in his court in Guthrie county during his term of office, not a single one has been appealed, indicates an approbation of his decisions on the part of the litigants in this court, as exceptional and rare as it must be gratifying to the judge.

The bar of the several counties in the district passed resolutions of a similar tone, all commending

the judge for his noble traits of character, and especially for his qualifications as a jurist.

At the annual meeting of the Iowa Baptist state convention, held in Des Moines in 1870, Judge Mott was elected its president, and the same compliment was paid him at the next three annual meetings of that body. In 1873 the regents of the State University elected him to the professorship of pleadings and practice in the law department of that institution, a position which he filled for two years, and then, under the pressure of enthusiasm created by the Baptist denomination in favor of their higher schools of education, in connection with the centennial year of the nation, he accepted the presidency of the University of Des Moines. That position he held until the close of the centennial year, when, owing to the condition of his health, he resigned, and, returning to his old home, resumed law practice and banking. In 1867–68 he was cashier of the National Bank of Winterset, and that position he again holds.

During the connection of Judge Mott with the University of Des Moines, the college building was finished; rooms for the societies and library were provided; the library was started, and about twenty thousand dollars were added to the endowment.

Judge Mott early embraced the tenets of the whig party; cast his first vote for General Scott for the Presidency in 1852, and since the dissolution of that party has acted with the republicans. He is a candid, sincere and conscientious man, cherishing his political and religious sentiments with equal honesty of purpose.

The judge has a second wife. His first was Miss Emma E. Dean, of Grayton, Vermont; married in 1856. She died in August, 1868. His present wife was Miss Mary J. Best, a native of Morrow county, Ohio; married in July, 1861; they have three children.

An old neighbor of Judge Mott, and an associate of his at the bar, thus speaks of him as a man, and a lawyer and jurist:

> He is pleasant in his manner, kind hearted and charitable, ever ready with a kind word when a kind word will do good. He is an earnest christian worker, public-spirited, and an invaluable citizen. As captain and assistant adjutant-general in the army, he was prompt, courteous, efficient and gallant.
>
> As a judge, he was pleasant in his treatment of the bar and litigants, ever jealous to see that fair play and justice were accorded to all. He was a close student, keeping up with the adjudications with higher courts, and so correct that few of his rulings were ever reversed by the supreme court of the state. He could have received a renomination for judge had he expressed a desire for it, but he declined.

HON. THOMAS R. STOCKTON,

SIDNEY.

THOMAS RICHARD STOCKTON, late circuit judge of the thirteenth judicial district, is a son of Rev. James M. Stockton, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, and Susan E. Kirkpatrick; and was born in Adams county, Illinois, on the 16th of August, 1834. This branch of the Stocktons sprung from the old New Jersey family. Samuel Stockton, the grandfather of Thomas, was a soldier in 1812–1815, and lived in Tennessee. Samuel Kirkpatrick, his maternal grandsire, came from Georgia to Illinois, bringing his slaves with him and freeing them. He aided as a member of the constitutional convention of Illinois, to form the first constitution of that state. Rev. James M. Stockton left Tennessee because of his hatred of the system of human servitude.

Thomas spent the first nineteen years of his life in his native state, having only a common-school education. His father was a country minister, and always owned a farm, on which the son was reared. In 1853 the family removed to Taylor county, Iowa, where Thomas aided in opening a farm, working very hard and giving the little leisure time which he could command to the study of certain English branches. When about twenty years old he taught a winter school, and continued to teach at intervals for five or six years. He commenced reading law at Clarinda, Page county, while teaching in 1859, and was admitted to the bar at Frankfort, then the seat of justice of Montgomery county, on the 16th of May, 1861, and practiced in Clarinda for five years, occupying different positions during this period. He edited the Page county "Herald" for about fifteen months, commencing in September, 1862, while the proprietor, Major C. B. Shoemaker, was in the army; was deputy provost-marshal between one and two years after leaving the editorial chair, and was judge of Page county from January, 1864, to January, 1866. Mr. Stockton regards his brief experience as a journalist as one of the most important epochs in his

life, it furnishing him a good opportunity for mental improvement.

In May, 1866, Mr. Stockton moved to Sidney, and here practiced steadily until January, 1873, when he went on the bench, as already indicated, serving four years. During the greater part of this time, for convenience, he resided in Council Bluffs, returning to Fremont county on leaving the bench. He made a conscientious and impartial judge. The judge spent the summer and autumn of 1877 in the Black Hills, practicing law and speculating in the mines. He is a close student, and has a good standing at the bar in his district.

In politics, he is a republican. In religion, a Presbyterian, and a man of excellent character. He is a Master Mason, and a fifth-degree member of the Odd-Fellows order.

Miss Lizzie Pierce, of Page county, Iowa, became the wife of Judge Stockton on the 20th of August, 1863, and they have three promising children.

JOHN TEESDALE,

MOUNT PLEASANT.

ONE of the oldest representatives of the press living in Iowa is John Teesdale, who, like Dennis A. Mahoney, of Dubuque, Wesley Bailey, of Decorah, and a few others in this state, spent thirty or forty years in a printing office. Mr. Teesdale is a native of York, England, is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Overton) Teesdale, and was born on the 25th of November, 1816. His parents emigrated to this country when he was two years old and settled in Philadelphia, where his father was a merchant, who died when the son was about ten years old. Two or three years later John entered the office of "The Casket," Philadelphia, doing various kinds of work, but not much at the case. He partly learned the printer's trade in the same city, in the office of the "American Sentinel," finishing it at Beavertown, Pennsylvania, whither his mother, now married again, removed when he was about sixteen. Two years afterward he spent a short time at the Steubenville Academy, and then went to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he remained for several years, working at his trade part of the time, and also editing the Wheeling "Gazette" and a little later the Wheeling "Times." During this period he spent a short time at Cadiz, setting type and aiding an editor, and six months at Mount Vernon, as one of the editors and proprietors of the "Western Watchman," suddenly leaving the paper because his associate was too timid on the slavery question and they could not agree.

Mr. Teesdale was the editor of the "Ohio Whig Standard," of McConnellsville, seven or eight years, and went thence to Columbus in 1843; took charge of the "Ohio State Journal," and conducted it four or five years. He was private secretary of Governor Bartley a short time; in 1848 purchased the Akron "Beacon," and was its conductor for eight years, selling out and removing to Iowa City, then the capital of the state, in the summer of 1856.

Mr. Teesdale became the proprietor of the Iowa City "Republican," which he published until elected state printer, in the winter of 1856–57, and his removal to Des Moines, which was made the capital in 1858. He was state printer four years. On reaching Des Moines he purchased "The Citizen," soon changed its name to "Iowa State Register," and sold it to Frank W. Palmer, the incoming state printer, in 1861.

At that time Mr. Teesdale was appointed postmaster by Mr. Lincoln, and he held the office until turned out by President Johnson.

In November, 1868, Mr. Teesdale removed to Mount Pleasant, which has since been his home, though he himself has had brief sojourns in other places. He spent seven months on a daily paper at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1870, and had charge of the "Daily Chronicle," Washington, District of Columbia, during the second campaign (1872) of General Grant for the Presidency.

Since locating in Mount Pleasant Mr. Teesdale was a short time on the "Mount Pleasant Journal," and a short time in trade with his son-in-law, George P. Okell. Latterly he has engaged in no business.

Mr. Teesdale was originally a whig, and was a delegate to the national convention which nominated General Taylor in 1848. From the birth of the republican party he has acted with it, and his pen has wielded a powerful influence in promulgating its principles. Probably no journalist now living in the state has done more to advance the cause of his party.

Mr. Teesdale has been a member of the Congre-

gational church for many years, much of the time an official member. He has been prominent among the laymen of the state, attending congregational state conventions as a delegate and participating in their deliberations.

The wife of Mr. Teesdale was Miss Mary Dulty, of Wheeling, West Virginia; married in June, 1837. They have had seven children and have lost four; one of them is buried at Akron, Ohio, one at Columbus and two at Des Moines. The two buried in this state were married; Addie was the wife of John M. Clark, of Des Moines; John, junior, who died in Boston in November, 1877, was buried in Des Moines. Of the three living, Mary is the wife of George B. Okell, of Chicago, Robert lives at home and George Dulty is a merchant at Crete, Nebraska.

JOHN H. DRAKE,

ALBIA.

JOHN HAMILTON DRAKE, for many years a merchant in Iowa, and now a banker in Albia, received in early life a good business education; commenced merchandising at eighteen, and has been very successful in his business operations. This is owing, no doubt, in part to his innate shrewdness, and in part to the care and assiduity with which he attended to his business, its minutest details receiving his closest attention.

Mr. Drake is the son of John A. Drake, one of the oldest merchants in Iowa, and now a banker at Centerville, Appanoose county. The Drakes were originally from England, this branch of the family settling in North Carolina, where John Hamilton was born on the 5th of July, 1828. The maiden name of his mother was Harriet J. O'Neal, who was of Irish descent. A great many members of the Drake family were merchants and physicians, and the present generation still follow these pursuits.

John A. Drake moved with his family to Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois, in 1830, and seven years later to Fort Madison, Lee county, Iowa. There the subject of this brief sketch remained until 1846, attending to his education in the graded school at that place. At this date his father removed to Davis county; started the town of Drakeville, and assisted his son in trade. The latter merchandized there until 1867, when he removed to Albia; continued in trade until 1870, when, in company with B. F. Elbert, he organized a private bank. The next year they and others started the First National Bank of Albia, of which Mr. Drake is president, and Mr. Elbert cashier. It is a stable and prosperous institution. Banking is the exclusive business of Mr. Drake, and he gives to it the same care and oversight that he did to his former business. Though a strong politician, a firm republican, he never lets politics have the precedence over his legitimate calling. He is a Blue Lodge Mason, a member of the Christian church, and a man of the highest integrity of character. In benevolent movements he is one of the foremost citizens of Albia.

His wife was Miss Caroline Lockman, of Drakeville, Iowa; married on the 29th of August, 1850. Like her husband, she is active in all religious and charitable organizations.

JAMES H. KNOX,

INDIANOLA.

AMONG the many men in Iowa educated in a printing office, and who are prominent in the politics of the state, is James Hayes Knox, postmaster at Indianola. He is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, dating his birth on the 11th of August, 1821. His father, James Knox, was born in the north of Ireland, and was brought to this country by his parents when three years old, following, when grown to manhood, the trade of a chairmaker. He was in the war of 1812–15. The wife of James Knox was Sarah Hayes. The family moved from Baltimore to Cadiz, Ohio, when James H. was four years old. There the son entered a printing office at the early age of fourteen years, and such an office, as already intimated, proved to be his intellectual training school.

In his nineteenth year he removed to Knox coun-

ty, in the same state, settling near Mount Vernon, alternating between farming and printing for a few years. In 1852 he published a paper in Mount Vernon in company with E. A. Higgins, but returned to the farm again in less than two years.

In November, 1854, Mr. Knox came to Iowa, and halted a short time in Jasper county; in January following he became a partner of the late Lieutenant-Governor Needham in the Oskaloosa "Herald"; removed, early in 1857, to Indianola, and on the 2d of April of that year published the first number of the "Weekly Iowa Visitor," conducting it until some time after the civil war had commenced.

In 1861 he was appointed postmaster, and resigned the office in August, 1862, to go into the service. He raised a company and went south as captain of company D, 34th Infantry, and at the end of eight months was obliged to resign on account of ill health.

During the campaign of 1864 Mr. Knox was a writer on the Burlington "Hawkeye," and the two following winters he held a clerkship in the city of Washington.

In 1866 Mr. Knox repurchased the Indianola "Banner," a new name for the old "Visitor," changed it to the original name and conducted it until 1868, when he went out of journalism for four or five years. In 1873 he repurchased a half interest in the paper, now called the "Herald," in company with A. J. Graham, the senior publisher, a neatly printed and ably edited weekly, devoted to the interests of Warren county and the republican party.

On the 27th of April, 1875, Mr. Knox became postmaster once more. He was a whig in early life and for twenty years has been a very active worker in the interests of the republican party, being a leader in the county organization and prominent in the state conventions. He adheres to his political sentiments with the same sincerity that he does his religious. He is a communicant in the Baptist church, is generous-hearted and liberal and an ardent well-wisher to the human race.

The wife of Mr. Knox was Miss Harriett M. Miller, of Miller township, Knox county, Ohio, a town named for her father, who was a pioneer in that part of the state. They were joined in wedlock on the 17th of May, 1847, and have had four children. Only two of them, Ella Augusta and James Miller, are living. The former is the wife of Lorenzo W. Billingsley, an attorney of Lincoln, Nebraska; the latter is a student in the Iowa State University.

CLAIBORN LEA,

KEOSAUQUA.

CLAIBORN LEA, one of the early enterers of Iowa land, and a highly successful business man, was a native of Campbell county, Virginia, and was born on the 4th of May, 1799. He was of English descent, the pioneer in this country settling in Virginia. The Leas there have been a family of planters. The father of Claiborn was Gideon Lea, his mother, Ann Cavel, a Quakeress preacher, and a woman of strong intellectual power and great christian zeal, who died in her eighty-fourth year.

Claiborn Lea moved from Virginia to Highland county, Ohio, about 1820, where he worked industriously at cabinet-making, and subsequently became a merchant. About 1838 he visited the Territory of Iowa, entered lands as soon as they came into market, mainly in Van Buren, Clark and Polk counties; continued to visit this country once in two or three years, increasing his lands here and looking after them, until 1855, when he brought his family to Fairfield, Jefferson county. The next year he made a permanent settlement in Keosauqua, dying in November, 1871.

The latter years of Mr. Lea's life were spent entirely in looking after his lands and in making provision for his family. He was fortunate in all his business operations, leaving his widow and children, financially speaking, in independent circumstances. He was an able financier, and a man of fine natural abilities. He educated himself, and became conversant with the mathematics and several branches of the physical sciences. He was a critical thinker, a great bible student, and a firm adherent to the church of his mother. He was strongly anti-slavery, like the Quakers generally, and had no patience with the apologist of oppression, he being a humanitarian in the broadest sense of the term. A man of purer character it would be difficult to find in the De Moines valley. The citizens of Keosauqua hold him in tender remembrance.

Mr. Lea held some offices in Ohio, but none in

Iowa. He led a quiet, private, yet busy life. He was the widow's friend, and a prompt almoner where occasion required.

His widow was Sarah H. Roads, of Ohio; married on the 8th of December, 1829. The Roads were from Rockbridge county, Virginia. Mrs. Lea has had seven children, five are living and all of them married: Mary Ann is the wife of E. G. Wilson, of Van Buren county, Iowa; Amy E., of A. J. Wright, of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Henrietta S., of R. S. Beck, of Carlisle, Kentucky, and Helena F., of J. B. Bleakmore, of Keosauqua. Rutledge, the only son living, is a leading attorney at the Van Buren county bar, his residence being at Keosauqua. The widow of Mr. Lea, now in her sixty-ninth year, is quite active and in the enjoyment of good health. She is a communicant in the Congregational church, and a highly exemplary christian mother.

REV. THOMAS F. THICKSTUN,

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

THE Thickstuns are traced back to the days of the English Commonwealth, two centuries and a quarter ago. The first man of that name was a general in Cromwell's army, and was a trusted and firm adherent to the interests of the great Protector. On the accession of Charles II to the throne his generals were obliged to flee the country to save their lives. The ancestor of the family came to this country, changing his name to Thickstun. What his name was originally no one of the descendants knows. Thomas Freeman Thickstun is the son of William and Rachel Freeman Thickstun, and was born in Cussewago, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 3d of July, 1824. His grandfather moved from New Jersey into northwestern Pennsylvania in 1802, while William was in infancy, and settled there when the country was an unbroken wilderness. The Freeman family followed a few years later. They were all christian people, and tried to be governed by the scriptures in rearing their children.

Thomas F. was educated in the common schools of his native county and at the Kingsville Academy, Ohio; his studies, in addition to the ordinary English branches, being Greek, Latin, logic, chemistry, philosophy and the higher mathematics. Several branches he mastered outside of a school-room and without any assistance. In early youth, for a short time his favorite compositions were metrical, but the rhyming fever abated before he had fairly ripened into manhood.

At one period of his life he intended to be a physician; read medicine with Dr. Hiram Boyd, of Crawford county, and attended one course of medical lectures at Cleveland, but afterward concluded to be a school-teacher instead of a medical practitioner. He entered that noble profession with characteristic earnestness, and pursued it vigorously for twenty-three years, the schools in which he taught being the Kingsville Academy, the Geauga Seminary, both in Ohio, the Meadville, Pennsylvania, Academy, and the Baptist institution at Hastings, Minnesota. He was seven years at the head of the Meadville Academy, and a good share of that time had two hundred and fifty pupils, one hundred and sixty of them in the normal department. General Garfield was one of his pupils at Geauga. He was an enthusiast in that calling, and very popular. His period of teaching ended with four years as principal of the Minnesota school.

Mr. Thickstun was licensed to preach at Kingsville, Ohio, in 1851, ordained in 1861, and commenced his first pastorate at Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, in 1865. He remained there three years, building a fine house of worship during that time, and then removed to Council Bluffs; became the pastor of the newly organized Baptist Church, and from a very small beginning, in a hard field for his denomination, he has built up a church of fair strength, having an elegant house of worship erected very largely through his untiring efforts. Since coming to Council Bluffs he has acted for two years as secretary and agent of the Iowa Baptist state convention, a work into which he flung great energy, and which was attended with a marked degree of success. Mr. Thickstun was originally a Presbyterian, being introduced into that church at the age of fifteen, by the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel West, but embraced the sentiments of the Baptists after careful examination, in 1849.

He joined a temperance or total-abstinence society when only fourteen years old, kept his pledge in boyhood "like a man," and has long been a champion of the good cause. He had no money in youth

to waste on liquor or tobacco; put all his earnings to better use, every dollar ever expended in education being the fruit of his own industry. What God did not do for him he has done for himself, being a self-made man in the usual understanding of the term, and possessed of great vigor and elasticity both of body and mind. There is wonderful power in his gesture as well as his rhetoric. It seems to be no hard task for him to obey the scriptural injunction to do with his might whatever his hands find to do.

On the 7th of April, 1852, Miss Sophronia M. Lyon, of Cassadaga, Chautauqua county, New York, became the wife of Mr. Thickstun, and they have three children living, and have lost two. Hattie E. is the wife of Professor O. M. De Kay, of Council Bluffs. Carrie L. M. is seventeen, and William L. J. is ten years of age. The former is now about to graduate from the high school of Council Bluffs.

Mrs. Thickstun is a niece of the late Mary Lyon, founder of the celebrated seminary at Holyoke, Massachusetts, and like her aunt is a zealous, energetic, self-sacrificing worker in more than one good cause. On her mother's side she is a direct descendant from John Alden, of the Mayflower. The best christian blood flows in her veins, and is not likely to stagnate from inactivity.

MILO P. SMITH,

MARENGO.

THE subject of this sketch is a descendant of an English Quaker family which made an early settlement in Pennsylvania. With their peculiar views of war, none of them participated in the struggle for independence or in the second war with the mother country. The father of Milo, Samuel W. Smith, was a carpenter by trade, which calling he pursued in early life, and later was a farmer. In 1822 he accompanied the Rev. J. B. Finley to the Wyandot mission, in northwestern Ohio, and built a mission church. His wife was Elizabeth Bair, a native of Ohio, and of German ancestry.

Milo was born in Delaware county, Ohio, on the 16th of July, 1836. The family moved to Washington county, in the same state, when the son was three years old, and there he spent his childhood. He was the sixth child in a family of eleven children, and his father being in moderate circumstances Milo worked out by the month, sometimes on a farm, sometimes in a tobacco house, but always ready for any kind of work required of him. Until he reached the age of sixteen years he had, on an average, about three months' schooling annually. He then spent a couple of terms at academies in Athens county; taught school during the winter of 1854–5; started with the family the following spring for Iowa; drove a two-horse wagon all the way, two brothers driving two other teams; crossed the Mississippi river at Davenport on the 9th of June, and settled on a farm eight miles east of Marion, Linn county.

For two or three seasons Milo aided in opening and improving the farm, teaching school meanwhile during the winters, and thus assisting to pay for the land and stock the farm. In the autumn of 1858 he entered Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, in the same county; taught school the following winter; pushed on with his college studies and graduated in the class of 1861.

During the next twelve months he read law a short time with Hon. William Smyth, of Marion; assisted his father on the farm, and taught the graded school in the village of Tipton, Cedar county. On the 16th of August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 31st Iowa Infantry, Colonel Smyth, commander; was immediately made sergeant-major of the regiment; subsequently became second lieutenant of company C; was promoted to captain, serving in the latter position until after the capture of Atlanta, Georgia, all the while with General Sherman in the fifteenth army corps. His father's declining health now compelled him to resign and hasten northward, but his father died before the captain reached home.

In a few days he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, matriculated in the law department of the State University, and graduated in March, 1866, spending the previous summer in the law office of Colonel Smyth, at Marion. From Ann Arbor Captain Smith came directly to Marengo, possessed of a respectable suit of clothes and a few law books, and one dollar in his pocket. Here he was in general and successful practice until January, 1875, when he became district attorney for the eighth judicial district, which office he holds at the present time.

Captain Smith has a great amount of corporeity; is five feet nine and a half inches tall, weighs two hundred and forty-five pounds, and ordinarily moves with moderate pace only, but when he gets thoroughly aroused he exhibits great intellectual strength and power. He is a good judge of law: has much practical sagacity; he is wary, watchful and keen-sighted, and is usually very successful with a jury. He has been city recorder and school director of Marengo, and works nobly for the interests of the place.

He is a Master Mason, and an earnest worker in the ranks of the great party of freedom. He was early taught to hate slavery and every form of oppression. When he was a lad his father, who lived only fifteen miles from the Ohio river, the boundary line between freedom and slavery, kept a depot on the "underground railway," and as soon as he was old enough to ride a horse Milo aided in running off the negroes. The writer once heard him state that on one occasion over fifty fugitives spent the night in his father's house, their pursuers passing by not half a mile away. Just before daylight the negroes were secreted in a wood, and all were saved from the clutches of the heartless hunters.

On the 16th of November, 1866, Captain Smith was united in marriage with Miss Mildred E. Hall, of Tipton, Iowa, and they have three children.

JOSEPH EIBOECK,

DES MOINES.

AMONG the very few Hungarian journalists in the great northwest is Joseph Eiboeck, who was educated in English in a printing-office, and is an accurate, strong and accomplished writer. He dates his birth at Szelskut (Breitenbrunn), on the 22d of February, 1838. His father was killed in a duel when the son was quite young. At six years of age Joseph was taken to Vienna and educated in German. After the revolution there of 1848–9, his step-father, Paul Kiene, who participated in it, was compelled to leave Vienna, and he came to this country in 1849, settling in Dubuque, Iowa. Joseph was soon put in the office of the "Miners' Express," now the "Herald," as an apprentice, and since that time, with the exception of two years when engaged in teaching, he has been in the printing business. Thirteen years he was editor and proprietor of the Elkader, Clayton county, "Journal," and nearly four years he has been in the same position on the German "Staats Anzeiger," and the "Herald of Liberty," the latter printed in the English language, and both published at Des Moines. While a resident of Clayton county he was also the founder and for a short time conductor of the Elkader "Nord-Iowa Herold," a German weekly.

Mr. Eiboeck was never in a school-house in the United States until he went in as a teacher, all his acquirements for that office having been secured while printer and editor, he devoting his spare hours and fragments of hours to the different branches necessary to be taught.

While teaching he wrote a series of lectures, the principal ones being on "Hungary," "Rise and Progress of Literature," and "Benjamin Franklin." These he delivered many times in Iowa and Wisconsin. Since that time, partly for health, and partly to see the country and enlarge his stock of knowledge, he has traveled through nearly all the states and territories, spending a good deal of time in California, Oregon and Washington territory.

In 1873 Mr. Eiboeck was sent by Governor Carpenter as a commissioner to the World's Fair at Vienna, after which he made a tour of the continent, visiting most of the principal cities of Europe. Upon his return from these various travels he delivered in many Iowa towns very instructive lectures, largely the fruits of his observation.

In 1871 Mr. Eiboeck founded at Elkader a secret organization, with the name of the "August Order of Ethologists," with a ritual similar to the Masonic, with scenic initiations. One of its tenets was the abolition of the pernicious custom of "treating," so fruitful a source of intemperance in the United States.

In 1872, after disposing of the "Clayton County Journal," he completed the history of that county, a work on which he had been engaged for some years. It was on his return from Europe that he located at Des Moines, and on establishing his two papers here he infused into them much of the tenets and spirit of personal liberty, he being a very prominent exponent, if not the leader, of that cause in this part

of the country. At the democratic state convention in August, 1877, Mr. Eiboeck was tendered the nomination for lieutenant-governor, to represent the German element, but he declined, one of his doctrines being that newspaper conductors should not run for office. He was a republican until 1872; since then he has acted with the opposition.

He belongs to more than a dozen societies, including the Masonic up to the commandery and the Turn-Verein.

He was born of Catholic parents, but is liberal in his religious views, having no connection with any church.

Mr. Eiboeck married his wife at Cedar Falls, Iowa: Miss Fannie, daughter of E. R. Garrison, formerly of Detroit. They were united on the 15th of September, 1863, and have one child.

Mr. Eiboeck is a short, compactly built man, with dark complexion and robust appearance. He has had a little sickness at times, but his health is now perfect and his endurance very great. He has good business talent and untiring application, and evidently believes that work is no very severe affliction. Few men apply themselves so closely as he does. Financially, like most printers, he has had some reverses, but industry in his case is finally winning.

MASTON H. JONES,

BLOOMFIELD.

MASTON HUNTER JONES, for twenty-seven years an attorney in Davis county, Iowa, is a native of Putnam county, Indiana; is a son of Benjamin and Esther (Alexander) Jones, and was born in a farm-house one and one-half miles from Greencastle, on the 7th of January, 1828. The grandfather of Benjamin Jones, whose name was also Benjamin Jones, came from Wales, and settled on the eastern shore of Maryland, and some of his sons participated in the struggle for independence. The Alexanders were from Scotland, the branch from which Esther Alexander sprung having settled in Rockbridge county, Virginia.

After he was old enough to work, the subject of this sketch farmed, being master of his own situation after he was sixteen years old. When he had earned a little money he spent two years in the preparatory department of Asbury University, Greencastle; then taught and studied by himself for a year or two; at twenty-two commenced reading law with Delaney R. Eckles, of Greencastle, and finished with Judge Kenny, of Terre Haute, where he was admitted to practice in March, 1851.

Anticipating the advice of Horace Greeley, Mr. Jones came immediately west, reaching the young village of Bloomfield in the month of March, 1851, with six dollars in money in his pocket, his law library in his carpet sack, and a small silver watch which began to run about the time that Jackson did for the Presidency. Here Mr. Jones has been in steady practice since he pitched his tent in Davis county, enlarging his library from time to time, determined to know the law, and to know it well and thoroughly. He has never dealt in real estate, except to purchase and hold it for his own use; has been the loser once or twice by meddling with railroad stock, and with the exception of serving one term in the county board of supervisors, has kept out of every office not connected with his profession. He served as district attorney from 1870 to 1874, and then refused peremptorily a renomination. The law is his delight: he is a man of one profession, and in that he is a grand success. In law, he takes a common-sense view of every question that rises; has a judgment of extraordinary soundness, and espousing a just cause, he never fails to win. He is an extensive reader, and has a large fund of knowledge outside his profession. In humor, he is prolific, rich and highly entertaining.

In 1864 Mr. Jones went into the one-hundred-days service as lieutenant of company D, 45th Iowa Infantry, which regiment did patrol duty on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, West Tennessee.

In politics, Mr. Jones has been in succession a whig, an American and a republican, and he now calls himself a "greenbacker." He has no politics from policy, is an aspirant to no office, and votes as his judgment and conscience dictate. He is most emphatically an independent thinker and actor, no trammels of party or creed binding him. He believes in serving God and man, but neither in any slavish sense. He pays more to support religious institutions than most people, and makes the least pretensions to goodness of any. As a citizen, he is

attentive to his general duties and is generous to the needy.

Mr. Jones is a Knight Templar of the Red Cross in the Masonic order, and is up to the patriarch degree in Odd-Fellowship.

On the 17th of June, 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Emmeline Spencer, of Bloomfield, and they have four children. Mrs. Jones is a christian woman and a devoted mother.

Mr. Jones has a solid build, being five feet and ten inches tall, and weighing two hundred and five pounds. His eyes are hazel, with a merry twinkle, and woe to the man who undertakes to joke with him.

JOSIAH R. McCLELLAND, M.D.,

LEON.

JOSIAH ROBINSON McCLELLAND twenty-five years a physician in Decatur county, Iowa, was born in Monroe county, Kentucky, on the 15th of December, 1823. His paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish. His great-grandfather settled in North Carolina, and his grandfather lived in Scott county, Virginia, where the father of the doctor, Josiah McClelland, was born. The maiden name of the doctor's mother was Rhoda Condra, of whose pedigree nothing is known.

When the subject of this notice was about two years old the family moved to Jackson county, Tennessee, and in 1841 to Mercer county, Missouri, the son being raised on his father's farm. He had the usual education of farmers' sons, such as a subscription school affords. He spent two years in a mercantile house at Princeton, Mercer county, and then, in July, 1848, commenced reading medicine at the same place with Dr. J. B. Bell, attending lectures in Saint Louis. In 1851 he commenced practice with his preceptor at Princeton; at the end of two years moved to Decatur county, where he has since been in constant practice. Being a close student, and making his profession his life-work, he could not avoid making good progress, and has an excellent standing for attentiveness and skill. He possesses those amenities which make his presence especially acceptable in the sick room. Though making all departments of medical science his study, physiology has been a favorite branch, and in it he has made marked advancement. He has long been a member of the Decatur County Medical Society, and is its president.

Dr. McClelland was originally a whig, but of late years has voted with the democrats, though he has not taken so active a part in politics as to interfere in the least with his profession.

He is a Chapter Mason, and has passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge of Odd-Fellowship.

The doctor has been a member of the Christian church since boyhood; has lived a consistent, irreproachable life, and is a noble specimen of the christian gentleman.

His wife was Miss Amanda M. Rhea, of Mercer county, Missouri; married on the 18th of March, 1851. They have three children: Etta M., the wife of J. P. Hall, of Leon, and Edgar B and Emma G., who are pursuing their studies in the local school.

ALBERT PHIPPS,

CHEROKEE.

ALBERT PHIPPS, one of the early settlers of Cherokee county, and a leading spirit in the county agricultural society, was a son of Aaron and Polly Healy Phipps, both parents before their marriage being of the same name. His maternal grandfather, Jason Phipps, was in the revolutionary army, going in when a young man. The length of his service is unknown. Albert was born in Milford, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the 7th of October, 1820, and is a descendant of a very old New England family, of which Sir William Phipps, one of the colonial governors of Massachusetts, formed one branch.

The subject of this sketch lost his mother when he was six years old, and lived a few years with an uncle in Connecticut. He was reared on a farm

mainly until sixteen or seventeen years old, with a very ordinary common-school education. At nineteen or twenty years of age he went to sea, spending two years as a fisherman, mainly on the Grand Bank. Prior to this date he had commenced the bootmaker's trade, and on closing his brief career as a mariner resumed his trade, working at it off and on, in Milford, Massachusetts, for a dozen years or more, farming also, more or less, during the same period.

In 1856 Mr. Phipps came to Iowa as a member of the Milford Emigration Society, bought land in Cherokee county, and has continued to improve it up to this date. He has a farm a mile or two from the city of Cherokee, the county seat, and has other lands in Cherokee county. He is industrious, economical and thrifty, but, like other men in the county, has had some reverses during the last three or four years on account of the invasion and depredations of grasshoppers. He was one of the foremost men in forming an agricultural society in the county, and has been its treasurer. He is the life of the organization and awake to every interest of the county.

In 1864 Mr. Phipps enlisted as a private in the 15th Iowa Infantry, and served until the rebellion terminated and the regiment was mustered out.

He has been a county supervisor most of the time since locating here; is chairman of the board, and at an early period, for two years, *was* the board, managing the business entirely alone, the county being only one township. He has held nearly every town office, and has been and still is a very useful citizen. His integrity was never doubted.

In politics, he was originally a democrat, but has acted with the republican party since 1860.

The wife of Mr. Phipps was Miss Martha Littlefield, of Hopkinton, Massachusetts; married in 1842. They have had six sons and two daughters, all yet living. Luther, John A. and Henry L. are married; the other sons, Frank, Arthur and Nathan are single. Addie is the wife of N. T. Burroughs, banker, of Cherokee, and Mattie Eliza, the younger daughter, is unmarried. They are a family of well-reared, excellent children, and their general good demeanor and correct habits are a comfort to their parents.

Considering his limited education and the consequent disadvantages under which he has labored, Mr. Phipps has made a truly praiseworthy record. With great prudence and industry he has combined unswerving honesty, and hence has always claimed the highest respect of his fellow-citizens. A good name is a glittering factor in his wealth.

SAMUEL H. WATSON,

VINTON.

VINTON, the seat of justice of Benton county, was fortunate in the class of its earlier business men. They were solid in character, and in the end, by prudence and industry, have become solid in means. The four banking institutions of the place, some of whose managers are mentioned on other pages of this work, are under the direction of highly honorable and enterprising men. They are town-builders, men whose public spirit crops out prominently in more than one direction. Among this class is Samuel Humes Watson, who started the second bank in Vinton, who is well known as a business man throughout Iowa, and whose name is a synonym for promptness, integrity, and every business virtue. We know nothing about the pedigree of either branch of Mr. Watson's family. He was the son of Joshua P. Watson, a cooper at first, then a merchant, and finally a banker, residing at the time of Samuel's birth, on the 3d of July, 1828, in Ohio county, Virginia. His mother's maiden name was Martha Humes. When he was five years old the family moved to Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, where at eighteen, with only such education as a district school could furnish, he entered his father's store, acting as clerk till twenty-one. At that age his father gave him an interest in the business; he was in the firm six years, and then concluded to push farther west. On the 1st of May, 1856, he crossed the Mississippi and reached Iowa City.

After prospecting awhile, looking for the best opening, he concluded to locate in Vinton, and reached here with his family on the 14th of October following. He immediately opened a bank in company with Judge Samuel Douglass, they remaining in business together until the judge moved to Chicago in 1861. Continuing the bank alone until 1865, in that year Mr. Watson organized the First National Bank of Vinton; after managing it for four years, the char-

ter was surrendered and he returned to private banking. For the last six years his two eldest sons, William P. and Peter W., enterprising young men, have been with their father, the firm name being S. H. Watson and Sons.

During the earlier years of his residence in Vinton Mr. Watson dealt largely in lands, mainly in Benton county, and was very successful in his investments. Latterly banking has been almost exclusively his business. He has, however, built extensively nearly every year. Watson's Hall, put up by him four years ago, is one of the finest buildings of the kind in the interior of the state. His own bank building, erected two years ago, is a solid and elegant structure. Other buildings in the city are the work of his hands. The house in which he lives, put up eighteen years ago, is very comfortable, but he is improving a ten-acre lot, adjoining the city, and preparing to build a house of much larger dimensions and more modern and much richer finish.

Since residing in Iowa Mr. Watson has lived a rather quiet and retired life, so far as office-holding is concerned. He has done some good work on the local school board, having served in it, off and on, many years, and has been a trustee and the treasurer of the Iowa College for the Blind, located at Vinton, for the last ten years, but has never sought political preferment. He was at first a Douglas democrat; since 1860 has been a republican. He has never been very active in politics.

Mr. Watson ordinarily attends the Presbyterian church, where his wife, who was Emmeline Perrine, of Harrisville, Ohio, belongs. They were married on the 20th of November, 1849, and have seven children. The two eldest, already mentioned, are married; the others are single.

Mr. Watson has always been a careful and methodical business man, close in his calculations, untiring in his application, and suffering no ends to get loose; hence his eminent success. He is public-spirited, going for substantial improvements and for whatever else will advance home interests. Vinton abounds in useful citizens, of whom Mr. Watson stands in the foremost rank.

TIMOTHY WHITING,

MOUNT PLEASANT.

AMONG the eminently successful merchants and bankers residing in Henry county, Iowa, is Timothy Whiting, a son of John and Nancy Carter Whiting, and born on the 7th of February, 1809, in the town of Brewer, Hancock county, Maine. Both the Whitings and Carters were early Massachusetts families, spreading from thence, at an early day, into Maine, New Hampshire, and other New England States.

Colonel John Whiting removed with his family to Bath, Steuben county, New York, when Timothy was six years old, and where he was reared on a farm till fifteen, finishing his education at that age in the Prattsburg Academy. He then became a clerk in a store at Bath; two years later went to Painted Post, in the same county; clerked there between two and three years, and at the age of twenty went into business for himself in company with another young man.

At the end of ten years Mr. Whiting moved from Painted Post to Tyrone, in the same county, continuing in trade there four years, then returned to Bath, carrying on the mercantile business until 1857, when he made a permanent settlement in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Here, in company with other parties, he started a branch of the State Bank in 1858, he being its cashier, and representative of the bank on the state board of directors during the time that it was in operation.

In May, 1865, this institution was changed into the National State Bank, one of the solid institutions of Iowa, and he has held from the start the office of president.

Mr. Whiting has held none but bank and church offices since coming to the state, except one year's service as director in the Asylum for the Insane, at Mount Pleasant. He has never been a very strong partisan, and has peremptorily refused to accept political offices. He was a democrat at an early day, a whig a little later, and of late years has usually acted with the republicans.

Mr. Whiting has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1831, and an official in the Mount Pleasant body since first locating here. The character of no man in the city stands better. He is liberal-hearted, kind to the poor, and ready to help the needy and distressed at all times.

In December, 1833, Mr. Whiting and Miss Sarah A. McCall, of Painted Post, New York, were joined in wedlock, and they have had eleven children. Seven of them are living, and all married but the youngest child, Frank H., who is in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, at Burlington, in the civil engineer department.

John H., the eldest son, is cashier of the National State Bank, Mount Pleasant; Henry is master mechanic of the Saint Louis, Rock Island and Rockford Railroad Company, living at Beardstown, Illinois; Charles H. is a music dealer in Burlington, Iowa, and Samuel S. is the business agent in Missouri of a Mount Pleasant firm. Ann E., the eldest daughter living, is the wife of Professor J. H. Hopkins, vice-president of the Albion, Michigan, College, with his home at Ypsilanti, and Sophia E. is the wife of R. S. Gillis, assistant cashier of the National State Bank.

Few men of his age have worked more hours than Mr. Whiting. He has had remarkable health, not having had forty sick days in forty years. Having always been prudent and economical; having attended assiduously to his own matters, and not only minded his own business but put mind in his business, he has made his life one of marked success. His accumulations are the work of his own hands, toil hardened by fifty years' industry, and still ready for any honorable service.

WILLIAM B. MAYES,

JEFFERSON.

THE subject of this brief sketch, one of the most successful business men of Jefferson, is of Scotch descent, his ancestors on both sides being from the old country. His parents were Joseph and Rebecca (Work) Mayes, residing near Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, when the son was born, on the 11th of August, 1837. His father was in the war of 1812. His paternal grandfather, on coming from Scotland, settled in Pennsylvania. The Works settled in Washington county, in the same state, where many of them still reside.

William B. lived in Harrison county until after he became of age, farming, attending a common school and teaching.

In April, 1860, he came to De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa, still farming in harvest time, teaching in the winters, and studying the rest of the time, finishing his school education with a full year in Lenox Collegiate Institute, Hopkinton, Delaware county, where he had previously attended one or two terms.

On finishing his academic course of studies he read law with Captain D. S. Lee, of Independence, Iowa; was admitted to the bar at DeWitt, in September, 1867, and settled in Jefferson on the 16th of the same month. Here, to legal practice he has added real estate, making the latter a specialty, and managing it with eminent success.

When Mr. Mayes located in Jefferson, he had spent his funds in securing an education, and was not worth a dollar; was, in fact, owing something less than one hundred dollars of borrowed money. Since going into business here, he has been economical, has been prudent and careful in his investments and speculations, and, what is remarkable, has in no instance been a loser. He now owns the Revere House, in Jefferson, a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres at the depot, four hundred acres of wild land in various parts of Greene county, a cozy home in the city, and perhaps other property of which the writer has no knowledge. In company with Mr. G. G. Lawrence, county auditor, he is in the abstract business, and they have probably the most perfect thing of the kind in the state.

In the month of August, 1862, Mr. Mayes enlisted as a private in company K, 11th Iowa Infantry, and served nearly three years. He was with his regiment in every battle except one, and was hit twice, but not seriously wounded. During the latter part of this period he was a clerk in the provost-marshal's office, seventeenth army corps.

Mr. Mayes is a republican in politics, but has held no office outside the municipality of his adopted home. He has passed all the chairs in Odd-Fellowship, and is a Master Mason.

He inherited from his parents a warm regard for the Presbyterian tenets and order of church government, and is an elder in the Jefferson body. For probity and consistency of christian character, no man in the city has a better standing. He is a zealous worker in the cause of divine truth.

His wife, becoming such on the 14th of May, 1868, was Miss Sarah J. Cowan, of Mount Vernon, Linn county, Iowa, and was educated there in Cornell College; she is a very active and influential christian.

Circumstances rendered it a necessity that Mr. Mayes should make a slow start in his academic course, and consequently in his legal and independent career; but he seems to have been determined not to enter on a profession without a fair degree of mental culture; so far as we can learn, he struggled on, full of hope, with an elastic spirit, and a safe amount of energy and perseverance. While in the army he studied the German language, and acquired a knowledge of it sufficient to enable him to teach it when reading law at Independence. At that place he also taught a select school to aid in defraying his expenses while pursuing his legal studies. His plan seems to have been to convert his money, early earned, into mental resources, so that if successful in later years he might have the means by which he could the better enjoy his financial success. He is now devoting one hundred dollars a year to the enlargement of his private library. From the career of such men, who can doubt that the aspirations for knowledge, culture and refinement which led them to struggle upward are to be infinitely preferred to inherited wealth, which not infrequently proves itself to be other than a blessing?

MAJOR RACINE D. KELLOGG,

GARDEN GROVE.

THE most enterprising man and leading spirit in Decatur county, Iowa, is Major Racine D. Kellogg, one of the town builders of the commonwealth. He is a native of Onondaga county, New York, and was born at Fayetteville, on the 9th of March, 1828. His parents were Pearl and Lucy M. (Northrup) Kellogg. Both of his grandparents were Kelloggs, and sprung, on the father's side, from the branch of the family which early settled in Massachusetts; on the mother's side, in Connecticut. His grandfather moved to Oneida county, New York, swimming the Mohawk river with his teams, when there was but one dwelling house, a log hut, in Utica.

Pearl Kellogg was in the war of 1812–15, though in what capacity we cannot learn. Hon. W. P. Kellogg, congressman from Illinois; W. W. Kellogg, late congressman from Massachusetts, and Senator Kellogg of Louisiana, are distantly related to the subject of this sketch.

Racine received an academic education in his native village. At twenty-one years of age he started for the west, spending four years in farming and teaching in Erie county, Ohio.

In 1854 he crossed the Mississippi river; located at Garden Grove; merchandised a short time, and has since been engaged in handling real estate, being one of the most extensive operators in this part of the state. He is improving many farms, and has wild lands and coal lands in Wayne, Decatur, Clark, Marion, Polk and Greene counties; and in the first two counties alone he has built no less than thirty-seven miles of fencing. In connection with other parties he laid out the towns of Dallas Center and Grand Junction, and the impress of his enterprising hand is seen in scores of places in different sections of the state.

In 1859 Mr. Kellogg was elected to the general assembly, and was in the regular sessions of 1860, and the extra session of 1861; was reëlected and served in the regular and extra sessions of 1862. In that year he was selected by Governor Kirkwood as one of his staff to accompany him to the battle-field of Fort Donelson, where the battle flag of the gallant 2d Iowa Infantry was put into his hands to be brought back and placed in the archives of the state.

At the opening of the regular session of 1862 Mr. Kellogg was elected speaker pro tem.

Prior to this time, in the extra session of 1861, Mr. Kellogg offered the following resolution, which was extensively copied and commented on at the time:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has appealed to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid the effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of the National Union, and suppress treason and rebellion against the federal government; therefore be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the senate concurring herein, that the faith, credit and resources of the State of Iowa, both in men and money, are hereby irrevocably pledged to any amount and to every extent which the federal government may demand, to suppress treason, subdue rebellion, enforce the laws, protect the lives and property of loyal citizens, and maintain inviolate the constitution and sovereignty of the nation.

In 1862 he went into the army as major of the 34th Iowa Infanty, and before he had served a year

was compelled, on account of ill-health, to resign and leave the service. He was at the battle and surrender of Arkansas Post, and the rebel general Churchill, together with his staff and other officers, to the number of one hundred and fifty men and thirteen hundred privates, was placed in charge of Major Kellogg, and delivered by him to General Curtis at Saint Louis. On his leaving the army the officers of the 34th regiment held a meeting at Benton Barracks, Saint Louis, on the 20th of April, 1863, and passed the following complimentary and well-merited resolutions:

WHEREAS, Our worthy Major, R. D. Kellogg, has been compelled to resign his position in this regiment on account of ill-health; therefore

Resolved, That we deplore the circumstances which render the step necessary, and in parting with Major Kellogg bear cheerful testimony to his merit as an officer, and his uniform kindness and urbanity as a gentleman.

Resolved, That in his resignation the service loses a most valuable officer, and the members of this regiment a genial and most pleasant companion.

Resolved, That in view of a just appreciation of the gallant military career as well as high social endowments of Major Kellogg, we do without hesitancy say that he has left the image of himself imprinted in the heart of every member oft he 34th Iowa; and although compelled to retire from the service, our esteem, friendship and admiration for him is growing, expansive and quenchless as time and human memory.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the "Iowa State Register," "Leon Pioneer," "Chariton Patriot," "Indianola Visitor," and "South Tier Democrat."

A gentleman who has long been intimately acquainted with Major Kellogg states that "as a representative, as a business man, as a good citizen, as a brave soldier, and as one of the useful and tireless members of our state assembly for several sessions, he is without a blemish. He will never stoop to shield himself from responsibility, and will never shrink from duty. In social and political circles his name is a synonym for power and honor." Every position of public trust in which the major has been placed he has filled with credit to himself and honor to the people whom he represented.

Major Kellogg was known as a war democrat when rebellion broke out at the south; during Mr. Lincoln's administration his affiliations were with the republican party, and latterly he has been an independent politician, voting as he thought the best interests of his country required him to do. Of late years his name has repeatedly been mentioned as a suitable man to represent his district in congress, but he has not allowed his name to be used in political conventions.

Major Kellogg is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a man of the highest christian integrity.

On the 2d of November, 1864, Miss Elizabeth A. Burns, daughter of Hon. John D. Burns, a member of the Michigan constitutional convention, became the wife of Major Kellogg, and they have two children living and have lost three.

At home the major is held in the highest esteem. Here his public spirit and enterprise are most fully felt and thoroughly appreciated. He was chairman of the railroad committee when the Leon branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad came through Garden Grove; was chairman of the building committee when the large and finely arranged school-house was built, and in every movement for the improvement of the place he is a foremost man. He is benevolent and kind to the poor.

JOHN C. BUCHANAN,

LEMARS.

JOHN CALDER BUCHANAN, son of William and Jane Calder Buchanan, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, on the 12th of September, 1831. He is descended from a very old family which started in Sterlingshire, his great-grandfather speaking the pure Gaelic only. William Buchanan emigrated with his family from Scotland to the province of Ontario, Canada, in 1842, and settled in Dumfries, near Galt, where he bought a farm, on which the son, John C., worked until sixteen years of age, fitting himself, in the meantime, in the common school and by private study, for a teacher; that vocation he followed, with occasional interruptions, for twenty years, teaching sometimes in Canada, and at other times in different parts of the United States. At one time during this period he spent a few months in New York city, in the old museum of P. T. Barnum, often taking a minor part on the stage. At another time we find him in Texas, alternating between teaching school and acting as a ranger, hunting mustangs and Indians. In 1854 he became a pupil in the Illinois Liberal Institute, now Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois. Two years later, during the Presidential campaign, he conducted a daily paper in Decatur, Illinois; a

year or two later he spent six months as a pupil in the Provincial Normal School, Toronto, Canada, and then taught steadily from 1859 to 1867, most of the time in Preston, near Galt, he being principal of the graded school.

Since 1867 Mr. Buchanan has been a journalist, commencing, in company with his younger brother Robert, on the Appleton, Wisconsin, "Post," conducting it two years, then purchasing the Marquette, Michigan, "Plaindealer," the office of which paper they lost by fire in about six months.

In July, 1870, Mr. Buchanan came to Lemars and founded the "Sentinel," issuing the first number in February, 1871. This large weekly paper he still conducts, having built up a powerful republican organ. Mr. Buchanan has a fine education, classical withal, an immense fund of general as well as scientific knowledge, and is a very strong, vigorous and graceful writer.

He is an unwavering republican, well read in the politics of the country, and during an exciting campaign can and does do effective work on the stump, being an eloquent as well as logical speaker.

During the year 1871, while editing the "Sentinel," he also printed the Rock Rapids, Lyon county, "Review." Though a warm partisan, and ready to help friends to office, Mr. Buchanan rarely asks for anything of the kind for himself. He was elected county superintendent of schools a few years ago, but immediately resigned.

The wife of Mr. Buchanan was Miss Catherine Bergy, of Pennsylvania; married in February, 1861. They have eight children and have lost two.

Mr. Buchanan has been quite successful during his residence in Iowa. Besides the printing office, he owns and lives in one of the best houses in Lemars, has other property in the city, and owns two farms in Plymouth county.

HENRY H. MAYNARD, M.D.,

TIPTON.

HENRY HOBART MAYNARD is a native of Ohio, and was born near Columbus, on the 6th of September, 1835. He is a son of Stephen Maynard, a farmer, and Lurenda Humphrey. His grandfather, Stephen Maynard, senior, was a musician in the continental army. Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, belongs to a branch of the same family.

When Henry Hobart was nine years of age his father removed the family to Johnson county, Iowa, settling on a farm near Iowa city. There the son gave himself to hard work until of age, with educational privileges limited to the winter months, as is usual with farmer boys.

After attending the normal department of the State University, at Iowa city, one year, at the age of twenty-two he commenced reading medicine, at first with Dr. E. J. B. Statler, and subsequently with Dr. Frederic Lloyd, both of Iowa city. He then attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago; graduated in March, 1861; came directly to Tipton, and has here been in steady practice, except when in the service of his country.

On the 12th of August, 1862, Dr. Maynard went into the army as assistant-surgeon of the 18th Iowa Infantry; was in the service three years, and during the first half of that period was, most of the time, surgeon in charge of the general hospital at Springfield, Missouri. He was then appointed surgeon of the 2d Arkansas Cavalry, and remained nominally in that position, serving, however, nearly all of the time as medical director of the district of southwest Missouri until near the close of the war. The value of his services as medical director will be readily inferred from the following letter from the medical inspector-general United States army:

MEDICAL INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., February 8, 1865.

DR. H. H. MAYNARD, Surgeon 2d Arkansas Cavalry:

SIR,—Your letter of 29th January has but this moment reached me. It affords me great pleasure to state that you have served under me, and that important duties have been devolved on you, all of which you have performed to my entire satisfaction; and I take this occasion to thank you for your very efficient aid in the discharge of my duties as medical director of the department of Missouri. As medical director of southwest Missouri you rendered important service to the country, and managed the affairs of that district with great credit to yourself.

I feel confident that you will fill creditably any position in the line of your profession you may be appointed to.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

MADISON MILLS,
Medical Inspector-General United States Army.

Dr. Maynard was mustered out with his regiment on the 20th of August, 1865, and resumed practice at Tipton. He attended a full course of lectures at

the Bellevue Hospital Medical College from October, 1874, to February, 1875, and took the degree of ad eundem.

Dr. Maynard is a Royal Arch Mason, and belongs to the subordinate lodge of Odd-Fellows. To politics he pays but little attention, usually voting with the republicans. He studies medical and surgical science rather than politics, and is constantly increasing in skill as well as reputation. He is a rapidly rising man in his profession.

On the 5th of September, 1865, Miss Susan H. Edwards, daughter of Hon. John Edwards, of Chariton, Iowa, became his wife, and they have three children.

DR. JOHN P. GRUWELL,

OSKALOOSA.

JOHN P. GRUWELL was born in Stark county, Ohio, on the 19th of May, 1810, and is the son of Timothy Gruwell. Being unable to trace the genealogy of his father's family, little is known definitely of its history in America. It seems probable that the grandfather of our subject, Peter Gronelle, (the name was originally spelled Gronelle,) emigrated from the eastern part of France. He died soon after reaching the shores of Delaware Bay, leaving a widow and three little boys, John, Isaac and Timothy; and upon the death of the widow, which occurred soon afterward, the three children were left without means upon the charity of strangers. Timothy became a man of good mind without high cultivation, plain but substantial; was of square build, with large head, black hair, blue-gray eyes, and stood five feet eight inches in height; erect in form and of quick, firm step. He had a strong constitution, and died in his seventy-eighth year, with unimpaired mental faculties. When twenty-five years of age he became a member of the Society of Friends.

The mother of our subject descended from an ancient English family, by the name of Pennock or Pinnock. Christopher Pennock, a Quaker, came to America either as a member of William Penn's colony, or about that time, in quest of religious liberty, and settled near the present site of Philadelphia. His descendants became numerous, and as a class were distinguished for moral and religious worth, honest integrity, enterprise and success. William Pennock, being of the third generation from Christopher Pennock, and Alice *née* Mendenhall, were the great-grandparents of our subject. His grandfather, also named William, was the fifth of nine children, the most of whom lived to be more than ninety years of age. He married Mary Martin, by whom he had eight children, of whom the mother of our subject was the second. She reared a family of thirteen children, of whom John is the fifth, and died at the age of ninety-two years, of pneumonia, having up to the time of her death enjoyed good health, and being in the full possession of her mental powers. She was a woman refined in manner, and kind and affectionate, and was in every sense a conscientious, christian mother.

About the year 1800 the father of our subject entered a quarter-section of land in, and moved his family to, Stark county, Ohio. The country was then an almost unbroken wilderness. Under his father's instructions John learned to read and write, and when ten years of age, attended a three months' term of school, it being the first school in that section; thereafter he attended school each winter, and employed his evenings in study at home. At the age of seventeen he went to live with a married sister, and for two years had access to a good library, and was under refined and cultivating influences. Upon returning to his home he induced his young associates to meet on Sabbath afternoons to receive instruction in the common branches of study, and afterward taught a winter school with success. He continued to teach during several years, meantime studying the higher branches of algebra, geometry, and other sciences, under an aged Philadelphia teacher, who had settled near his home.

Having decided to enter the medical profession, he attended an academy for a time, and later was under medical instruction for several years, meanwhile defraying his expenses by teaching; and still later attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the degree of M.D. Settling at once at Columbus, Ohio, he began the practice of his profession, and soon became known as a successful and skillful physician and surgeon.

Dr. Gruwell early became identified with public interests, and took an active part in many matters of

reform. Having gained a reputation as a speaker while teaching, he was engaged by the County Association for the Promotion of Education to lecture in every school-house in the county on different systems of education. During early life he was an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, often lecturing on the subject, and became actively engaged in the cause of abolition when Thompson visited this country in the interests of that work, and addressed the public on that subject in the face of mobocracy. A man of close investigation, he has always been alive to new truths, and made it his aim to keep pace with the advance of progress. A close student, he has, at the same time, practical benevolence, active sympathy, positiveness, ambition and enterprise. Possessed of rare social qualities, he is fond of genial society, and is the center of a large circle of warm friends. As a physician, he is recognized as able and cultured, and was at one time engaged as lecturer on "Anatomy and Physiology of Man," in an institution of learning. He also gave a course of lectures on physiology, hygiene, and kindred subjects, in Penn College, at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Dr. Gruwell is a man of ordinary physique, being five feet ten inches in height, well-proportioned, and weighing one hundred and sixty-five pounds. He has bluish-gray, penetrating eyes, dark brown hair slightly streaked with gray, a sharp voice, and steps with promptness and energy. His success in life is attributable to his early domestic training in virtuous and industrious habits, under the watchful care of a firm but kind mother. During his twenty-first year, in meditating on the ways of life, he covenanted with himself that he would not do as he saw many doing, wasting their substance in riotous living; that he would never indulge in profanity, in the use of tobacco in any form, or of intoxicating liquors — and has never broken his vow.

On the 24th of May, 1834, he was married according to the Friends' ceremony, to Miss Sarah Miller, the fourth child of Levi Miller and Deborah *née* Morris, the latter being a descendant of the West family; Benjamin West, the distinguished artist, being her great-grandmother's brother. Mrs. Gruwell was born on the 15th of January, 1811, and has always been a woman of delicate health. They have three daughters and one son: Alice P., born on the 9th of June, 1838; Ann Eliza, born on the 18th of December, 1840; Charles B., born on the 16th of July, 1843, and Ella, born on the 30th of August, 1850.

WILLIAM N. MESERVEY,

FORT DODGE.

WILLIAM NELSON MESERVEY, a prominent journalist of Fort Dodge, Iowa, first saw the light of this world in Dearborn county, Indiana, on the 16th of November, 1820. His father, William Meservey, served five years in the war for independence. The maiden name of his mother was Cottingham, she being the widow Beacham when she married Mr. Meservey.

At ten years of age William went to Cincinnati with an uncle, attended the graded schools of that city a few years, then clerked in a wholesale dry-goods store in the same city until twenty. He read law with Amos Lane, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, with his son James, of Kansas notoriety, for a fellow student; was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati in 1843; practiced five years in New Orleans; in 1848 removed to Clinton, Illinois, and merchandized there until 1853, when he settled in Webster county, Iowa. That was before Fort Dodge was surveyed and laid out, and clients were "few and far between" in Webster county, then embracing two or three times its present territory. Nevertheless he had some practice from the start, and his legal business continued to increase until 1862, when he went into the United States treasury department, with location at Monroe, Louisiana, remaining in that position four years.

In 1866 Mr. Meservey returned to Fort Dodge; took charge of a newspaper which has had various names, and is now known as the "Webster County Gazette," a radical republican paper, whose editorial columns indicate strong brain work. He is a sharp and able writer.

Mr. Meservey was a democrat until the old flag was insulted at Fort Sumter, and has since been ultra republican. His convictions of duty are strong, and he is frank and outspoken, taking no pains to conceal his sentiments, political or any other.

At an early day Mr. Meservey served as judge of Webster county two terms; all the civil office of any

consequence that he would accept since he became a resident of Iowa.

He passed all the chairs in Odd-Fellowship many years ago, and belongs to the encampment in the Masonic order. In religious sentiment, he is a Universalist, but there is no church of that order in Fort Dodge with which he can connect himself.

Mr. Meservey was first married in 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Nelson, of Indiana. She died in 1844, leaving one daughter, Jane, who is now the wife of George Green, of Denver, Colorado. His present wife was Miss Amanda C. Robbins, of Clinton, Illinois. She has had six children, of whom only four are living. Stillman T. is a druggist in Fort Dodge; Adolphus F. is a lawyer in the same city; Alice is the wife of Oliver M. Welch, of Fort Dodge, and William is at home attending the graded school.

Mr. Meservey is five feet six and a half inches tall, rather stout built, and weighs two hundred pounds. He is a well-read man, not only in law and politics, but on general subjects, a good converser, and very genial in the social circle.

HON. JOHN MEYER,

NEWTON.

JOHN MEYER, the present state senator from Jasper county, is a native of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 26th of February, 1824. His parents were Valentine and Elizabeth Hoy Meyer, members of the agricultural class. The Meyers were originally from Switzerland or Germany, and settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, two hundred years ago. The subject of this notice was educated at Mifflinburgh Academy, Union county, Pennsylvania, and Oberlin College, Ohio, going to Oberlin in 1847 and graduating in 1853. He commenced teaching school in his twenty-first year and taught while fitting himself for and passing through college, thus defraying most of his expenses at that period. During the last two years at Oberlin he taught under classes in the college.

On graduating, he married Miss Cornelia Beebee, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, on the 25th of August, 1853, and for two or three years was in partnership with his father-in-law, Ward W. Beebee, a prominent and successful horticulturist, who afterward settled in Dubuque, Iowa, where he died in December, 1868.

In April, 1857, Mr. Meyer immigrated to Iowa, and settled in Newton, which place has since been his home. Twenty years ago an effort was made to establish a college at Wittemburg, four miles north of Newton, under the patronage of the Free Presbyterians, and Mr. Meyer was engaged as teacher during one season.

In 1859 Mr. Meyer commenced business on the corner of McDonald and Spring streets, and has never moved.

In August, 1862, Mr. Meyer went into the army as captain of company K, 28th Iowa Infantry, and served three years. He was promoted to major in 1863, after the battle of Champion Hills, holding that commission, together with those of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, at the close of the war. Besides Champion Hills he was in the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Jackson, Mississippi, and Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek under General Sheridan in 1864, and several other battles. At the battle of Cedar Creek, out of eight field officers of his brigade four were killed, two wounded, he having his sword struck with a musket ball, and only one of the eight was untouched.

Major Meyer was elected to the Iowa general assembly in 1861, and served in the regular and extra sessions of 1862; was a member of the state senate in 1866 and 1868, and was elected to the same body in October, 1877, for another term of four years. He is very attentive to his duties and makes a judicious legislator.

Colonel Meyer has been a member of the school board of Newton city several years, and its president most of the time, some of his best work for the public having been done in that connection. In many respects he is a very useful citizen. He has been connected with the Congregational church for twenty-five years, and most of the time has held some office in that body, being deacon at this time. He has lived a very pure life.

In politics, Colonel Meyer was originally a free-soil whig, and has acted heartily with the republican party since its formation. He cherishes his political sentiments with the same sincerity that he does his religious. While in Ohio in 1856 he took the stump for Colonel Fremont for the Presidency; was district

elector in 1868, and spoke in every county in the district, and usually does more or less canvassing when an important election, like that of governor or President, is to take place.

The history of his family is truly sad. Of eight children, the fruit of the union formed in 1853, only one child, Cornelia, is living. She is a teacher in the public schools of Newton, aged twenty. Mrs. Meyer, like her husband, is an active christian, and one of the leaders in all benevolent enterprises.

HON. ROBERT SLOAN,

KEOSAUQUA.

ROBERT SLOAN, for the last ten years a circuit judge, is a son of Robert and Elizabeth Steapleton Sloan, and was born in Wayne township, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 21st of October, 1835. The Sloans are of Scotch-Irish descent. The great-grandfather of Robert Sloan was an officer with General Braddock, and was a captain in the revolutionary army. His son, the grandfather of our subject, was born in the old country; he emigrated to this country and settled near Philadelphia. Robert Sloan, senior, was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, and came to this country when seven years old.

The subject of this notice was employed in farming until about seventeen years of age, receiving a common-school education during this time, with one year's attendance at a high school in New Lisbon, under Professor Reuben McMillen.

In the spring of 1853 Robert Sloan, senior, immigrated with his family from Ohio to Iowa, settling near Iowaville, Davis county; and for the next seventeen years teaching was the occupation of his son, mainly in Davis county.

In 1860 he entered the law office of Judge George G. Wright, of Keosauqua; was admitted to the bar at this place, the seat of justice of Van Buren county, in March, 1861, and was in practice here from that date until he went on the bench. In the autumn of 1866 he was elected judge of the first circuit, second judicial district; went on the bench in January following; four years later was elected circuit judge of the second judicial district; was reëlected in 1876, and his term will not expire until the 31st of December, 1880. As a lawyer, Judge Sloan is thoroughly wedded to the profession, and is a studious, growing man. As a jurist, he is self-possessed and dignified, full and clear in his charge to a jury. His popularity on the bench is seen in his repeated reëlections.

Judge Sloan was made a Freemason a short time after he became of age; has been master of the Keosauqua Lodge, and is a Knight Templar. He has paid, however, of late years, but little attention to the order, letting nothing interfere with his studies pertaining to the office of a jurist.

He has acted with the republican party since 1856; has very decided views as to his duty in politics, but is not an office seeker. In all respects he is high-minded and a man of many fine qualities. He is a communicant in the Congregational church.

On the 15th of July, 1863, Miss Mary Brown, of Keosauqua, became the wife of Judge Sloan, and they have six children, five girls and one boy.

ENOCH D. WOODBRIDGE,

NASHUA.

ENOCH DAY WOODBRIDGE, the first settler in Nashua, and a son of Timothy Woodbridge, a farmer of Vermont, was born in that state at Middlebury on the 3d of March, 1806. His mother was Lydia Chipman, daughter of Judge Chipman, of the same place. Enoch farmed in his native town until eleven years old, when the family moved to Ohio and settled on land twenty miles west of Cleveland.

In 1835 Enoch removed to Southport, now Kenosha, Wisconsin, and bought and sold land there for several years; spent some time on a farm in Rock county, Wisconsin, and in 1854 pushed westward into Iowa, dealing in merchandise a year or two at McGregor, and in July, 1855, settling where Nashua now stands. At that time Bradford, then the seat of justice of Chickasaw county, had quite a cluster of dwelling

houses, stores and hotels, but not a cellar had been dug or a sod turned on the site of Nashua, at first called Woodbridge. In company with Mr. Andrew Sample he purchased the water-power; soon afterward built a saw-mill and grist-mill, and sold out the next year to E. P. Greeley. He then became a speculator in land, following the business for many years, most of the time with fair success. In business transactions he was an honest dealer. Mr. Woodbridge was one of the supervisors of the county for a long time, and mayor of the city one year, when, his health declining, he refused to serve any longer.

He was a hater of oppression, and a true friend of his race; a strong abolitionist in political sentiment, acting heartily with the republican party during the last fifteen years of his life, he dying on the 8th of April, 1874. The cause of his demise was some disease of the brain.

He had been a member of a Baptist church nearly forty years, and lived a steadfast christian life. He was remarkably conscientious, and cherished his religion and his politics with equal sincerity and unselfishness. A kinder-hearted man never lived in Nashua. If anybody was ever "generous to a fault," it was Mr. Woodbridge. In him the poor had a true and liberal friend.

His widow was Miss Abijail Nichols, of Kenosha, Wisconsin. They were joined in wedlock on the 20th of October, 1836, and have no children. Pecuniarily, Mrs. Woodbridge is left in very comfortable circumstances. She holds her church connection with the Baptist society at Charles City, eighteen miles away, there being no Baptist church in Nashua. Her late husband was connected with the same body. Mrs. Woodbridge is the oldest living settler in Nashua, a woman of rare christian virtues, who is held in the warmest esteem by her neighbors. Many years ago a brother of Deacon Woodbridge died, leaving four children, and he kindly took charge of the whole of them, rearing and educating them; three of them teaching, more or less, in their younger years. One of them died in 1861, aged eighteen years, a christian young man. The other three had a good start in life, and are doing well.

HON. EDWARD H. STILES,

OTTUMWA.

EDWARD H. STILES was born at Granby, Hartford county, Connecticut, on the 8th of October, 1836. He received an academic education, and in 1856 began the study of law. In December of the latter year he came to Wapello county, Iowa, where, during the ensuing winter, he taught school.

In the spring of 1857 he resumed the study of law in the office of Colonel S. W. Summers, then a leading attorney of Ottumwa, with whom he formed a copartnership on his admission to the bar in December following.

In 1858 Mr. Stiles was elected a member of the city council of Ottumwa. In 1859 he was elected city solicitor. During the memorable Presidential campaign of 1860 he heartily espoused the cause of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and advocated his claims to the Presidency in many forcible speeches. At the Presidential election, in the same year, Mr. Stiles voted for the last time with the democratic party, he allying himself, on the breaking out of the great rebellion, with the republican party, and has ever since been an avowed and earnest republican.

In January, 1861, at the first session of the first board of supervisors of the county, Mr. Stiles was elected attorney of the board; a year later he was reëlected. In January, 1864, he took his seat in the lower house of the state legislature as a republican representative from Wapello county, serving during the session on the important standing committees on judiciary and finance, and on a notable special committee on a prohibitory liquor law.

In 1865 Mr. Stiles was elected over his former law partner, Colonel Summers, who was his democratic opponent on this occasion, to the state senate. Here, likewise, he was prominent as a member of the judiciary and finance committees, and of a joint committee of the legislature appointed to investigate the facts respecting a certain large deficit in the swamp-land fund of the state. As chairman, on the part of the state senate, of the latter committee, Mr. Stiles formally conducted the examination of all the witnesses, took all the testimony and wrote the report, the investigation consuming the greater part of the session. At the same session, in 1866, the office of reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, the

incumbents of which were previously appointed by the judges of the court, was made elective. This unwise innovation was stenuously opposed by Mr. Stiles, who was, rather remarkably, considering this fact, nominated by the republican state convention, held during the succeeding summer, as a candidate for the office, and elected at the ensuing fall election. Thereupon he resigned his position of state senator, three years of the term of which were unexpired.

In October, 1870, Mr. Stiles was reëlected to the office of reporter. Four years later, upon the expiration of his second term, he positively declined to be further a candidate, and accordingly retired.

As reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, Mr. Stiles prepared the head-notes and published sixteen volumes (numbers 22 to 37 inclusive) of the Iowa reports, which rank high among the law reports of the country. During 1873–4 he likewise prepared and published a new Iowa digest in two volumes.

This work was projected by T. F. Withrow, Esq., last predecessor of Mr. Stiles in the office of reporter, who was early compelled to relinquish its preparation in consequence of an important professional engagement in another state. Indubitable evidence of great care and excessive labor expended upon the work appear on every page.

Mr. Stiles is associated in professional practice with E. L. Burton, Esq., a gentleman of high personal character and eminent legal attainments. Messrs. Stiles and Burton number among their very respectable clients the corporations of all the four railroads centering at Ottumwa.

On the 19th of September, 1861, in the city of Philadelphia, Mr. Stiles was united in marriage with Miss Emma Vernon, of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

E. H. WILSON, M. D.,

OSCEOLA.

E. H. WILSON was born on the 13th of February, 1834, in the State of Massachusetts, in a town then called North Wrentham, now known as Norfolk. His father was born in the same place in the year 1788. He owned a large tract of land which he was engaged in selling, making this his chief business, together with the purchase and sale of live stock. His mother, whose maiden name was Abigal Richardson, was born in Portland, Maine. She seems to have been a remarkable person, both physically and mentally. She is now seventy-eight years of age, and during the last year undertook what would be a long and tiresome journey for a younger person, going to Massachusetts with one of her sons and returning home to Osceola alone, arriving there in excellent health and spirits.

Like the majority of boys of that time, young Wilson attended a district school until fourteen years of age; then entered Day's famous academy at Wrentham, continuing to study there until he was twenty. During this period he taught school, and after leaving the academy was similarly employed. At the same time he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Ambrose Eames, of Wrentham. For about two years he continued to study with Dr. Eames, and at the end of this time was united in marriage with Miss Eliza J. Townsend, of Walpole, Massachusetts. After marriage he employed his time and energy in teaching school and studying medicine, practicing at times after the spring of 1866. He afterward attended the Hahnemann College, in Chicago, where he graduated in February, 1871. He then came to Osceola and commenced the practice of medicine, which he still continues, having built up a large and profitable business throughout the city and the adjoining towns.

Dr. Wilson possesses to a large extent the elements of success as a physician. Added to a well stored mind in his profession he has an exceedingly pleasant and winsome manner, and yet is firm in his convictions and rapid and skillful in his treatment of patients.

Dr. Wilson is, in religious belief, a Baptist, being very prominent in Sunday-school work, in which he takes a great and untiring interest. He is president of the county Sunday-school organization, and personally superintends the school whenever his professional duties will permit.

In politics, he is an ardent republican.

His father had married twice. By his first marriage he had five boys born to him; of those, two are still living. By his second marriage he had nine children born to him, five boys and four girls; two of the latter are dead. Judge C. C. Wilson, late chief

justice of Utah, was the eldest of these boys by the second marriage. Of the other boys, one is a lawyer and two are physicians.

For seven years the doctor has practiced in his present home, and in that time has gained hosts of friends and a reputation for honesty, uprightness and skill in his profession, marking him as one of the leading physicians of the place.

ANDREW J. WILLEY, M.D.,

MOUNT AYR.

ANDREW JACKSON WILLEY, a native of Somerfield, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and a son of William S. and Elizabeth Tidy Willey, was born on the 15th of May, 1830. The Willeys were of French descent, and originally spelled the name Wille; the Tidys were from England. The grandfather of Andrew J. was a Baptist preacher and a manufacturer of brass musical instruments, and his father was a shoe and leather dealer.

At fifteen Andrew was sent to Winchester, Virginia, where he received an academic education and read medicine, graduating from a medical college in that place in 1853.

After practicing two years at Albany, Illinois, in 1856, Dr. Willey removed to Iowa and practiced at Peoria, Mahaska county, and Nevada, Story county, until the civil war broke out.

In 1861 he went into the army as assistant-surgeon 10th Iowa Infantry; in 1863 was promoted to surgeon of the 7th Iowa Cavalry, and when mustered out, eighteen months after the rebellion had closed, he was breveted lieutenant-colonel "for gallant and meritorious services." During the service the 7th Cavalry was operating against the Indians on the plains and in the Rocky Mountains.

Soon after returning from the western frontier Dr. Willey attended a course of lectures at Keokuk, and graduated there in 1869; practiced at Osceola until 1873, and then removed to Mount Ayr, where he has built up a very lucrative business. His general practice is quite extensive, and he is employed in the surgical cases in Ringgold county, and not unfrequently in adjoining counties. His reputation, both as a physician and surgeon, is excellent, and he attends to his business with the greatest promptness.

In politics, Dr. Willey has always affiliated with the democracy, being known, while in the army, as a "war democrat."

He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity.

He is liberal in his religious belief, with a partiality for the Methodist church.

The doctor has a second wife. His first was Miss Mary Coe, of Virginia; married on the 9th of November, 1849. She had three children, and died in November, 1855. Only one of her children, James J., a physician, is now living. The present wife of Dr. Willey was Mrs. Sarah Jane Finarty, daughter of Dr. James L. Warren, of Mahaska county, Iowa; married on the 1st of July, 1857. She has had three children by her present husband, only two of them, Marie Juniatta and Orpha Loyola, now living.

Dr. Willey has gray eyes, a ruddy complexion, a sanguine temperament; is five feet and ten inches tall, and weighs two hundred pounds. He is polished in manners as well as conversation, very social and companionable. He is a member of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Southwestern Iowa, and stands high, professionally, in his section of the state.

DANIEL M. HARRIS,

MISSOURI VALLEY.

DANIEL MATTHIAS HARRIS, a Buckeye by birth, was born at Dayton on the 21st of July, 1821, his parents being John Harris, a cabinet-maker, and Rebecca Booher. His father was a native of Massachusetts, his mother of Pennsylvania. Both died in the same month when he was in his ninth year, leaving him thus early to take care of himself. He lived in different families in Dayton until fifteen years of age; then went to Williamsport, Murray county, Tennessee, and sold goods until 1851, when he commenced the study of law and read for three years, and was admitted to the bar at Exira, Audu-

bon county, Iowa, in 1854. He practiced first in Panola, Guthrie county, where he commenced in 1862 the publication of the Guthrie county "Ledger," a democratic paper, conducting it in connection with his law practice until June, 1868, when he disposed of the paper and removed to Missouri Valley. Here he started the "Harrisonian"; in 1871 sold out, went to Independence, Kansas, and published the Kansas "Democrat"; disposed of it the next year and returned to Iowa; located at Exira, the town which he had founded sixteen years before, and started the "Audubon County Defender"; disposed of his interest in this journal in 1873, and established the "Cap-Sheaf" at Atlantic, Cass county; published it until 1874, when he returned to Missouri Valley, took charge of the "Times," the democratic organ of Harrison county, and is still conducting it successfully. Since 1870 journalism has been his main business. He is an able writer, and very influential in his party. He is a self-taught man, very intelligent, very communicative, and a good converser.

While in Audubon county Mr. Harris served as county judge three terms. He represented the twenty-sixth district, composed of Guthrie, Audubon, Shelby and Harrison counties, one term in the general assembly, and served in the regular session of 1860, and also in the extra session of 1861. He was a candidate for lieutenant-governor on the democratic ticket with Judge Mason in 1866, and a Presidential elector on the same ticket in 1868, receiving the full strength of the party vote in both cases, but having no chance for success in this strongly republican state.

Mr. Harris is a Master Mason, an Odd-Fellow, and very active in the order of Good Templars. His heart is in every good cause, tending to the social and moral improvement of society, and he is most esteemed where best known.

His wife was Miss Minerva M. White, of Tennessee; married on the 26th of July, 1841. She has had ten children, six boys and four girls, all living and all now residing in Iowa. Three sons, William J., John W. and Robert H. are married. Mary Isabella is the wife of John Crane, of Audubon county, and Clarinda C. is the wife of John P. Lahman, of Missouri Valley. Daniel W., Edwin T., Ellis M., Virginia T. and Emma E. are single.

WILLIS F. WILLIAMS,

VINTON.

WILLIS F. WILLIAMS, son of a woolen manufacturer, William E. Williams and Mary Lumb, was born in the town of Thornville, Perry county, Ohio, on the 22d of May, 1830. His father was a native of Maryland, and is now living in Vinton in his seventy-fourth year. His mother was born in England, and came to this country when three years old. She is also living, and is in her seventieth year. While Willis was in his infancy the family moved to Lancaster, in the same state, and he was educated in Greenfield Academy, near Lancaster. At seventeen he went into a drug store, remaining in that business until 1849, when he went to California with one of the first companies of gold seekers. He spent seventeen years there. He worked in the mines the first year, the remainder of the time was merchandising.

In 1856, while on a prospecting tour in the central western states, he purchased a farm of five hundred acres, ten miles northwest of Vinton, built a three-story stone house and made other improvements.

Mr. Williams started for California with simply funds enough to reach that opening El Dorado; he went there expressly to make money, carefully husbanded his accumulations, and in 1867, when he permanently located in Vinton, he had enough funds to make a good start in business. He immediately went into the banking firm of Traer and Co., which, in a short time, changed its name to Traer and Williams. He sold out in 1871, and in January, 1872, started a bank of his own, which he is still managing, aided by C. S. Bennett, cashier.

Since settling in Vinton Mr. Williams has been a heavy dealer in real estate, no person in town, probably, doing more in this line. He has bought and sold more than fifteen thousand acres of farming and unimproved lands in the last ten years. Success here, as in every other branch of business which has occupied his attention, has attended his efforts. Several years ago, in company with J. C. Traer, he laid out ninety acres as an addition to the town, containing seven hundred and twenty residence lots, and they have all been sold. Mr. Williams has been

one of the foremost men in Vinton in adding to its accommodations, he having erected no less than twenty buildings. He has built sixteen residences in Vinton, costing from twenty-five hundred to twenty thousand dollars; has remodeled and enlarged half a dozen dwellings; has built and remodeled four business houses, and bought and sold more than forty residences not mentioned above.

Mr. Williams is a member of the Presbyterian church, and very liberal in religious and benevolent enterprises.

In politics, he was originally a whig, but in latter years has been a republican. He has frequently been solicited to accept office, but he has sedulously refused to do so.

On the 26th of January, 1860, Miss Frances Ellen Fielding, of Lancaster, Ohio, became his wife, and has borne him four daughters, all yet living.

He has had from boyhood, what the writer once heard him call "a weakness for fine horses." He now, and usually we believe, drives the best trotter in Benton county, yet he never patronizes races. He has a competency, and sense enough to know how to enjoy a portion of its annual income. He has done a great deal for Vinton, and the citizens are not insensible of the worth to the city of such a man.

HON. DAVID EDMUNDSON,

NEWTON.

DAVID EDMUNDSON was born on the 9th of June, 1811, the son of William Edmundson and Mary *née* Cook, both of whom were natives of Virginia and of Scotch-Irish descent. His paternal grandfather, Mathew Edmundson, was a native of Ireland, while his grandmother, Margaret Patterson, was a native of Virginia. His father, born on the 19th of October, 1750, was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1828 in Putnam county, Indiana. His mother, born on the 5th of October, 1768, died in Oskaloosa, Iowa, on the 10th of November, 1862. Of their family of five children, Mathew, a carpenter by trade, now resides in Des Moines county, Iowa; Margaret died in 1862, in her sixtieth year; William married Miss Priscilla De Pew and raised two sons, James and William. He died in September, 1862, at the age of fifty-seven; Mary was married to George J. Sharp, a farmer. She died in 1838, leaving three children, Margaret, William and George.

David's maternal grandparents were John Cook and Margaret *née* Blair. The former, born in 1729, was a native of Pennsylvania, but was raised in Virginia; the latter was born in Virginia in the year 1735.

When our subject was about seventeen years of age his father died. He received but meagre school privileges and continued on the farm with his mother until 1833.

Removing, then, to Rockville, Indiana, he there, in company with his two brothers, engaged in mercantile business under the firm name of M. Edmundson and Co., and continued the same for three years. At the expiration of that time he removed with his brother Mathew to Burlington, Iowa. In 1845 he removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and spent one year in farming, and then settled in Jasper county, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until the fall of 1849, when he settled in the immediate vicinity of Newton. In the spring of the following year he went to California by the overland route, but not meeting with the success which he had anticipated he returned to his home in August, 1853.

Mr. Edmundson has always taken an active part in public affairs, and in 1846 was elected the first sheriff of Jasper county. In 1856 he was elected to represent Jasper and Poweshiek counties in the state legislature, it being the last session held in Iowa City.

In August, 1857, he was elected judge of Jasper county, a position which he held until the 1st of January, 1862. During that month he was sergeant-at-arms in the state senate. In the following summer he entered the army as first lieutenant of company D, 40th regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and during one year of his service was judge advocate of a military commission, having his office at Columbus, Kentucky. Returning to his home in August, 1864, he has since that time been engaged in various occupations, and since 1876 been justice of the peace.

In political sentiment, he was formerly a whig of decided anti-slavery principles, and since the organization of the republican party has been identified with that body.

Throughout his life he has maintained a high

standing as a man of high moral tone, and in his habits has been strictly temperate and moderate, having never used either tobacco or intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Edmundson was married on the 18th of March, 1841, to Miss Temperance Gordon, daughter of Alexander Gordon, of York, Pennsylvania. They have had eight children: Arabella, born on the 25th of June, 1842, was married in 1856 to Mr. S. W. Macy, and now resides in Jasper county; Lizzie was born on the 22d of April, 1845; William A. was born on the 4th of October, 1847; David G. was born on the 1st of August, 1850; Ella was born on the 5th of July, 1854; Frida was born on the 31st of October, 1856; Mary was born on the 5th of June, 1859; Charles was born on the 2d of August, 1862.

REV. ROBERT A. McAYEAL, D.D.,

OSKALOOSA.

THE subject of this biography, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, was born on the 9th of January, 1825, the son of James McAyeal and Margaret *née* Miller. His father, a native of Ireland, became a merchant after coming to this country. His grandfather, Alexander McAyeal, was of Scotch ancestry; he followed farming in Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1810, settling first at Wilmington, Delaware, whence he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and there engaged in farming.

His maternal grandparents, Henry and Margaret Miller, were natives of Ireland, of Scotch descent. They emigrated to this country about 1810, and settled at Wilmington, Delaware, where his grandfather became an operator in Du Pont's woolen mills, on the Brandywine.

Robert lived at home until he attained his twentieth year, working on the farm, attending school, and clerking in his father's store. He spent one year at a Friends institution, at Wilmington, Delaware, and later studied four years at West Geneva College, in Logan county, Ohio, where he graduated in June, 1853, with the degree of A.M.

He next pursued a three years' course of study in the Theological Seminary, at Alleghany, Pennsylvania, uuder the auspices of the Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church. He was licensed to preach in the summer of 1855, and in the spring of the following year took the pastoral charge of the Associate Reformed (subsequently the United Presbyterian) Church. The organization was at that time very small, constituting only a missionary field, but gradually grew until it became self-sustaining, and in 1869 sent off a branch that is now known as the United Presbyterian Church of Unity.

His church from the first maintained pronounced anti-slavery principles, and from a membership of one hundred and fifty sent forty-two into the army during the war of the rebellion.

In August, 1862, Mr. McAyeal entered the service as chaplain of the 33d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, but at the end of one year, by reason of ill health, resigned and returned to his pastorate.

In political sentiment, he was a thorough abolitionist. He attended the convention at Pittsburgh, in the winter of 1854, upon the formation of the republican party, and has since been identified with that party.

After settling in Oskaloosa, Mr. McAyeal opened a select school in connection with his church; the school was academic in its character, and very successful. Five of his students have become ministers of the gospel, and one of them is a missionary in India.

During the past six or eight years he has been a member of the school board of Oskaloosa, and during that time the graded system has been introduced into the schools, and an elegant school building erected. He has been a constant and thorough student, and has always taken an active interest in educational matters. He was among the first to aid in establishing the Monmouth College, and is at the present time one of the directors of the same. In June, 1875, that institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D.

Dr. McAyeal was married on the 2d of June, 1856, to Miss Mary Ellen Sharpe, daughter of George W. and Caroline R. Sharpe — the name of her mother, originally Schneider, was changed to Snider. Mr. Sharpe was editor of the Olentangg (afterward Delaware) "Gazette," of Delaware, Ohio. He died in 1853, and his widow now resides in Kansas.

Mrs. McAyeal's paternal grandparents, George and Ann Sharpe, emigrated from England, and settled

at Cumberland, Maryland. Her maternal grandparents, Colonel Nicholas and Margaret Schneider, were natives of Prussia; they settled at Baltimore, where he died in 1856, and she in 1857. He served as colonel in the war of 1812, and was for seventeen years marshal of Maryland.

They have four children: Carrie Margaret, born on the 9th of May, 1857, is now engaged in teaching; Howard Shriver was born on the 8th of November, 1860; Mary Louie was born on the 18th of July, 1864, and Katie Cullier, on the 18th of September, 1871.

Throughout his career Dr. McAyeal has been a man of wide influence. He has fearlessly advocated and maintained his principles, however unpopular, and been true to his convictions of duty and right regardless of public opinion. A man of independent thought, he has by his pure and upright life attracted many warm friends, and gained the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has had to do. He has been a man of the people, and to this, together with the fact that he has been true to the highest principles of honor and morality, may be attributed his success in his life work.

HON. FRANK T. CAMPBELL,

NEWTON.

FRANK TAYLOR CAMPBELL, lieutenant-governor of Iowa, is a self-made man, and furnishes another good illustration of the educating power of the printing-office. He went to the case when he was so young and small that he had to stand in a chair to reach the type, and from that date till of age he made a hand at the case, or was alternately a pupil in the public schools, from which source he drew his education. His father was a publisher and editor; had five sons, who all became typos and editors, and Frank seemed to take to the printing-office as a duck takes to water. He has served in all capacities from the carrier boy and "printer's devil" to editor-in-chief, and while canvassing the state, in the fall of 1877, he met Ohio people who reminded him of the time when, a very small boy, he used to deliver the "Ripley Bee" once a week at their door.

He is a native of Ripley, Ohio, and was born on the 8th of May, 1836. His father, Charles F. Campbell, was an attorney-at-law, probate judge, for many years editor and proprietor of the "Ripley Bee," and a very influential whig politician, dying at Georgetown, Ohio, in 1864.

The Campbells were originally from Scotland. The mother of Charles F. Campbell was an Alexander, a sister of the late Archibald Alexander, of Princeton College. The maternal grandmother of Frank T. died in her ninetieth year from a fall down the cellar stairs. She was left with eleven small children on her hands, and maintained and reared them by keeping a hotel. The Alexanders were from the north of Ireland.

Having thoroughly learned the printer's trade, the subject of this biography came to Newton, in April, 1858, a poor boy with no capital, and bought, on time, a one-half interest in the Jasper county "Express," a republican newspaper, changing its name to "Free Press," his brother, Angus K., soon after purchasing the other half. Leaving this paper in charge of his brother, in November, 1860, Frank went to Montezuma, bought the "Republican," was appointed postmaster, and managed the two offices until August, 1862, when he resigned the postoffice, sold out the paper, enlisted as a private in the 28th regiment of infantry, but in November following was commissioned captain company C, 40th regiment, going to the front in December, 1862. He was in the Vicksburg campaign, and in the expedition led by General Steele against Little Rock, in 1863; in the Camden expedition, a year later, distinguishing himself for coolness and courage on more than one occasion, and resigning in 1865.

In the spring of that year he became sole proprietor of the "Free Press," at Newton, and has since made this place his steady home. He conducted the paper just mentioned until 1867, when he disposed of it and went into the mercantile trade. In 1874 he started the Jasper county "Head Light," conducting it for two years, still continuing his mercantile business; sold out the paper in September, 1876, which had become one of the leading county papers in Iowa, and now attends to mercantile traffic only. While in journalism he was never satisfied with making any but a first-class newspaper.

For eight years, ending December 31, 1877, Mr.

Campbell was a member of the state senate, where he was chairman of the committee on railroads, and drew the original bill of the present Iowa railroad tariff law, in 1874. He was on the committees of ways and means, military, county and township organization, and one or two others. While in the senate he did so much excellent work, and became so popular, that in the summer of 1877 he was nominated by the republicans for the office of lieutenant-governor, and was elected by a flattering majority. His eight years' experience in the senate, together with his careful study of parliamentary rules and his native candor and urbanity of disposition, make him a good presiding officer.

On the 10th of September, 1861, Miss Minerva Dixon, of Newton, became the wife of Lieutenant-Governor Campbell, and they have three children, all boys. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and earnest workers in many a good cause.

Mr. Campbell is rather short and thick set, being hardly five feet and seven inches tall, and weighing one hundred and seventy-five pounds. He is open-faced, frank, in a double sense, very cordial, yet modest and unassuming, and a perfect gentleman.

Angus K. Campbell, the brother mentioned in this sketch, is still a resident of Newton. He is an attorney-at-law, with a large practice; is one of the regents of the State University, and a man of a good deal of influence and usefulness. He has a wife and eight children, and a delightful home in the outskirts of the city.

HON. JOHN G. PATTERSON,

CHARLES CITY.

JOHN G. PATTERSON, one of the leading attorneys in the Upper Cedar Valley, is a native of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and dates his birth on the 3d of September, 1831. His parents were Robert Patterson and Eleanor Bowers, both reared on the frontier, and accustomed to hardships, not to say perils. Some of the Bowerses were in the Indian wars, and in girlhood Eleanor saw an uncle of hers cut down and hacked to pieces with a tomahawk. The Pattersons were originally from the north of Ireland, and settled in Pennsylvania at an early day. When John was two years old his father removed to Seneca county, Ohio, where he, the third of a family of sixteen children, grew up on a farm, with a grave experience at solid work. His business, after becoming old enough to use an ax and farm tools, was to aid in clearing and working leased lands — the best his father could do at that time. Late in life, after a prolonged and serious struggle, by the aid of his industrious sons, Robert Patterson became the owner of a farm.

In youth John had few holidays or half-holidays; had no experience in going to town, and indulging in even an hour's social intercourse or innocent recreation; it was work, work, but he did not murmur or complain. Up to eighteen he had had nothing more than the education picked up in a log schoolhouse during the winter months. At that age he started out, attending the Republic, Seneca county, Academy, in the spring and autumn terms, teaching in the winters and farming in the harvest time. This he did until twenty-two, when, his father being sick, he cheerfully gave a whole season to work at home.

In the autumn of 1854 Mr. Patterson, with ten dollars in his pocket, commenced the study of law, reading with Pennington and Lee, of Tiffin, Ohio; was admitted to the bar at that place in September, 1856, and on the 21st of the next June settled in Charles City, where he is still engaged in legal pursuits.

In 1861 he formed a partnership with S. B. Starr, the firm of Starr and Patterson continuing till 1873, when Mr. A. M. Harrison joined the firm, and is still in it. It does an extensive legal and collecting business, and is, in fact, the leading law firm in the county.

Mr. Patterson has bought and sold lands at times, and owes his accumulations in a large measure to his shrewdness and good luck in this line. He has a farm of two hundred and twenty acres near town, which is under excellent improvement, and which he rents; has other lands in Floyd county; owns one-half of the old homestead in Ohio, and one-fifth of the stock of the Charles City Water Power Company, of which he is secretary, and which has a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. He is alive to every interest of this city, and one of the foremost men in devising means for its advancement.

Mr. Patterson was elected state senator in the autumn of 1863; was reëlected in 1867 and served eight years, or in four sessions. He was chairman of the committee on township and county organizations three sessions; was on the judiciary committee three sessions, and chairman of the railroad committee the last session. He was sent to the general assembly especially to aid in securing a land grant for a road on the forty-third degree of latitude; worked with others unceasingly for that purpose, and succeeded. Probably a more industrious man never went to the legislature from Floyd county, and he did himself great credit while in that body. As a lawyer, he is equally industrious, and rarely relinquishes a case until it is won.

Mr. Patterson has always been a republican; is a member of the blue lodge of Freemasons, and is rather liberal in his religious views.

He was first married in 1856, to Miss Hester E. A. Quiggle, of Pennsylvania. She had eight children, and died in 1872, six of her children outliving her. His present wife was Mrs. Sarah Smith McCann, their union taking place in April, 1875. Two of the older children have spent two or three years at the State University, and all are being carefully educated.

Mr. Patterson has a solid build and a robust constitution, or he might not have seen his forty-sixth year. Through early hardships, and a serious struggle with fortune in early married life, he has pushed on, arriving at independence with a body, mind and heart capable of enjoying it.

HON. JULIUS H. POWERS,

NEW HAMPTON.

THE branch of the Powers family to which the subject of this sketch belongs is old Vermont stock. Hiram Powers, the sculptor, belongs to it, and a genuis for this art seems to run in it, for Miss Hosmer is related to it. Julius was born in Rochester, Windsor county, Vermont, on the 22d of May, 1830. His father, Alanson Powers, was a mason by trade. His mother was Sarepta Martin, whose family aided in gaining American independence. When Julius was about six years old the family moved to Portage county, Ohio, where the son attended a district school until thirteen and then commenced learning his father's trade. He followed it until nineteen, working during the summers and attending school in the winters, finishing his education at the Kingsville Academy, Ashtabula county. At the age of twenty he commenced teaching in Berlin (Erie county) Academy, studying law at the same time with Judge Taylor, of Milan, Huron county. At the end of one year he went to Dayton and read two years with M. B. Walker and Louis Gunkle, Walker now being a judge in Texas, and Gunkle was a member of the forty-third congress. During this period he taught during part of the time to defray expenses, as he had to depend entirely on his own resources for funds.

Mr. Powers spent a year in Texas, working at his trade, laying the brick of the court-house and jail of Bastrop county. Returning to Ohio, he attended the law school at Cincinnati, where he was admitted to the bar on the 7th of April, 1855. During that year he visited Allamakee county, Iowa, and, after prospecting a short time, received intelligence of his father's death and returned to Ohio. In May, 1857, he again visited Iowa; opened an office at Forest City, Chickesaw county, and removed to New Hampton in 1858, on the day that the county seat was moved hither from Bradford. Mr. Powers was appointed deputy clerk that year, practicing law at the same time and still continuing the practice. He is of the firm of Powers and Kenyon, the leading law firm in the county.

He was chosen state senator in the autumn of 1859, and was in the regular session of 1860 and the war session of 1861, resigning his office to go into the military service. He enlisted as a private in the 7th Iowa Infantry, but was soon afterward appointed captain of company I, of the 9th, and served until April, 1862, when he was compelled by disability to be mustered out. He has never fully recovered his health. He has a large practice, however, attends very carefully to his business, and as a lawyer has no superior in the county.

Mr. Powers is an Odd-Fellow, and has passed all the chairs in subordinate lodges. He is a republican, and one of the leaders of the party in the county.

He is a Congregationalist, and one of the constituent members of the New Hampton Church. He has

been superintendent of the Sunday school for several years.

On the 31st of May, 1859, Miss Eugenia F. Stebbins, of Long Meadow, Massachusetts, became his wife, and they have three children and have lost one child.

Mr. Powers is a stockholder and director of the Bank of New Hampton; was a leading man in getting the McGregor and Sioux City railroad to this town; was attorney for the road in Chickesaw county for some time, and is an influential and very useful man.

LEVI J. ALLEMAN, M.D.,

BOONE.

AMONG the younger class of physicians in Boone county, Iowa, is Levi J. Alleman, who graduated from a medical college before he was of age, and whose entire time has since been given to his profession. He is a native of Seneca county, New York, the time and place of his birth being Fayette, on the 12th of December, 1841. His father was Jacob D. Alleman, a merchant tailor, and his mother, Caroline Niess, both of German pedigree. His paternal grandfather, who was born in this country, was a soldier in the second strife with England.

Dr. Alleman worked on a farm in boyhood; was educated at the high school or academy in Waterloo; began to read medicine at seventeen years old with Dr. O. S. Patterson, of Waterloo, in his native county; attended lectures in the medical department of the University of New York city; was examined and ready to graduate in 1862, but not being of age did not receive his diploma until the early part of the next year.

After practicing a few months with his preceptor at Waterloo, Dr. Alleman went into the army in the autumn of 1863 as assistant surgeon of the 1st New York Veteran Cavalry, and served in that capacity until the regiment was mustered out in September, 1865. His two years' practice in surgery in the tented field was a valuable experience to him, and being a close student and thoroughly devoted to his calling, it is not surprising that he has a high standing in the profession.

At the close of the rebellion, on leaving the service, Dr. Alleman came directly to Boone, then a new town on a new railroad. The road has since pushed on to California, and the nucleus of a village has grown to a city of thirty-five hundred inhabitants. The doctor is the oldest physician in years of practice here, and second to no one in the county in skill. He is United States examining surgeon for pensions.

Dr. Alleman is a member of no church, but inclines to the Episcopal form of worship and tenets.

He has had two wives: the first was Miss Margaret O'Neil, of Waterloo, New York; married in 1866, and dying in 1868, leaving one child, Harriet M., still living; his present wife was Miss Florence L. Colman, of Boone; married in 1870. They have had three children, of whom two are still living.

PATRICK M. GUTHRIE,

CARROLL.

PATRICK M. GUTHRIE, the treasurer of Carroll county, and for twenty-four years a resident of Iowa, is a native of Ireland, and was born in the county of Clare on the 16th of October, 1830. His parents were Matthew Guthrie, farmer, and Sabina Stuart, both of Scotch descent, though natives of Ireland. Patrick spent his early youth on the farm; from sixteen to eighteen was employed by the British government on public works, keeping the time of two thousand men, measuring their work and paying them weekly; in 1848 came to the United States, landing in New York city on the 4th of July; proceeded as far west as Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and, after clerking there for a short time, was employed as a foreman on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad while it was being constructed. Subsequently he took contracts on different railroads in Illinois, so doing until the 10th of October, 1854, when he settled in Dubuque, Iowa. There he was a contractor and builder for seven or eight years, put-

ting up some of the important public buildings, including the city hall, erected in 1857. In 1859 and 1860 he was connected with Colonel H. H. Heath in the publication of "The Northwest," a democratic newspaper.

In 1862 Mr. Guthrie was elected city treasurer, and held the office by reëlections five years. The writer of this sketch was a citizen of Dubuque during the period here referred to, and has no hesitation in saying that a more faithful officer never disbursed the funds of that city. At the close of his last term as treasurer Mr. Guthrie made an abstract of the titles in Dubuque county, managed that business for three years, and in 1871 moved to Carroll, the seat of justice of Carroll county, where he engaged in the real-estate business with Mr. T. L. Bowman, the firm name being Guthrie and Bowman. In this enterprise they have been very successful, having sold upward of half a million acres of land in the counties of Carroll, Sac and Calhoun, being the agents of the Iowa Railroad Loan Company. They have opened an office at Lemars, in order to settle up Plymouth county, and Mr. Bowman superintends that office. As a dealer in lands, as in all other business transactions, Mr. Guthrie is candid, straightforward and reliable. His coming to Carroll county marked an epoch in its history. He brought others with him from Dubuque county, and by his fair dealings and easy terms of payments has induced many industrious men to settle on wild lands in western Iowa. He is an eminently useful citizen of Carroll county, and his popularity is well merited.

Mr. Guthrie was elected treasurer of Carroll county in 1875, and now holds that office.

In politics, he was reared a democrat, and has never voted any other ticket.

In religion, he was born in the Catholic church, and firmly adheres to the faith of his ancestors. In moral and christian character his standing is highly commendatory.

Mr. Guthrie has been a married man since the 9th of June, 1862, his wife being Miss Emma Mahar, of Galena, Illinois. They have four boys living and have lost five children.

HON. W. M. WILSON,

OSCEOLA.

THE subject of this sketch was born at Greensboro, North Carolina, on the 23d of April, 1838. His father's name was R. D. Wilson. He was born on the 15th of May, 1805, at the same place; was a graduate of a scholastic institution. His mother was born at the same place on the 12th of April, 1811. His father was a farmer. He removed from Greensboro in 1851 to Henry county, Indiana, where he resided for about two years, and then removed to Mahaska county, Iowa.

W. M. Wilson commenced going to a high school at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and continued there from 1857 to 1860. He had belonged to a militia company while at the high school, and had been elected a first lieutenant and subsequently a captain in this organization. On the government's second call for three hundred thousand men, the quota of the State of Iowa had been filled when he made his requisition for authority to raise a company, and he thereupon, without waiting to graduate from the high school, volunteered as a private, and was mustered into company D, 1st Iowa Cavalry, in which he served as a private for nearly two years, and was then promoted to a corporal. He continued in the service for two years and eleven months, when, from sickness, he was relieved from active duty and detailed to act as drill-sergeant of raw recruits. He had the captaincy of two commands offered him at this time, but his health failing him he was ultimately mustered out of the service at Davenport, Iowa, on the 13th of September, 1864.

In the spring of 1865 he married Miss Martha Fleming, of Warren county, Iowa, where he bought a small farm and commenced its cultivation. During that summer he bought a half interest in a sawmill located on a part of his farm, and in the succeeding fall bought the remaining half interest in this mill, which he continued to run until 1866. In the fall of that year he commenced to read law in the office of P. Likes, of Warren county, Iowa. Mr. Likes at this time had formed a copartnership with a Mr. Cheney at Osceola, but continued his residence in Warren county and practiced in both places. Mr. Wilson therefore continued to read law in this office, and was admitted to the bar at Indianola, Warren county, Iowa, in January, 1869.

In March, 1869, he came to Osceola. Cheney and Likes having dissolved, Mr. Wilson made a copartnership with Mr. Likes, which continued until August, 1871, when he dissolved with Mr. Likes and made a copartnership with Mr. Cheney, which continued until November, 1872. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Iowa in June, 1872. He then commenced business on his own account, which has grown into a highly successful practice.

Mr. Wilson has held the office of assessor of Clark county, mayor of the city of Osceola, and justice of the peace. He has always taken a lively interest in all educational matters; has been secretary of the school board, and is now its treasurer. In 1873 he was placed in nomination as a candidate for the state legislature by the republican party of Clark county. He failed, however, of his election by a very small majority against him.

On the 25th of February, 1876, he was appointed receiver of the First National Bank of Osceola, which position he still holds, the bank not yet being closed.

Mr. Wilson has always been a strong temperance advocate. He was elected mayor of the city on that issue, receiving two hundred and seventy-five majority over two competing candidates.

He has been a Mason since 1871, and has been connected with the Methodist church since 1867.

He is a radical republican in politics. Himself and his father, being born southerners, were nevertheless anti-slavery men, and his adhesion to such principles forms a marked distinction to the southern race. W. M. Wilson verified his principles by entering the Union army at the earliest practicable moment, and served it gallantly for nearly three years, when his health failed him and disenabled him for active service in the field.

He has had born to him eight children, two of whom (girls) are dead. He has now three girls and three boys living.

WILLIAM McK. FINDLEY, M.D.,

BLOOMFIELD.

WILLIAM McKENDREE FINDLEY, for forty years a medical practitioner in Iowa, was born in Dayton, Ohio, on the 30th of July, 1816. His father, Rev. John P. Findley, was for years president of Augusta College, Kentucky, and his grandfather, Robert W. Findley, was a Methodist minister for sixty years, dying at Eaton, Ohio, in his ninety-sixth year. An uncle of William was a missionary among the Wyandots in northern Ohio. The Findleys are of Scotch-Irish descent, pioneers in North Carolina, and a large number of them have been clergymen. The mother of William was Sarah Strain, and his grandfathers on both sides fought in the revolution, his mother's father being with General Washington at the memorable crossing of the Delaware.

John P. Findley moved with his family to Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, when the subject of this sketch was quite young, and died in 1825, when William was nine years old, the Rev. Dr. Henry Bascom, of Augusta, becoming his guardian. After spending two or three years in the preparatory department of the college, young Findley was obliged to strike out for himself. He spent two years with his uncle at the Wyandot mission, studying with the Indian boys and becoming an interpreter. He read medicine with Dr. Sabin, of Troy, Ohio; attended lectures at Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia, and graduated in 1837.

After practicing one year in Shelbyville, Indiana, Dr. Findley pushed farther westward; crossed the Mississippi river; located at the four corners called New London, Henry county, Iowa; practiced there until 1843, and then settled permanently at Bloomfield, Davis county. There was neither city nor village here then, hardly the embryo of a village. Dr. Findley was therefore a pioneer in Bloomfield, and soon became an extensive circuit rider, having a range of thirty miles, sometimes fording streams on his horse in order to reach his patients. On one occasion he lost his saddle, but was thankful that his life did not go with it. Several times he was lost on the prairies, and was compelled to remain out over night. Once or twice, when bewildered, he heard a cowbell, started up the animals, and followed them until they led him to a shelter and farm-house hospitality. In those early days, while in the prime of life, he spared no pains to respond to calls.

In 1863 Dr. Findley became surgeon of the 4th Iowa Cavalry; was in the Vicksburg campaign;

with General Sherman as far as Atlanta, on his way to the sea, and with General Thomas when he whipped Hood at Nashville. After that he returned to Chattanooga, and was in the surgeons' garrison until the close of the war, at all times attending very assiduously to his duties.

Dr. Findley has entered a great deal of land in Iowa for himself and other parties; has been an extensive dealer in improved real estate, and owns both improved and unimproved land in Davis county, and in several counties in the western part of the state. He has five or six business houses and other property in this city, besides his pleasant homestead. He was president of the First National Bank of Bloomfield, which closed in 1876.

Dr. Findley was always anti-slavery in his political sentiments, and joined the republican party at its formation, but does not, we believe, regard himself as a politician.

Dr. Findley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The wife of Dr. Findley was Miss Mary Bangs, daughter of Captain John Bangs, of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and was married in New London, Iowa, on the 3d of October, 1839. Of seven children, the fruit of this union, only three are now living: Anna M. is the wife of John Duffield, a merchant in Bloomfield; John Bangs is a druggist, and Samuel Parker is a jeweler, both of them married and living in Bloomfield.

JOHN A. PITZER,

WINTERSET.

ONE of the most solid men that ever made his home in Winterset was the late John Allen Pitzer, many years a merchant and county officer here. He was a man who, in form and character, always stood erect; who was kind to the poor, perfectly reliable and trustworthy, and whose whole life impressed his neighbors with the correctness of the poet's saying: "An honest man's the noblest work of God." He was a native of Virginia; a son of Frederick and Nancy Kimberland Pitzer, and was born on the 22d of February, 1813. When he was about a year old the family removed to Christian county, Kentucky, where his father was an extensive manufacturer, running a hemp factory and grist and saw mills.

John A. Pitzer was educated in the common schools, and began to teach when about nineteen or twenty, continuing to instruct for two or three winters. When he was about twenty-two he moved to Morgan county, Illinois, farming a season or two, and in 1840 removing to Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa, there serving as county clerk for four years. In 1849 he settled in Winterset, trading in general merchandise for thirty years, being the first merchant here, and successful most of the time in his business. A more straight-forward, fair-dealing man has never stood behind a counter in Winterset.

When he first located in Madison county he did considerable government surveying, sectioning, it is said, one-half of the county. Though largely self-taught, he was quick and accurate in figures, and his mathematical work in the county was very satisfactory. A little later he took the office of county judge and held it six years, and still later was treasurer of the county, leaving a clean balance-sheet on retiring from each office, and possessing the unlimited confidence of the citizens of the county.

Early in 1863 Mr. Pitzer went into the army as paymaster, with rank of major, and served until the autumn of 1865.

In early life Judge Pitzer joined the Disciple or Christian church, but a few years before he died changed his connection to the Baptist church, in which he died, the sad event occurring suddenly on the 18th of May, 1876. He was passing along a business street in Winterset, when he suddenly stopped and complained of being tired; he sat down on a box by a store door, dropped his head, and fell asleep, "like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

The services at his funeral were conducted under the auspices of the Masons and Odd-Fellows, and an immense concourse of people followed his remains to "that bourne whence no traveler returns."

His life was a record of noble deeds. It is said that during the financial panic of 1857–8 his store was a "commissary of subsistence." He gave over five hundred sacks of flour to poor families, without the least expectation of any pecuniary reward.

Judge Pitzer left a wife and several children to

mourn their great loss. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Jane Rogers, residing near Jacksonville, Illinois, at the time of their marriage, which took place on the 3d of December, 1835.

Of ten children which Mrs. Pitzer has had, only five survive the father. Of the deceased, the second child in the family, Mary E., was the wife of Leander M. Sprague, and died at Denver City, Colorado, in November, 1871. Of the five living, all are married but Clara May. William F. is a trader in McPherson, Kansas; John M. and James L. are merchants and partners, doing business in Winterset, and Meckie is the wife of John McChaughan, a lawyer of the same place.

HON. HENRY O. PRATT,

CHARLES CITY.

HENRY OTIS PRATT is a son of Seth C. Pratt and Mary *née* Herring, and was born in Foxcroft, Piscataquis county, Maine, on the 11th of February, 1838. He lived at home, farming and attending school, until 1860, receiving his literary education at Foxcroft Academy, and his legal at the Cambridge (Massachusetts) Law School, spending two years in the latter institution. He was admitted to the bar in Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, in June, 1862. Soon afterward a call was made for six hundred thousand volunteers, to which he responded, enlisting as private in company B, 32d Iowa Infantry. He became completely broken down in health in less than a year, and was discharged in the spring of 1863. The following summer, while regaining his health, he taught a small school in Worth county, Iowa, and the next winter settled in Charles City, and there taught during one term.

His health being restored, Mr. Pratt commenced the practice of law at Charles City in 1864, and has continued to practice since that time. As a lawyer, he is very candid in the trial of a case; never tries to defeat the ends of justice; never resorts to claptrap, and never forgets the dignity of his calling. He is a fluent speaker, and excels as a jury advocate.

In the autumn of 1867 he was elected county superintendent of schools, and served two years; was elected to the lower house of the general assembly in the autumn of 1869; reëlected in 1871, and resigned in February, 1873, in order to take a seat in congress, where he represented the fourth district. He served in that body from the 4th of March, 1873, until the 4th of March, 1877; in the forty-third congress he was on the committee on private land claims and the committee on expenditures for public buildings and grounds; in the forty-fourth congress he was on the committees on claims, on expenditures on public buildings and grounds, and on a select committee called the real-estate pool committee, raised to investigate the operations of the so-called real-estate pool of the District of Columbia, and of Jay Cooke and Co's indebtedness to the United States. This committee was afterward empowered to investigate any official misconduct not under investigation by any other committee. He made a highly creditable record while in congress.

Mr. Pratt has always coöperated with the republican party, and has usually been very active as a public speaker. During the campaign of 1876 he spent several weeks in the field, speaking mainly in New Hampshire, Maine and Indiana.

Mr. Pratt is a Methodist in religious sentiment; was converted in April, 1877, and for the last few months has given his time mostly to lay preaching.

On the 21st of October, 1865, Miss Mahala Woodward, of Charles City, became his wife, and they have five children.

HERMON C. PIATT,

TIPTON.

HERMON C. PIATT, nearly twenty-five years a resident of Tipton, is a native of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 24th of March, 1824. His father, William Piatt, a tanner and farmer, was a representative to the legislature from the Lycoming district, and associate judge of Lycoming county for several years. His ancestors were early settlers in New Jersey. The mother of

Hermon was Hannah Brady Piatt, a sister of General Hugh Brady and of Hon. Jasper E. Brady, once a member of congress from Pennsylvania. Young Piatt was employed for some time on a farm; wrote awhile in the county clerk's office; prepared for college at Mifflinsburg, Union county; entered the sophomore class of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Washington county, in 1847, and graduated in 1850; taught one year in an academy at La Porte, Indiana; read law in the office of Joseph L. Jernegan, of South Bend, in the same state; was there admitted to the bar in November, 1852, and in the spring of the next year located permanently at Tipton. He has been in the steady practice of the law for twenty-four years, is now of the firm of Piatt and Carr, and one of the leading lawyers in Cedar county.

Like most young professional men settling in a new country, Mr. Piatt came to Iowa with more energy and ambition than pecuniary means, not having even one dollar in his pocket; and that he has made his profession a success will be seen from the fact that, besides his home in the city of Tipton, and other property here, he has four farms under good improvement, in Cedar county, and three thousand acres of wild land in Sac, Sioux and Lyon counties.

Mr. Piatt has a taste for stock-raising, and indulges it not only in blooded horses, cattle and hogs, but also in fine poultry. At county and other fairs he can make a good show, and delights in getting up a spirit of emulation among farmers and stock raisers. He understands the nice points in a horse as well as in the law. He is president of the Cedar County Fair Association, and has held that position at sundry times, in all, at least ten years.

Mr. Piatt was elected treasurer of Cedar county in 1854, and was kept in the office between five and six years, leaving it with an unblotted record. He was on the local school board a long time, and for some years at its head. He is one of the trustees of the Iowa College for the Blind, at Vinton.

Mr. Piatt has always acted with the democratic party, and has long been one of its most influential members in Cedar county.

In religious sentiment he is a Presbyterian.

He is a member of the blue lodge in Freemasonry.

On the 3d of November, 1852, Miss Margaret Eason, a native of Pennsylvania, then residing at La Porte, Indiana, became the wife of Mr. Piatt, and she has been the mother of five children, only three of them, two daughters and one son, now living.

Mr. Piatt has been identified with all railroad and other enterprises tending to advance the interests of Cedar county and the city of Tipton, of which he may be justly regarded as one of the live men.

DANIEL FINDLEY, M.D.,

ATLANTIC.

DANIEL FINDLEY is of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors on both sides of the family being of that blood. His grandfather, Samuel Findley, senior, was an associate judge of Butler county, Pennsylvania, and a member of congress from that state at an early period after the adoption of the federal constitution. His father, Samuel Findley, junior, D.D., was an Associate Reform Presbyterian clergyman for about forty years, thirty of them pastor at Antrim, Ohio. He died at Newark, New Jersey, on the 22d of February, 1870.

The mother of David, before her marriage, was Margaret Ross, an exemplary christian woman. She died at Antrim, on the 22d of September, 1846, in her fifty-fourth year.

The subject of this sketch, born in Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 21st of August, 1830, was educated at Madison College, Ohio; graduating in 1853. He read medicine with Dr. William Anderson, of his native town, but before attending lectures made a trip to California, starting in 1854 and returning in 1856. He then finished his medical course by attending lectures in the medical department of Western Reserve College, Cleveland, being admitted to practice in February, 1858.

Dr. Findley spent a year in his native town; in 1859 came to Indianola, Iowa; in the autumn of 1861 removed to Grove City, Cass county, and the next year to Lewis, in the same county, then the seat of justice, where he practiced ten or eleven years. During the progress of the civil war, physicians in this part of the state were scarce; Dr. Findley's skill became well known, and it was no uncommon occurrence for him to have calls thirty miles away in every direction. His rides extended not only all over Cass county, but into Pottawattamie, Shelby,

Audubon, Adair, Adams and Montgomery counties, occasionally forty miles from Lewis.

In September, 1873, Dr. Findley removed to Atlantic, the new county seat, where he was already well known, and where he has had from the outset all the practice he could desire. His rides he now limits to the county, except in difficult cases, and his main practice is in the city of Atlantic. He has a large drug store here, and two farms in the county which he cultivates by renters. Pecuniarily, as well as professionally, he has been quite successful.

Dr. Findley is a republican, strong in his convictions of right and wrong, fearless and outspoken, yet no wire-puller and not active in politics. He is a past grand in Odd-Fellowship.

Dr. Findley is a man of very pure character; a warm-hearted, active christian; an elder in the Presbyterian church, and belongs to a family of eminent preachers in that denomination. His brother, W. F. Findley, D.D., is pastor of the Central Church, Newark, New Jersey; his brother, Samuel Findley, junior, D.D., is pastor at Carlisle, Ohio, and his brother, J. R. Findley, is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Rock Island, Illinois. He is also a brother of Colonel R. D. Findley, editor and publisher of the Xenia (Ohio) "Gazette."

The wife of Dr. Findley, married on the 19th of August, 1856, was Miss Martha Jane Barr, of Monongahela City, Pennsylvania, and daughter of Colonel James Barr, who lost his life in the Florida war while she was in her early infancy. She has had seven children, all now living but one.

COLONEL WILLIAM H. MERRITT,

DES MOINES.

WILLIAM HILTON MERRITT is a native of New York city, and was born on the 12th of September, 1820. His parents were Jesse Merritt, a physician, and Harriet Hilton. His maternal great-grandfather was from England. The Merritts were early settlers in Connecticut. Jesse Merritt moved to Ithaca, New York, when William H. was between two and three years old, there merchandising and studying and practicing medicine. The subject of this brief memoir was educated at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York; went thence to Rock Island, Illinois, and clerked a few months for Naylor and Myers, who sent him to Ivanhoe, Linn county, Iowa, about the year 1839, to manage a branch store. He operated it for two years, with Sac and Fox Indians for his principal customers, a few white men coming forty and fifty miles to trade with him. He was one of the first men who ever sold goods in the interior of Iowa, except the licensed traders.

In those early days, in the Territory of Iowa, horse thieves and other marauders were abundant and bold, there being no local laws for their punishment. White men took the matter in hand, and on one occasion Mr. Merritt was in his saddle almost constantly for several weeks, driving horse thieves out of the territory. His recollections of those days are very vivid. He remembers, also, of being in New York city in his boyhood, in 1835 and 1836; of seeing Aaron Burr; the great fire on the 16th of December, 1835; and the bread riots.

On leaving Ivanhoe Mr. Merritt was purposing to engage as clerk on a Mississippi river steamboat, and was on the steamer John Shaw when she was sunk in the rapids between Montrose and Keokuk late in the autumn of 1840. The winter following he received the appointment of enrolling clerk in the territorial council, whose session was held in the old Methodist church at Burlington. Meanwhile his father had removed to Buffalo, New York, and at the close of the session the son joined him there, and went into the mercantile trade alone.

In 1847 Mr. Merritt returned to Iowa; took charge of the "Miners' Express," Dubuque, and ran it nearly two years; sold out and went on a government survey in the northern part of the state. On the 1st of January, 1849, when the first news of gold discoveries in the new El Dorado reached Iowa, he started for California by the Isthmus; returned in March, 1851, having had fair success; the same year, in connection with William Ashley Jones, became once more proprietor of the "Miners' Express," and at the end of two years united it with the "Herald." While conducting the newspaper, about 1852, he was appointed surveyor of the port of Dubuque, the first officer of the kind there.

In 1855 Mr. Merritt was appointed register of the newly created district land office at Fort Dodge; held

that office two years, selling about two million acres of land, and in 1857 resigned in order to go into the banking business, at Cedar Rapids, with George and William Greene. That business he followed until the President's first call for troops to suppress the rebellion, when he went into the field as lieutenant-colonel 1st Iowa Infantry. Owing to the illness of Colonel Bates, Colonel Merritt led that gallant regiment at the hotly contested battle of Wilson's creek, Missouri, showing much coolness and bravery on that occasion, and standing within a few feet of General Lyon when that heroic officer fell mortally wounded. When the regiment was mustered out, at the end of nearly four months, Colonel Merritt was appointed on the staff of General McClellan, with the rank of colonel of cavalry; was stationed awhile at Fort Leavenworth, and late in the year 1863 left the service and returned to Iowa. Locating at Des Moines, the colonel purchased the "Statesman," and conducted it until 1867, when he sold out. The next year he joined William Irving and Co. in building the Rockford, Rock Island and Saint Louis railroad, and since that date has been a railroad contractor, part of the time in Illinois and part in Ohio, and is still pursuing that business.

In politics, Colonel Merritt has always been a democrat. In 1862 his party nominated him for lieutenant-governor, but he did not agree with its anti-war policy, and refused to run. Subsequently, in the same year, Judge Mason, whom the democrats had placed at the head of the state ticket, withdrew, and Colonel Merritt finally consented to run on a union ticket for governor. The republican party had a strong majority in the state, and the colonel was defeated, though not by the usual majority.

In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson collector of internal revenue in the Des Moines district; but party spirit ran high in those days; the President's appointments were not acceptable to the republican congress, and the senate refused to confirm Colonel Merritt, hence he held the office but a few months.

On the 6th of January, 1846, Miss Marcia Maria Sutherland, of Buffalo, New York, a distant relative of Judge Sutherland, of the supreme bench, became the colonel's wife, and seven children were the fruit of this union, only three of them now living. The other four died in Dubuque. Edward Sutherland is in Colorado, William Hilton is a clerk in Des Moines, and Douglas Dodge is about to graduate from the high school in Des Moines.

Colonel Merritt has a fine physique. He stands firmly on his feet; has a slightly military step and bearing; is five feet and eight and a half inches tall, and weighs two hundred and ten pounds. His eyes are blue, his complexion is light, and his face has the smoothness of the hither side of fifty. He is a man of pure habits; has taken superb care of himself, and no stranger would imagine he was nearing his threescore years.

HON. JEREMIAH PERKINS,

ADEL.

JUDGE PERKINS, the title by which he is best known in Dallas county, is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Wayne county, near Goldsboro, on the 7th of January, 1816. His father, who had the same name, was a millwright by trade and a mill owner, whose father came from England. The maiden name of Judge Perkins' mother was Susannah Tyson, but at the time of her marriage with Mr. Perkins she was the widow Loving. She became a widow the second time on the 20th of March, 1823. About 1830 she moved northward into Wayne county, Indiana, where the subject of this notice, after obtaining what knowledge he could in a country school, learned the carpenter and cabinet-maker's trade, and worked at it much of the time for ten or eleven years, leaving Wayne for La Porte county in 1833. He early imbibed a taste for legal studies, and for some time gave his leisure moments in the busy season and his entire winters to such mental pursuits, and was admitted to practice at La Porte about 1850.

In 1854 Mr. Perkins came to Iowa, and after tarrying a while at Newton, Jasper county, located at Adel in June, 1855, here continuing his profession until the present time. In 1863 he was admitted at Des Moines to practice in the United States circuit court. As an attorney, he has done well. Latterly he has given a good deal of attention to the abstract business, making it, in fact, a specialty. He has an abstract of all lands and town lots in the county.

In 1855 he was appointed prosecuting attorney, and the next year was elected by the people; was county judge for nine consecutive years, commencing on the 1st of January, 1861; during the same period was county recorder four years, and after going out of the latter office was county auditor three years. Few men in Dallas county have held more offices than Judge Perkins, and none have discharged their duties better or to the more complete satisfaction of their constituents.

The judge was originally a whig, imbibing anti-slavery sentiments from his father, who was a Quaker. Naturally, on the demise of the whig party, he joined the republican. He has been the recipient of all his official honors at the hands of the latter party, but the vote he received was not always limited to his party. He is very much respected in the county.

The religious views of the judge are liberal. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

His wife, who was Miss Eliza Kennedy, a native of Richmond, Indiana, became such on the 4th of February, 1841. She died on the 6th of April, 1876, leaving seven children, and five had preceded her into the other world. Mary Lorette is the wife of Dr. Lee Kenworthy, a dentist, of Saint Helena, California; Jeremiah A. has a family, and lives in Fremont, Nebraska. The others are single.

Judge Perkins has a commanding appearance. He stands six feet in his stockings, and weighs two hundred and forty pounds. He has brown hazel eyes, a florid complexion, easy and graceful manners, a cordial address, a cheerful disposition, and good social qualities. He has, in every respect, the polish of a gentleman.

HON. NAPOLEON B. MOORE,

CLARINDA.

WE claim for this biography the careful perusal of every young man into whose hands this volume may fall. In the career of Mr. Moore may be learned as great a lesson in energy, tact and discrimination as has, perhaps, fallen to the lot of any of the many self-made men whose biographies we have published. He was born on the 7th of September, 1832, at London, Madison county, Ohio. His father's name was Stephen Moore, who was born in Virginia and settled in London in 1808 with his brother John, and Stephen built and opened the first storehouse in Madison county, so that he was, indeed, an original settler in that part of Ohio.

He married Miss Hester Dungan, who was born in Pennsylvania, but moved with her parents to Ohio at a very early day.

Mr. Stephen Moore continued in commercial business most of the time he resided in Ohio, during which time he filled the office of sheriff and county treasurer.

Napoleon Bonaparte Moore, from the age of eight years, was brought up in his father's dry-goods store until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to school at the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he remained till he was eighteen, when his health began to fail him, and he went upon a farm near London, where he became interested in stock raising, and remained till about twenty-one.

When nineteen years old he married Miss B. W. Webster, daughter of a prominent Methodist minister of the Cincinnati conference.

Partially restored to health, he left the farm and went into mercantile pursuits at Charleston, Ohio, where he remained in business until the fall of 1855. Here he had prospered in business, but through financial aid extended to others he became greatly involved, to an extent of at least ten thousand dollars; so again failing in health and ruined in finances he came to Iowa and settled at Eddyville, on the Des Moines river, where he and his wife taught the district school, and he began the study of law, and in two years was admitted to the bar, when he left Eddyville and settled at Bedford, Taylor county, Iowa.

Teaching school at Eddyville simply produced enough of an income to supply a most frugal subsistence for himself and family, so that when he had determined to remove to Bedford he prospected the place before removal of his family. He owned no horse, could get no conveyance and had to walk the three hundred miles there and back. Having determined upon the removal, a wagon was obtained, into which he put all his worldly effects, including his wife and one child, and commending himself to the care of an all-wise Providence, he commenced the journey of one hundred and fifty miles. The little girl of four years was ailing when they started, and

died when they were seven days out, but the mother kept it until they reached Bedford, where Mr. Moore and his father dug a grave and gave it burial.

He remained in Bedford, practicing law, until September, 1860, with great success, commencing life as it were anew. He had two dollars and a half in money and owed ten thousand dollars.

Our subject removed to Clarinda in 1860, continuing the practice of law. In the fall of 1861 he was elected county judge, which office he filled for four years. In the fall of 1865 he established the first banking house in southwestern Iowa. In 1866 he was elected state senator, and while serving on the judiciary committee framed the bill relative to the present circuit court system, and was among the most earnest supporters of the plan for the erection of the present state capitol building at Des Moines, which justly ranks among the grandest architectural piles on this continent. In 1871 he established the First National Bank of Clarinda. In 1867 he completed the payment of the ten thousand dollars indebtedness imposed upon him in Ohio. In 1872 he established the banking house of Moore and Webster, at Shenandoah, which is now known as the First National Bank of that place, and also established the banking house of Crum, Moore and Van Fleet, at Bedford, in January, 1873, now succeeded by the Bedford Bank.

In 1867, his health again failing him, the result of too close confinement to sedentary labor, he sought relaxation in a diversion of body and mind, and conceived the idea of a stock farm in lieu of stock banks, and he bought a farm of one thousand acres situated ten miles south of Clarinda. This farm seems to have been a favorite matter of concern to him, for he has continuously developed it, feeding from one to three hundred cattle annually thereon. From 1865 to 1870 he bought cheap lands in southern Iowa, and owns now about nine thousand acres, two thousand of which are improved.

Amid all this busy business life Mr. Moore has ever been a strong devotee to his church. Since 1862 he has had charge of the Sabbath school, excepting only two years of absence. He has to-day one hundred and twenty-eight young men and women in his class. He was a member of the general conference of the Methodist church which met at Baltimore in May, 1876.

He has been an active Mason; has taken thirty-two degrees since 1859, and is now prelate to the commandery here.

Since the age of nineteen he has had the aid and solace of an intelligent and devoted wife, self-sacrificing in the extreme in their hours of deepest trouble, and worthily wearing the mantle of her husband's ultimate financial prosperity. A devoted christian woman, she has lived a life of benevolence, of service to her church and to humanity. Mrs. Moore, too, has taken deep interest in the cause of temperance, and is at present president of the Woman's Church Temperance Association of Iowa. The lady, at her personal expense, employed the famous temperance orator, Francis Murphy, for a three months' campaign in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have had born to them two boys and four girls. The two boys and two of the girls have been taken away.

Mr. N. B. Moore may be summed up in all truthfulness as a thorough business man, governed in his every action toward his fellow-men by all the graces of a practical christian gentleman.

HARVEY POTTER,

JEFFERSON.

HARVEY POTTER, a native of Lewis county, New York, was born at Turin on the 17th of July, 1834. His father, Chester Potter, was a stonemason in early life, and a farmer in his later years. His mother was Dinah Miller, of English and Irish pedigree. The Potters were wholly English. The paternal grandfather of Harvey was in the first war with the mother country; his father in the second.

Chester Potter moved with his family to Illinois when Harvey was four years old, settling on a farm near Somonauk, De Kalb county, where the son assisted his father until twenty years of age. He then repaired to Wheaton, twenty-five miles west of Chicago; spent six years in preparing for and going through the college at that place, graduating on the 4th of July, 1860. He attended the law department of the University of Chicago, and graduated in 1862 with the degree of LL.B. In 1864 he received the degree of A.M. from his Alma Mater.

When Mr. Potter graduated from the law school

the civil war was at its height, and the year 1862 was a critical period in the history of the country. He felt that he owed his first duty to her, and before entering on legal practice, in August of the year just mentioned, he enlisted as a private in company H, 105th Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was promoted from time to time, finally to first lieutenant in 1863; commanded company F in the same regiment, part of the time in the Atlanta campaign, that being the company which captured the colors of the 12th Louisiana in the battle of Peach Tree creek; was struck with a piece of shell at Resaca, the only time hit in two years' service, and left the army in August, 1864, on account of the dangerous illness of his wife.

Returning from the south, Lieutenant Potter taught select schools the following autumn and winter, and in May, 1865, settled in Jefferson. Here he entered on the duties of his profession, and the law has since been his main work. He practices in the United States courts of Iowa, as well as in the district and circuit courts of the state. He served as United States assistant assessor of Greene, Calhoun and Sac counties in 1866 and 1867, and was county judge in 1868 and 1869, being also ex-officio auditor the latter year.

He has always acted with the republican party. He belongs to the Blue Lodge in the Masonic order.

The religious connection of Judge Potter is with the Methodists, and has been an official member of the Jefferson church since taking up his abode here. He is president of the Greene county Sunday School Association.

His wife, who was Miss Mary L. Price, of Sandwich, Illinois, married on the 22d of August, 1862, is a well-educated woman, with an excellent mind and a warm christian heart, and, like her husband, thoroughly devoted to Sunday-school and other religious work. Both graduated from the so-called Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly, held at Clear Lake, Iowa, in the summer of 1877.

GEORGE H. PARKER,

DAVENPORT.

GEORGE HENRY PARKER, attorney-at-law, was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, on the 14th of May, 1830, and is the son of Calvin Parker and Rhoda *née* Curtis. His father, when but a youth, served in the war of 1812, where he acquired a great fondness for military tactics, and afterward rose to the rank of colonel in a militia regiment recruited mainly by himself. He was also a prominent Freemason in his neighborhood, and throughout his whole life was a man of high standing and considerable influence. In 1834 he moved to Syracuse, New York, where he remained two years. In 1836 he immigrated to Huron county, Ohio, and resided in Fitchville during the remainder of his life. He died in 1839. His widow survived until 1872, when she died at Geneseo, Illinois, in the eightieth year of her age. The Parker family is of Puritan origin, and for several generations sojourned in the New England states.

The father of George H. Parker was what is termed a good liver, social in his manners and somewhat extravagant in his habits, so that his death left his family but poorly provided for. Our subject was therefore early thrown upon his own resources, and his youth was passed under difficulties. Up to the age of sixteen he attended the proverbial log schoolhouse during three months of winter, while the balance of the year was passed as a farm hand and at such other work as could be procured. Having attained a fair knowledge of the common English branches and of mathematics, he entered, in the summer of 1846, a printing office at Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, Ohio, where he remained but a short time; moved thence to Tiffin, Ohio, and entered the office of the "Seneca Advertiser," where he remained till the age of twenty, reading law meantime under the direction of the Hon. Cooper K. Watson, now judge of one of the courts of Sandusky, Ohio.

At the age of twenty-one years he married Miss Margaret Doran, of Ashland, Ohio, and settled at that place, where he was admitted to the bar in 1852. Here he continued the practice of his profession with moderate success for two years; but in 1854 he was induced to remove to Davenport, Iowa, which has since been his home, and where he has long since taken a high social and professional rank. During the first years of his practice in Davenport he was associated with John Johns, Esq., son of the late Bishop Johns, of Virginia, and afterward with Alfred Edwards, Esq., now a resident of New York city.

From an early period in his history he took a deep interest in political affairs, acting with the democratic party, his political creed having descended to him in a direct line from his ancestors, who were always strenuously opposed to the doctrines of federalism. His ability as an orator and his skill as an organizer and leader soon gained recognition from his party, and he was advanced to the first rank in the organization, and received the highest compliments which his political friends could confer. In 1857 he received the democratic nomination for the state legislature, but was not elected. In 1860 he was one of the Breckenridge Presidential electors for the State of Iowa, and made a very earnest effort to bring about a fusion of the Breckenridge and Douglas wings of the party, failing in which he made an able campaign against Douglas. In 1864 he was the candidate of his party for congress in the second district of Iowa, against Hon. Hiram Price, but was defeated. In 1866 he was a delegate to the national union (or peace) convention, at Philadelphia, and was the Iowa member of the executive committee of the same. In 1867 he was tendered the nomination of his party in convention for the position of governor of his state, but declined the compliment. In the same year he was one of the organizers of the people's party, the principles of which were, opposition to protective tariffs and prohibitory liquor laws, and favoring free trade and espousing the cause of labor as against capital, which for two years succeeded in carrying Davenport and Scott counties.

From an early period in the administration of President Johnson, Mr. Parker was a most cordial supporter of his policy, and was on the most intimate terms with the administration. In 1867 he was appointed by the President to the position of revenue agent for the northwest, and in less than two weeks after assuming the duties the internal revenue from taxation was quadrupled in his district. He was also instrumental in securing the appointment of General John M. Corse as collecter of Chicago. After an incumbency of four months he resigned, for reasons satisfactory to the administration and honorable to himself.

In 1868 he was a delegate-at-large to the national democratic convention held at New York, which nominated Seymour and Blair for president and vice-president. In this convention Mr. Parker was a zealous advocate of the claims of President Johnson to the nomination, and supported his candidacy with great earnestness and persistency. Pending the nomination he received the following telegram from Mr. Johnson, which, on account of its historic importance, we submit entire:

To GEO. H. PARKER, ESQ. WASHINGTON, July 8, 1868.

Dear Sir: The will of the people, if truly reflected, would not be doubtful. I have experienced ingratitude so often that any result will not surprise me now. I thank you most sincerely for the voluntary part you have taken in my behalf. It is appreciated the higher because unsolicited.

You have no doubt read in this morning's newspapers Stephens's articles of impeachment, together with his speech thereon, in which he states that the "block" must be brought out and the axe sharpened, and that the only resource from intolerable tyranny is Brutus's dagger — which, however, he hopes may not be used.

How is it possible for me to maintain my position against a vindictive and powerful majority, if abandoned by those who profess to agree in principles with, and to be supporters of, the policy of the administration? Such an abandonment at this moment, when the heaviest assaults are being made, would seem an admission that the administration was wrong in its opposition to the series of despotic measures which have been, and are proposed to be, forced upon the country. Yours, etc., ANDREW JOHNSON.

During the winter of 1868–9 Mr. Parker was nominated for the position of United States Minister to Ecuador, and was recommended for confirmation by the senate committee on foreign affairs, of which Messrs. Sumner and Harlan were members; but the session coming to an abrupt termination, the case was not acted upon, hence he did not proceed to his post of duty.

In 1871 Mr. Parker was one of the originators, if not the prime mover, in organizing the so-called liberal party, which nominated Horace Greeley for the Presidency in 1872. The movement referred to was inaugurated by the following letter from Mr. Parker, addressed to the public in general, the object being to draw upon the moderate element of both parties and form a new organization on the basis of conciliation and mutual concession:

Editors of Democrat:

Having faithfully served as a member of the democratic organization for over twenty years, and still having the fullest confidence in the cardinal principles of that party, I am impelled to declare my conviction that the organization has outlived its usefulness, and that it is the duty of democrats to openly acknowledge that the democratic party is *dead*. All efforts at *departure*, or to galvanize it into life, have proved a failure. The prestige of its general policy, or, rather, the lack of policy during the late war will cling to it, and prevent success, no matter how much we may become purified by change of heart. The results of the recent elections are sufficient proof of this fact. We can reorganize by forming some integral part of a new party, and probably resurrect our principles, but the body must be buried and the stench of its putrid remains removed from the public nostrils. The present is the proper emergency to test the patriotism of members of the democratic party.

If we love our country better than we do our party, abandon the organization and unite with patriots, disregarding political antecedents, and we may reasonably hope for a change of administration, in 1872, that will protect and guarantee equal rights to all sections of our common coun-

try. Centralized power will vanish, the war will soon be forgotten, and our country again be peaceful, prosperous and happy. GEO. H. PARKER.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, November 27, 1871.

The sensation which this letter produced throughout the nation was of the most intense character; and while it received the indorsement and countenance of such papers as the New York "Herald," the Chicago "Times," and a number of other leading journals, it was denounced as *traitorous* and disloyal by all the extreme publicists of the democratic party. For many weeks it constituted the chief topic of discussion in the newspapers and of conversation in political circles generally, until George H. Parker became one of the most familiar names in the nation. The movement, for a time, seemed popular, and continued to gain strength until it was adopted and swallowed up by the democratic national convention at Baltimore, when the republicans who had formerly favored it withdrew and adhered to their own organization. It is still the opinion of many that if the democratic party, as an organization, had declined to take action on that occasion, and tacitly united with the "liberal movement," it would have been successful in 1872. But, as Mr. Parker truly predicted, the odium of its war policy clung to it and swamped the ship in which it took refuge, which might otherwise have weathered the storm and got safely into port.

Mr. Parker was an earnest and active supporter of Mr. Tilden's candidacy for the Presidency, but is at the present time in accord with the policy of the Hayes administration on questions of reconciliation and civil service reform.

In 1854 he was one of the projectors of what is now the prosperous city of Clinton, of which he was also one of the original proprietors. He was one of the original directors of the Iowa Central railroad. In 1866 he procured the charter of the Citizens' National Bank of Davenport, of which he continued a director until 1875. In 1870 he was one of the organizers of the Davenport Central (city) Railroad Company, of which he is still a member. He was also for several years a director of the Davenport and Saint Paul Railroad Company.

In 1877 he formed a copartnership for the practice of law with Wm. H. Gabbert, Esq., which still continues.

Mr. Parker is a firm believer in the christian religion according to the Protestant forms of it, but is not in union with any congregation.

He is a distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Knight Templar of St. Cyrene Commandery, of Davenport.

In 1873 he made a six months' trip through Europe with his family, visiting the principal cities and countries of that most distinguished quarter of the globe, and returned with recruited health and a vastly increased store of knowledge.

Mr. Parker is eminently a self-made man; his large accumulation of knowledge and superior mental culture are the result of his incessant study of books, men and things. As a lawyer, he is one of the ablest members of the bar in the state; zealous, honest and indefatigable. As a politician, he is described as a live man, a positive character, of great brain power and nerve force — the man for an emergency. He is a gentleman of acknowledged ability and integrity, of generous and lofty impulses, decided in his opinions, strong in his likes and dislikes. He is a good citizen, enjoying the confidence of all who know him.

The fruit of his marriage with Miss Doran was one child, Katie E., now the wife of Henry R. Tyner, Esq., of Davenport.

HON. WILLIAM B. FAIRFIELD,

CHARLES CITY.

WILLIAM BONNAIRE FAIRFIELD, twenty-one years a resident of Floyd county, Iowa, is a native of New York, and was born at Hudson on the 24th of August, 1835. He is the son of Josiah W. Fairfield, a lawyer, railroad man and banker, and Laura Britton. The Fairfields were from France, the Brittons from England. Asa Britton, the father of Laura, was a resident of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, and was a sergeant belonging to General Washington's body-guard during the revolution. William B. received his early education at Hudson and College Hill, Poughkeepsie; entered the freshman class of Williams College in 1851, the class which included General J. A. Garfield, of Ohio, and Governor G. C. Walker, of Virginia; went to Hamilton College the next year, and there graduated in 1855.

He read law at Clinton with Hon. Theodore W. Dwight; was admitted to the bar at that place in 1856, and that year settled in Charles City, then a village hardly two years old, and containing less than thirty families. He was pleased with its location, saw its promise, and was willing to let his business grow with the place. Charles City is now a railroad town, with three thousand inhabitants, and for many years Mr. Fairfield has been one of the leading attorneys of the city. He was one of the founders of the first bank started in Charles City, a private institution, still in operation. In the autumn of 1864 he was elected judge of the twelfth judicial district, taking his seat on the bench on the 1st of January, 1865; was reëlected in 1868, and resigned in 1870. He has high legal attainments, and made a candid, impartial jurist.

Of late years Judge Fairfield has given some attention to railroad building and farming. He and Judge E. H. Williams built, in Clinton county, the first narrow-gauge railroad in the State of Iowa. He enjoys a beautiful residence three-fourths of a mile southeast of the city, and a well improved farm one and a half miles east of town, the farm being well stocked with blooded animals. He has Shorthorn and Jersey cattle, Berkshire hogs and Clydesdale horses, and takes great pleasure in encouraging the stock-raisers in the upper Cedar valley to improve their breeds.

In politics, the judge has always been a republican. He is a member of the blue lodge in the Masonic fraternity, and was master of the Charles City Lodge several years. In religious belief, he inclines to Unitarianism.

On the 25th of December, 1857, Miss Estelle M. Balch, daughter of Rev. W. S. Balch, then of New York city, became the wife of Judge Fairfield. They have had three children, all daughters, two of whom are now alive. The elder one is a student in Vassar College.

Judge Fairfield is five feet and eight and a half inches tall, and weighs two hundred and fifty pounds. He is of a sanguine-bilious temperament; has blue eyes, a light complexion, a full face, a pleasant expression of the countenance, and the manners of a gentleman.

EDWARD K. PITMAN,

LEON.

EDWARD KINKAID PITMAN, a native of Estill county, Kentucky, and a son of Thomas and Margaret Kinkaid Pitman, was born on the 15th of March, 1835. The Pitmans came from England, and early settled in Virginia. The Kinkaids are of Irish descent. The father of Margaret Kinkaid was captain of rangers in the second war with the mother country. When Edward was three years old the family moved to Canton, Illinois, where our subject was reared on a farm, his opportunities for education, after he was old enough to work, being limited to the winter term of a district school. In 1852 the family removed to Iowa and settled on a farm seven miles south of Leon, in Decatur county, where Edward labored until after the civil war broke out.

In the spring of 1862 he enlisted as a private in company G, 3d Missouri Cavalry, in which he served until the next December, when the regiment was broken up by hard service and divided, his company being assigned to the 7th Missouri Cavalry. From that time until the close of the war he was connected with the quartermaster's department, his main business being the procuring of forage. While returning to his home he was seized with a species of erysipelas known as phlegmonedes; was laid up, and at times delirious, for five or six weeks, and unable to do any business for nearly a year.

In the winter of 1865–6 he commenced teaching a district school near Pleasanton; afterward taught in Pleasanton, continuing that occupation until the next autumn, when he was elected clerk of the county courts, and by reëlection served four years, making an efficient and popular county officer.

On leaving this position he purchased the Leon "Pioneer," editing and publishing it for two years. Since going out of journalism he has been a general trafficker and speculator.

He is a shrewd, straightforward, upright dealer, full of energy, and doing with his might whatever engages his hands and fully secures his attention.

In politics, Mr. Pitman has steadily affiliated with the democratic party, being known in the period from 1862 to 1865 as a war democrat of the most earnest and the bravest kind. In 1872 he was ap-

pointed a delegate to the national convention which nominated Horace Greeley, but was unable to attend.

He is a Freemason; has been twice master of the Leon Lodge, and was its secretary for three consecutive years.

Mr. Pitman is a member of the Christian church, and very active in religious and philanthropic enterprises. The cause of temperance receives his hearty, untiring and aggressive support. He is a true friend of his race.

Mr. Pitman has a second wife, his first being Miss Louisa Osborn, of Decatur county; married on the 6th of September, 1854. She died on the 31st of January, 1874, leaving four children. Marietta, the eldest child, is the wife of H. A. Lindsey, of Leon; Adelia is the wife of Dell Hilliker, of Leon; the others, Ollie and Edward Kinkaid, are at home, attending the graded school. The present wife of Mr. Pitman was Mrs. Sarah I. Carter, daughter of James Parsons, of Decatur county; married on the 31st of January, 1875. She has two boys by her first husband: John M., twenty years old, who is operating with his step-father, and Joseph A., sixteen, pursuing his studies in Leon.

MILO GILBERT,

CHARLES CITY.

ONE of the most energetic men in the Cedar valley, and the father of one of its most beautiful young cities, is Milo Gilbert, a Yankee in pedigree and a Vermonter by birth. He is a son of Hinsdale Gilbert, a farmer, and Polly Tyrrill, and first saw the light of this world at Manchester, Bennington county, on the 5th of September, 1823. His paternal grandfather commanded a company at the battle of Bennington, one hundred years ago. Hinsdale Gilbert moved his family to Wyoming county, New York, when Milo was about eight years old, settling on a farm near the village of Castile. There this son, with the rest of the children, seven in all, was early taught to work.

At seventeen Milo entered a hardware store at Castile, acting as clerk, and attending a select school three winters. In 1844 he came as far west as Rockford, Illinois. There he was in a hardware store a short time in company with his brother Seymour, and also taught mathematics in an evening school two winters; farmed three or four years; then solicited stock for the Galena and Chicago Union (now Northwestern) Railroad Company in connection with W. B. Ogden; came to Iowa early in 1854, and after halting a few months in Bremer county, and entering some lands, pushed up the Cedar to Charles City in the autumn of that year. Here he found half-a-dozen log dwelling houses, a log store and a log tavern. He saw the water-power of the Cedar river at this point; looked over the surrounding country; concluded that here must be a town and he would help make it; he bought of Joseph Kelley half of the town site, the whole consisting of four hundred and forty acres, and for many years acted as agent of the Charles City Land Company, the village at that time, however, having the name of Saint Charles, given to it by Mr. Kelley.

Mr. Gilbert built, in 1855, the first frame house, and in 1857 the first stone structure, ever put up in this place. In 1855 he opened a hardware store, and, with the exception of two seasons, ran it steadily about fifteen years, having, during all this time, various outside enterprises on hand, and, strange to say, letting none of them suffer for want of attention. Years ago he built and ran two saw-mills, at different times, and manufactured large quantities of lumber; also built a large sash and blind factory, and recently he had the superintendency of the works for the Charles City Water Power Company, putting in a new dam, a new race and a new flouring mill with six run of stone, one of the best mills of the kind in this valley. He had the entire supervision of everything connected with this last great enterprise, second in importance to none in the city. This water-power Mr. Gilbert bought of Mrs. Kelley for the company in the spring of 1876.

During the darkest period of our history in the last twenty years, in 1861 and 1862, he kept right on building, at that time putting up the stone block known as the Union House Block, giving it the name of "Union" to indicate his political sentiment. He is a radical republican, outspoken, frank and fearless. At this very time, the summer of 1877, he is nearly doubling the size of the Union Hotel, enlarging other premises and adding new buildings. This has been his practice nearly every year since

he settled here, constantly adding something to the accommodations, mercantile or family, of the place. He has built several business houses and at least twenty dwelling houses.

Mr. Gilbert was town clerk a long time at an early day; was a supervisor some years; was the first mayor of Charles City, being elected without opposition and serving two terms, and has been in office almost constantly since he became a citizen of Floyd county. His official, like his other work, has been thoroughly and faithfully performed.

Mr. Gilbert is a baptist in religious belief, and supplied more than half the funds when the Charles City church was built, in 1856, the first building of the kind in the place. He has since contributed liberally toward other houses of worship there, and shows his public spirit and liberality in many ways.

On the 25th of September, 1847, Miss Margaret Palmer, of Lockport, Illinois, became his wife, and she has been the mother of eight children, only four of them now living. Edwin, the eldest child, is married, has been a railroad man and is now deputy treasurer of the county; Emily is the wife of Eugene B. Dyke, editor and proprietor of the Charles City "Intelligencer," and the two youngest, Azro B. F. and Carrie E., are living at home. Mrs. Gilbert is a well educated woman. At an early day she was the light of more than her own house, and has "bated not a jot" of her kindly and cheerful nature. The sick and the needy early found a friend in her.

Mr. Gilbert is one of the few men who at an early period began to work for the interests of northern Iowa as well as his adopted home. As soon as 1855 he began to operate for the so-called Mississippi and Missouri River railroad, to run westward from McGregor, on the Mississippi, through Charles City. He was one of the originators of this enterprise, aided in securing the right of way, solicited stock, holding two or three offices at one time, and but for the financial cyclone of 1857 the road would have been built long before it was. When finally, in 1869, the road now known as the Iowa branch of the Milwaukee and Saint Paul road came through, he was one of the men who did the hard work in getting it to Charles City. The same is true of the other railroad, the Cedar Valley branch of the Illinois Central road, the first to reach Charles City. There is no public enterprise, perfected in or near his home, which does not bear the impress of his willing and toil-hardened hand. A more industrious man it would be difficult to find.

Mr. Gilbert possesses a very independent, self-reliant spirit, as a single fact in his early life will show. When about leaving New York state, in 1844, to come west, his father offered to let him have some money, but he had four and a half dollars in currency, and a shot gun, and started off. Reaching Buffalo, he bought a fifteen-cent market basket, put seventy-five cents' worth of provisions in it, took a deck passage on a steamer to Chicago, and there arrived with less than half a dollar. He immediately started on foot for Downer's Grove, about twenty miles distant, where he had a brother; halted at the Eau Plaines river over night; paid for lodging and reached his brother's in the forenoon with an empty pocket.

ROBERT F. PARSONS, M.D.,

ALLERTON.

ROBERT FERNALE PARSONS, twenty-four years a medical practitioner in Iowa, is a native of the Granite State, being born in Effingham, Strafford county, on the 13th of April, 1821. His parents were Charles Moody and Martha Fernale Parsons, both of English descent. The Parsons family were early settlers in Maine. The maternal grandfather of Robert was in the continental army, and his paternal grandfather was a sailor, and commanded a privateer in the second struggle with the mother country.

Charles M. Parsons immigrated from New Hampshire to Maine about 1828, and was a cabinet-maker at Waterville; went from there to Richmond, in the same state; followed the sea four years, and then removed to Bangor, the son, during this period, attending district schools.

In 1836 the family came as far west as Painesville, Ohio, where the subject of this notice attended an academy for about two years. In 1841 Robert moved to Coshocton county, and the next year commenced the study of medicine with Dr. E. Mast, of Rochester, in that county, subsequently attending lectures in the medical department of Western Re-

serve College in Cleveland; commenced practice in 1848 at Rochester, Coshocton county; followed the profession there and in Independence, Richland county, until 1854, when he removed to Iowa and located at Brighton, Washington county. There he was in practice for twenty-two years. Washington county was sparsely settled at the time Dr. Parsons located there, and his rides extended over a radius of fifteen or twenty miles. During this long period at Brighton his labors were very trying to his physical system, and in 1876, with health partially impaired, he removed to Allerton and started the drug business, intending to go out of the country practice. This he has done, but has a fair practice, all that he could desire, in the city of Allerton. He has a pleasant homestead of six acres, selected two years ago, on the western line of the city, and is preparing to raise all kinds of small fruits. He is making it an Eden of beauty.

Dr. Parsons was originally a whig; gave enthusiastic support to Mr. Lincoln, both by vote and voice, during the civil war, but latterly has affiliated with the democratic party.

He is very liberal in his religious views. He is a member of the blue lodge in the Masonic fraternity.

In March, 1849, he was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Draper, of Rochester, Ohio, and they have had eight children, only five of them living. All are single except Alice, the eldest daughter, who is the wife of O. H. Wood, of Albia, Iowa. Albert E., the eldest son, is a graduate of the literary and law department of the Iowa State University, and an attorney in Allerton. The other three, Ellen T., Fred and Ernest are being educated at home.

WILLIAM B. WATERS, M.D.,

MARSHALLTOWN.

THE subject of this brief monograph was an early settler in Marshall county, Iowa, and witnessed the great yet bloodless county-seat fight between Marietta and Marshalltown. He comes of a long-lived race. His paternal grandfather lived to be ninety-seven years old, and his maternal grandmother one hundred and four, both dying in Connecticut, in which state his ancestors on both sides were early settlers.

Dr. Waters, like four-fifths of the men whose names appear in this book, sprung from the agricultural class, his father, Charles Waters, living in Delaware county, Ohio, where the son was born on the 19th of March, 1819. His mother was Harriett Bennett, and both sides of his family are of Scotch pedigree. William B. gave his youth to farm work and mental discipline, finishing his literary education at the Worthington Academy, Franklin county. He taught school three years in Ross and Highland counties; read medicine simultaneously most of this time with Dr. William McCollum, of Petersburg, Highland county; attended one course of lectures in the medical department of the Ohio University, Cincinnati; practiced a year with his preceptor at Petersburg; attended a second course of lectures, this time at Starling Medical College, Columbus, and there graduated in March, 1848.

After practicing six years at Oceola, Crawford county, he left his native state, settling in Marietta, Iowa, in the summer of 1854, being the first educated and regular physician in that place. Seven years later he followed the county seat to Marshalltown, where he is still one of the leading practitioners.

In the autumn of 1862 he went into the service as surgeon of the 32d regiment Iowa Infantry; became enfeebled by disease in about a year and a half, and early in the spring of 1864 resigned and returned to his home in Marshalltown. Dr. Waters regained most of his strength in a short time, resumed practice, and has seemingly been growing in popularity ever since. His labors in the army were at times very severe, and proved too much for him, but as a school in surgery they were of incalculable benefit to him. His reputation in this direction stands very high, and it is not an uncommon thing for him to ride fifty and a hundred miles to attend difficult surgical cases.

Dr. Waters was coroner of Marshall county six years, and physician and surgeon to the county infirmary a similar period of time.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a charter member of the fraternity in this county. He was in early life a free-soil whig, and easily glided into the republican ranks. On politics and every other subject, he is frank, outspoken and fearless.

Miss Eleanor Barrows, of Delaware county, Ohio,

became his wife on the 1st of December, 1842, and has borne him four children, two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, William A., died in the army. The other son, Dwight Emmett, has a wife and is in business in Marshalltown. The two daughters, Imogen and Celia, are unmarried.

Dr. Waters is a permanent member of the Iowa State Medical Society, and also a member of the American Medical Association, and in 1874 was a delegate to the meeting of the latter body. His standing in the medical fraternity of the state is of the highest order. His social and moral habits are also excellent.

Dr. Waters is generous hearted almost to a fault; is very kind to the poor; never presses a debt; has raised his family well, and is a success as a physician and surgeon. He is in comfortable circumstances pecuniarily, but owing to his liberality his accumulations do not equal those of some other medical men whose rides are fewer and shorter.

HENRY M. DEAN, M. D.,

MUSCATINE.

HENRY MUNSON DEAN, the eldest son of Henry and Almira (Munson) Dean, was born at Canaan, Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the 8th of November, 1836, and is descended on both sides from English ancestors. His great-grandfather Dean emigrated from England and settled in Canaan soon after the revolution, where a large colony of his descendants still reside. His maternal ancestors emigrated at an earlier period, and some of them fought under Washington in the revolutionary war.

Henry Munson, our subject, received his primary education in the public schools of his native village, and at thirteen he was sent to a private academy in the vicinity, where he studied the usual branches of learning, including the Latin language and the higher mathematics. At the age of eighteen years he taught a district school during the winter and spent the summer upon the farm.

He commenced the study of medicine in 1857 under the direction of Dr. L. H. Aiken, at Falls Village. He subsequently attended two courses of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, medical department of Columbia College, New York city, from which institution he graduated with honors on the 14th of March, 1861. He soon after commenced the practice of his profession at Canaan Center, some two miles from the residence of his father, where he remained until 1862, when he offered his services to the government as a volunteer medical officer. On being examined by a board of medical men, of which Dr. Valentine Mott was chairman, he was ordered to Fortress Monroe, and from thence was sent to General McClellan, at Harrison's Landing, where he was assigned to the 1st regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, where he remained, except a short period after the battle of Malvern Hill with the 2d New York Infantry, until after the second battle of Bull Run, when, the 3d corps hospital being organized at Fort Lyons, near Alexandria, Virginia, he was assigned to duty at that institution. Here he remained until the spring of 1863, when the hospital was removed, and he was ordered to report to the medical director at Washington, District of Columbia, by whom he was placed on duty in the "Lincoln United States General Hospital," of that city, on the 5th of February, 1863, where he remained over two years, having charge of the barrack branch of that institution during the last six months of this period. On the 20th of February, 1865, he was, by order of the war department, appointed assistant surgeon of U. S. Veteran Volunteers, and was assigned to duty with the 1st regiment, 1st brigade, and 1st (Hancock's) Army Corps, and was with them in the field until after the close of the war, and subsequently had charge of the several military hospitals connected with the defenses of Baltimore, then under command of General Hancock, until he was mustered out of service, on the 10th of January, 1866, having served, in all, some three years and six months.

As a military surgeon, the record of Dr. Dean is second to that of no other man in the service. His fame as a successful operator was spread far and wide, and wherever a critical and peculiarly delicate operation in surgery was to be performed, Dr. Dean's services were brought into requisition, if at all available. He was transferred from ward to ward in the Lincoln Hospital as the exigencies of the service seemed to require, and his skill and success became so noted that he was ultimately placed over the

wards appropriated to disabled officers. He served as medical inspector of Lincoln Hospital, as superintendent of the dead-house and pathological department of the hospital, as president of the board of officers for the examination of men recommended for furlough, veteran reserve corps, for duty or for discharge from the service, and as a leading member of the council of the board of administration of the hospital. He was the most prominent and distinguished surgeon of his years and experience in the institution. In addition to his official duties in the hospital, which were of the most onerous and exacting nature, he prepared and furnished to the United States Army Medical Museum as large a number of rare and valuable specimens as any other contributor. Among the many items bearing his name in the great catalogue of the museum are the smallest and the largest hearts, respectively, in the museum, the smallest weighing only five and a half ounces, and the largest seventeen and a quarter ounces. The body from which the smallest was taken weighed one hundred and sixty pounds, and that from which the largest was taken, one hundred and fifty-five pounds. Both men had been perfectly healthy and died of injuries received in the army. He is also credited with having contributed to the museum the only specimen of hernia of the stomach through the diaphragm into the left thoracic cavity. He has performed successfully nearly every operation hitherto known to surgery. The testimonials as to his efficiency, skill and professional qualifications contained in "general orders" and in private letters from those in the highest ranks are both numerous and flattering, and may well be a source of just pride and gratification to himself.

On retiring from the army he located at Sandwich, Illinois, where he remained in practice for nine months, and on the 30th of February, 1867, he moved to the city of Muscatine, which has since been his home, and where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. Soon after locating in Muscatine he was appointed surgeon to the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic located there, which position he retained as long as the organization lasted.

He has been a member of the Congregational church since 1858. He is secretary and treasurer of the County Medical Society, of the Eastern Iowa District Medical Society, and a member of the State Medical Society, also of the United States Medical Association.

He was married on the 20th of June, 1866, to Miss Emma Johnson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They have three boys, Harry Johnson, Lee Wallace and Ray Elbert.

To the most thorough qualifications as a physician Dr. Dean adds promptness and energy in professional duty, ever ready, regardless of distance or of weather, to render immediate attention to calls.

As a citizen, he enjoys the confidence of the community as an honest, upright man, fearless of censure and strong in the right. As a friend, true.

HON. LE ROY G. PALMER,

MOUNT PLEASANT.

LE ROY GRIFFIN PALMER, a son of Louis D. and Ann H. (Tutt) Palmer, is a native of Christian county, Kentucky, and dates his birth on the 3d of November, 1821. The Palmers are English, four brothers coming over, three of them settling in the eastern states, and one of them near Jamestown, Virginia. From this one sprung the branch of the family of which Le Roy and his brother, General John M. Palmer, late governor of Illinois, are members. Louis D. Palmer was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, in 1781, near the close of the revolutionary war, in which his father, Isaac Palmer, participated for a short time. Le Roy had six brothers, one sister, two half-brothers and one half-sister, all yet living but three own brothers, Frank, Charles and George. The family moved from Kentucky to Madison county, Illinois, ten miles from Alton, in 1831, and there the subject of this sketch worked on a farm until after he became of age, with quite limited means for education.

He read law with his brother, John M., at Carlinville; received his certificate at Hillsboro, Montgomery county, early in 1846, and had just commenced practice at Carlinville when the Mexican war broke out. In May of that year he enlisted as a private in company B, Captain Elkin, 4th Illinois Infantry Volunteers; was in the service one year; returned to Carlinville, and in the autumn of 1847

started for Iowa, intending to locate in Monroe City, Jasper county, where it was then supposed the capital of the state would be. Reaching Mount Pleasant in November, then a village of perhaps four hundred inhabitants, and being pleased with the place, he halted for the winter. The location of the capital was changed to Iowa City, and Mr. Palmer concluded to remain at Mount Pleasant. Here he has been in the exclusive practice of law for thirty years, serving his constituents at times in different capacities.

In 1861 he was elected state senator to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Alvin Saunders, now a United States senator from Nebraska. He was placed on the judiciary committee. He declined a renomination. In 1862 he was elected judge of Henry county, serving one term. Other offices which he has held are of minor importance, but their duties have been well performed. In 1874 he was the democratic candidate for congress, and carried Henry, usually a strongly republican county.

With the exception of 1856, when Judge Palmer voted for John C. Fremont for President, and 1860 and 1864, when he voted for Mr. Lincoln, he has acted with the democratic party, returning to it because slavery was abolished and the question taken out of politics. He wants to have the past forgotten and the nation consolidated.

On the 7th of August, 1850, Judge Palmer and Miss Orphia L. Bowen, of Mount Pleasant, were joined in marriage, and of seven children, the fruit of this union, five are living. The eldest son, Le Roy A. Palmer, is in practice with his father in the firm of Palmer, Jeffries and Palmer, a young man whose capacities indicate strength and fondness in the direction of art, and a disposition to follow socially, and in religion and politics, the extreme rational school.

During the long period in which the judge has been practicing in Iowa, he has had a large number of students, some of whom have become quite prominent. Among them are General T. M. Bowen, who was one of the supreme judges of Arkansas, then governor of Idaho, and now judge of one of the courts in Colorado, and the Hon. Geo. H. Green, who died while in the Missouri senate.

WILLIAM D. LUCAS,

AMES.

WILLIAM DENNIS LUCAS, banker, and one of the leading business men of Ames, is a native of Wyoming county, New York, dating his birth at Gainesville on the 5th of June, 1838, being, therefore, now in his fortieth year. His parents were Almon D. Lucas, farmer, and Cornelia Broughton. His maternal grandfather, William Broughton, was a colonel in the New York state militia, and his great-grandfather on the same side went into the revolutionary army when a mere lad, and became of age only a short time before the close of that seven years' struggle for independence. The business of William D. until of age, and past, was farming, clerking and practicing dentistry, learning the profession at Rushford, Allegheny county, and there following it two years. In addition to the district school he acquired his education by attending the academies at Rushford and Weathersfield Springs.

When the civil war burst upon the nation, in the spring of 1861, he was prompt to respond to the President's call for seventy-five thousand men. He enlisted as a private in April, in company F, Captain Clinton, 21st regiment New York Infantry, Colonel Rogers, commander. He was soon taken sick, and was discharged from the hospital at Washington, District of Columbia, in the month of July following. Two months later, having recovered, he assisted Captain W. W. Wheeler in recruiting a company for the 5th New York Cavalry known as the "Ira Harris Guards"; was made second lieutenant of company F in the summer of 1862, and was promoted to first lieutenant, and in January, 1863, to captain, of the company.

On the 6th of July, 1863, Captain Lucas was captured between Hagerstown and Williamsport, Maryland; spent ten months in Libby prison and three at Danville, Virginia, and Macon, Georgia. He escaped on the 4th of August, 1864, en route from Macon to Charleston, South Carolina; he was recaptured with dogs, taken to Augusta, Georgia, and confined ten days in jail; thence returned to Macon and was subsequently taken to Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina, and Charlotte, Goldsborough and Raleigh, North Carolina, and came into our lines by exchange

at Wilmington, North Carolina, on the 1st of March, 1865, having spent, in all, about twenty months in southern prisons.

While a prisoner at Richmond, Captain Lucas was selected, with Lieutenant-Colonel Sanderson, of North Carolina, and Major Henry, of Ohio, to distribute the supplies furnished by the United States government to our prisoners on Belle Island.

On coming into our lines Captain Lucas returned to his regiment, then at Stanton, Virginia, and was mustered out with the regiment in July, 1865. Of the one hundred and nine men who went out with him in the first enlistment, company F, 5th New York Cavalry, only seven returned with him.

Captain Lucas was in business one year at East Gainesville, and in September, 1866, made his first push westward, spending a few months in mercantile trade at Bristol, Kendall county, Illinois, then crossing the Mississippi river and settling at Ames, in April, 1867. Here he engaged in the general mercantile business one year, then opened an exchange bank, which he still manages, and which has been a marked success. He is the only banker in Ames.

Captain Lucas served here as justice of the peace; has been active and serviceable in the local school board; was the first mayor of the city, holding the office two or three terms, and has been treasurer of the Agricultural College since 1873. As a business man, he is very efficient and eminently trustworthy. He is a Knight Templar among the Masonic brotherhood, and a republican among politicians.

Captain Lucas has a wife and three children. The former was Miss Flora C. Barber, of Warsaw, New York; married in November, 1866.

LEWIS A. RILEY,

WAPELLO.

THE marked success which attends the career of a young man should be an incentive to others to employ unceasingly the qualities of mind which are vouchsafed to the average of mankind. The point is to know what peculiar faculty of mind for business one is possessed of, and to seize upon the operation of this faculty to its utmost tension, and then if one's actions are governed by a high sense of honor the way to practical usefulness and often to personal gain is an assured fact to almost every man in the United States.

The readers of this volume will do well to ponder over the biography of the subject of this sketch, and to note the persistent efforts he has always made to succeed in life. After gaining all the instruction his limited means would permit, he becomes a school-teacher as a means of self-support, but he has higher aspirations and believes he can master the intricacies of the law, and during his other advanced studies he includes that of law, which he prosecutes until he is admitted to the bar, and then labors at his profession with continued assiduity until he acquires, in his thirty-third year, an enviable reputation and a wide practice.

Mr. Lewis A. Riley was born in Holmes county, Ohio, on the 1st of March, 1845. His father, James Riley, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of March, 1805. He came to Ohio in 1839, was married on the 24th of January, 1827, and had born to him ten children, four sons and six daughters, of which one son and two daughters have demised.

Lewis A. Riley commenced his schooling when he was but seven years of age. He remained at the district school until he was twelve years of age, at which time he entered the high school at Columbus City, Iowa, his father having removed to Iowa in 1853, settling in Louisa county, where he died on the 2d of April, 1855. His mother also died in the same county in 1868. Lewis remained at this high school for four years, when he returned to his father's farm and remained there for two years, working and superintending its business, at the end of which time he went to the public school at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, for a short time, and from here he proceeded to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he attended a commercial college. From here he came to Galesburg, Illinois, and entered Knox College, and then returned to Iowa and commenced teaching school, which he continued to do until January, 1870, giving also much of his time to the private study of law.

About this time he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Louisa county, which position he held for two years. He concluded the study of law in the office of D. N. Sprague, of Wapello, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1871. He formed

a copartnership with his tutor under the firm name Sprague and Riley, which connection is still maintained. The firm of Sprague and Riley is one of the best known in Louisa county, and enjoys a large practice in all the courts of the state and in the federal courts. Both gentlemen are able lawyers. Mr. Riley, being much the younger, is capable of great mental and physical endurance, and in the absence of his partner, who, as district attorney of the state, resides at Keokuk, discharges all the business of the Wapello office.

On the 24th of April, 1872, Mr. Riley was married to Miss Carrie Newill, of Fredonia, Louisa county. They have one son, Robert Le Roy, aged five years.

Mr. Riley is a staunch republican in politics, and an equally staunch Universalist in religion.

COLONEL GEORGE W. KINCAID.

MUSCATINE.

GEORGE WASHINGTON KINCAID was born at West Union, Adams county, Ohio, on the 24th of April, 1812, and was the son of Thomas Kincaid and Margaret *née* Hanna, natives of Pennsylvania and Martinsburg, Virginia, and descended of revolutionary stock. Both of the grandfathers of our subject fought throughout the war of independence. His paternal grandfather was at the battle of Lexington, while both grandfathers fought side by side at the battle of Bunker Hill, and were again together at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, where they held the rank of captain and major. The father of our subject, Thomas Kincaid, was an aide-de-camp to General Ludwick in the war of 1812–15, and took part in the battle of the Thames about the date of the birth of his son.

George W. spent most of his boyhood in West Union, his father having been sheriff of the county for twelve years, where he enjoyed the benefit of such public schools as the western country in that early day afforded, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to learn the tanning business at Piketon, Ohio, where, after serving his time, he was engaged in business for some years.

On the 16th of January, 1838, he married Miss Lavisa Steenbergen, daughter of Charles Steenbergen, and moved to Lafayette, Indiana, in October of the same year, where he was engaged as a contractor on the public works for about a year, and in 1839 removed to Iowa and settled in Muscatine county, which was his home during the balance of his life. Here he engaged in farming.

Notwithstanding the educational disadvantages under which he labored, he was a man of great intelligence and sound judgment, and soon took a leading position in the community in which he resided. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of Iowa, and was also the first commissioner of the state school fund, and was one of the trustees having charge of the erection of the Iowa Insane Asylum at Mount Pleasant during 1860–62, and held many other offices of trust and responsibility during his long and eventful career. He was not only a pioneer citizen of Muscatine, to whose interest and prosperity he was always devoted, but he was emphatically a patriot and loved his whole country. He felt in every muscle and fiber of his frame the sentiment of Sir Walter Scott, as expressed in those beautiful lines:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own, my native land!
* * * * * *
If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch, concentrated all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

At the outbreak of the slavery rebellion he espoused the Union cause with all his heart, and on every suitable occasion spoke out with the fervor of a deep devotion to the cause of his country. An incident published in the local papers at the time shows how he seized every opportunity to inspire enthusiasm and good humor in his patriotic work. A public meeting was held at which a number of speeches were made expressing the strongest allegiance to the "old flag." One polished orator, with glowing and rounded periods, said he "was born under the 'Stars and Stripes,' and expected to die under them." Colonel Kincaid followed this speaker, and said: "I, too, was born under stars and stripes: I was

born in a little log-cabin in Ohio; the stars shone on me through the chinks between the logs, and there was a striped quilt over me." This speech "brought down the house" in uproarious applause, and tended to add to his popularity and influence. But he was not satisfied with speaking; he wanted to do as well as say, and he conceived the idea of raising a regiment of "graybeards," to be composed of men who, like himself, were past the legal age for military duty. Accordingly, in 1862, he recruited what was afterward known as the 37th Iowa or "graybeard" regiment, the recruits for which were mainly drawn from the Hawkeye State, but many of them were citizens of Illinois and other adjacent states, which he commanded till the close of the war in 1865. The regiment was mainly engaged on garrison or guard duty, and in this capacity rendered important service in taking the place of able-bodied troops, who were thereby placed at the front. The regiment was first ordered to Saint Louis, and thence on the line of the Pacific railroad, where it did guard duty for several months. From thence it was transferred to Alton, Illinois, and placed on guard over the rebel prisoners incarcerated at that place, where it remained for about a year. From thence the command was transferred to Rock Island, where, for several months, it did garrison duty. In the spring of 1864 the colonel, with his "graybeards," was transferred to Memphis, Tennessee, where, in command of the second brigade, district of West Tennessee, he took part in the battle on the 23d of August, 1864. From Memphis the regiment was transferred to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati, where the colonel and his brave "graybeards" were mustered out on the 22d of May, 1865.

As a soldier, Colonel Kincaid was a stranger to fear: no braver man ever wore the uniform of his country. As a commander, he was kind and indulgent to men whom he saw willing to do their duty, but stern and severe to refractory subordinates. It is remarkable that he was able to do so much good for the cause of freedom with a regiment composed of men supposed to be past the time of life for effective military duty.

In politics, he had been originally a whig, and was a radical republican from the organization of that party. He was, through life, a total abstainer, and an indefatigable advocate of the cause of temperance.

He was a man of rather striking appearance, being over six feet high and of remarkable physical strength and endurance; was one of the pioneers of Iowa, and, like most men of that period, he began life low down, and by his own energy and industry accumulated a competence.

His wife was a niece of Hon. Robert Lucas, ex-governor of Ohio, subsequently governor of Iowa, and a brigadier-general in the war of 1812. Both of her grandfathers also fought through the revolutionary war. They have a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, all living: Joanna, Margaret Levisa, Charles S., William Miller and Warren Ellsworth. Joanna is the wife of Mr. George Magoon, of Muscatine.

Colonel Kincaid was for many years a member of the Methodist church, and attested the sincerity of his profession and his love for his Divine Redeemer by his consistent and exemplary walk in life.

As a husband and father, he was affectionate and indulgent, and was beloved and revered by his family. He died at Muscatine on the 19th of October, 1876, in his sixty-fifth year.

JOHN MEHLHOP,

DUBUQUE.

JOHN MEHLHOP, one of the successful wholesale merchants in Dubuque, is a native of Germany, and was born near Bremen on the 26th of January, 1817. His parents were Albert Henry Mehlhop, farmer, and Mary S. Behrns. The family is a hardy, long-lived race. The grandfather of John lived to be nearly ninety years of age, and his grandmother ninety-seven. In his boyhood the subject of this sketch read much about the United States, and particularly the young and growing west, and made up his mind to cross the ocean. He left his home, alone, on the 26th of September, 1832, and reached New Orleans on New-Year's Day following. He proceeded northward as far as Saint Louis, went into the country a few miles and engaged to work for a farmer at thirty-six dollars a year and board. He remained two years, receiving seventy-two dollars the second year. He then went into Saint Louis

and worked in a coffee house four years, saving money enough to be able to enter a piece of land in Saint Louis county, twenty-eight miles from the city. This land he improved, by putting up a house and a store, in which he kept a small assortment of goods, serving, meantime, as deputy postmaster. By signing for other parties he was unfortunate, disposed of his farm, and in 1843 returned to Saint Louis. There he clerked for Leach and Gorin until 1850, when he removed to Dubuque; farmed two years in Dubuque county, and in the autumn of 1853 went into the mercantile business in the city, in the firm of Kline, Meyer and Co., continuing in the wholesale and retail traffic until early in 1857, when the firm dissolved and he visited his native country. Returning the same year, he built a store on Iowa street, north of Twelfth, and there the new firm of Mehlhop and Meyer was in trade until 1860, when, dissolving, Mr. Mehlhop continued the business alone at the old stand until 1865. On the 1st of January of that year he opened a store on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, where he has been in the wholesale grocery business exclusively, working his trade up steadily from a little more than two hundred thousand dollars, a dozen years ago, to an average of more than four hundred thousand dollars annually during the last few years. He has always operated on straightforward, correct business principles; has gained friends and customers from year to year, and retained them, hence the growth of his trade and his marked success.

With the exception of one year in the city council Mr. Mehlhop has managed to keep out of office, he making his business his study and giving it his undivided, closest attention.

Mr. Mehlhop was a democrat until the formation of the republican party, and has since acted with the latter.

In religious belief and membership he is a Universalist.

He has passed all the chairs in Odd-Fellowship, and has taken the thirty-second degree in the consistory.

He has a second wife. He was first married in 1840, to Miss Benson, of Saint Louis county. She had three children, and mother and children all died of the cholera in 1849. The next year he married Miss Bruening, who was born near Bremen. She has had eight children, and seven are living.

Mr. Mehlhop is a man of excellent character, a valuable citizen, and one of the merchants who have given Dubuque its high commercial standing.

PROF. RICHARD A. HARKNESS, A.M.,

GARDEN GROVE.

RICHARD A. HARKNESS, one of the best educators of Iowa, is a native of Delaware county, New York, where he was born on the 25th of November, 1839. His parents were Robert and Lydia Leal Harkness, his father being of Irish and his mother of Scotch descent, though both were born in this country. Robert Harkness was a farmer, and reared his son until sixteen years of age in agricultural pursuits; the son then prepared for college at Delhi, Delaware county; entered the junior class of Union College, Schenectady, in 1861, and graduated in 1863. After teaching one year at Cherry Valley in his native state, Mr. Harkness came to Iowa, locating at Garden Grove, Decatur county, in the spring of 1864, and has been a teacher here since that date, building up one of the best graded schools in the state. A high-school department was added at the start, and Professor Harkness pays especial attention to the fitting of students for the State University and other higher institutions of learning. One of his students is now in Yale College; and go where they will his students find no trouble in entering. He has the happy faculty of drawing out students, making them self-reliant and inspiring them with enthusiasm in their studies. He is a man of indomitable energy and perseverance, as well as mental force, and his students seem to imbibe his spirit.

While Professor Harkness has made teaching his main work, he has done something at farming, and especially horticulture. He is cultivating eight or ten acres of land, five or six of it being devoted to fruit-raising. He has grapes and the smaller fruits, and his orchard is in a fine state of improvement, like everything else to which he puts his hand.

He is very successful as a conductor of teachers' institutes, and often has more applications for such work to be done during vacations than he can fill.

Professor Harkness is a republican in politics, and is a member of the county central committee. His name has been before the republican state conventions as a candidate for state superintendent of public instruction, a position for which people who best know him think he has peculiar fitness. He is, however, no office-seeker, and would be the last man to ask for any position other than the one he now holds. He is active in educational matters, and some of the ablest and best papers read at state teachers' institutes were prepared by him.

The professor is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and a trustee of Parsons College, which is located at Fairfield, Jefferson county, and is the leading Presbyterian school in Iowa.

He is an Odd-Fellow, but there is no lodge at Garden Grove, and latterly he has paid but little attention to the meetings of the order.

His wife was Miss Susie Humeston, formerly of Portage county, Ohio. They were married on the 9th of August, 1865, and have two daughters: Mary L., aged eleven, and Susie A., aged four years. Mrs. Harkness' father is the Hon. A. Humeston, late member of the general assembly from Wayne county, Iowa. Humeston Station, near Garden Grove, was named for him.

HON. WARREN S. DUNGAN,

CHARITON.

WARREN S. DUNGAN is the leading lawyer of Lucas county, and is a gentleman universally esteemed for his probity and good nature, for his solid acquirements and spotless integrity. He is one whom the bar delights to honor, and to whom his fellow-citizens point with pride and admiration; a man whose wisdom is courted and whose reputation is unsullied. His is an exemplary character throughout; a patriot who, holding the position of state senator, elected for four years, responds to the call of his state for volunteers during the first year of his official duties, sets himself to work to raise a company, and in one month presents the same to his governor at the state capital at Des Moines; and as lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently breveted colonel, follows the fortunes of war almost from the incipiency of the rebellion to its close, and returns to the practice of his profession in the city of his adoption.

Colonel Dungan was born at Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of September, 1822. His father's name was David Davis Dungan, who was born in the same place on the 16th of April, 1787, where he still resides, at the ripe old age of ninety. His mother's maiden name was Isabel McFerran, who was born at Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and who died in 1831, when the subject of this sketch was but eight years of age.

His grandfather had settled in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, as early as 1773.

Warren S. attended a school near home until 1840, when he entered the Frankfort Springs Academy. He worked upon the farm in the summer months, and walked three miles a day in the winter months to and from this academy. He had a great desire to study law, and after finishing the course at the academy he taught school in the winters until he was twenty-eight.

In order to obtain the means to enable him to continuously study law, he taught school at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and at Panolla, Mississippi, for three years, reading law in the office of Colonel Calvin Miller, of Panolla.

In the course of time he returned to Pennsylvania and renewed his study of law in the office of Roberts and Quay, at Beaver, and was admitted to the bar at that place on the 8th of March, 1856. He then determined to seek his fortune in the young and growing state of Iowa, and came to Chariton and immediately commenced the practice of law.

In the year 1861 he was elected on the republican ticket as state senator for a term of four years. In the fall of the same year Colonel Dungan assisted in raising the first company of volunteers from Chariton. This company elected Daniel D. Iseminger its captain, and became company B, of the 6th Iowa regiment.

In May, 1862, a second company was raised at Chariton, and elected James Baker its captain, becoming company C, of the 13th Iowa regiment. This company left Chariton on the 4th of July, on which occasion Colonel Dungan, in a farewell speech to the boys, assured them that he would take immediate steps to raise a third company, which promise he put into

immediate effect, and was elected captain by acclamation, but was never mustered in as such. Colonel Dungan took his company to Des Moines on the ensuing 9th of August. While here with his company an extra session of the legislature was called, which he attended.

Two more companies were subsequently recruited at Chariton, which joined those at Des Moines, and then the line officers of commands in Warren, Lucas, Decatur and Wayne counties came in with their forces and joined the Chariton force, completing the regiment. They then proceeded to elect officers, with the following results: G. W. Clark, of Warren county, colonel; Warren S. Dungan, of Lucas county, lieutenant-colonel, and Hon. Racine D. Kellogg, of Decatur, major, together with a full complement of field and staff officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dungan was then appointed to wait upon the governor with a request that he confirm the organization, which was done, and the regiment was styled the 34th regiment of Iowa. Proceeding to Burlington, and pitching their tents at Camp Langman, they were regularly mustered into the service by Lieutenant Ball, of the regular army, on the 15th of October, 1862.

In December the regiment was ordered to Vicksburg, resting for a week or so at Helena, Arkansas, from whence they marched to join General Sherman's command, in the investment of that place; after which the regiment was ordered to Arkansas Post, which post was invested and carried, leaving in our hands some five thousand rebel prisoners.

At the close of the war they were mustered out of the service at Houston, Texas, from whence they proceeded to Davenport, Iowa, where they were paid off and disbanded in 1865.

Colonel Dungan then returned to Chariton and resumed the practice of law. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters; was for a long time a member of the school board, and has been city solicitor of Chariton. In 1872 he was a delegate to the republican national convention which renominated General Grant, and the same year was made Presidential elector of his district, the seventh of Iowa.

Colonel Dungan married on the 3d of April, 1859, Miss Abby K. Procter, of Massachusetts. He has had born to him one son and six daughters, all of whom, save the eldest daughter, are now living.

He has always been a strong temperance man, and belongs to the Temple of Honor. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was Iowa's delegate to the national council at Philadelphia in 1872. He united with the Presbyterian church in Pennsylvania in 1855, and is at present a ruling elder in the church at Chariton.

EBER L. MANSFIELD, M. D.,

CEDAR RAPIDS.

THE first physician to locate in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was Dr. Eber Lewis Mansfield, a man still in active life. He was born on the 26th of January, 1821, in the town of Canaan, Athens county, Ohio, and is the son of Martin and Margaret Durham Mansfield. His father settled in Athens county, when Ohio was a territory; built the second brick house in the county, and was justice of the peace in Canaan twenty-one years. The father of Martin Mansfield served seven full years in the revolutionary army, receiving a wound in the leg at the battle of Brandywine, which wound produced a fever sore, and finally caused his death. Margaret Durham was a native of Delaware.

Eber aided his father on a farm until of age; then packed up and left without money or education, but not too late to secure both. He spent three years at the Ohio University at Athens, paying his way largely by working moonlight nights and during vacations. He read medicine with Dr. William Blackstone, of Athens; attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College; practiced a short time at Harrisonville, Meigs county, and in the spring of 1847 bade adieu to his native state, crossed the great "Father of Waters," and stuck down his stakes for life in the embryo town of Cedar Rapids. Here, for a round thirty years, he has been one of the most stirring, wide-awake men in the place.

During the first few years of his practice here physicians were scarce, and his rides were very extensive, often thirty or forty and sometimes a hundred miles from home. He once went to Cerro Gordo county, near where Clear Lake now stands, to amputate a limb, going with a span of horses and

a buggy, and making a six days' trip through a country much of the way without roads and across bridgeless streams. For years nearly all the surgical cases in this part of the state tested his skill.

On locating in Cedar Rapids Dr. Mansfield entered lands, and has always dealt more or less in real estate. He has been successful in every enterprise in which he has engaged, whatever he touched seeming to turn to gold. In 1850 he crossed the plains, went to the state whose golden gates open to the Pacific, and returned the next year with marked increase of wealth. His motto seems to be: "Be satisfied with small but sure profits, and never engage in dishonest speculations." He has been a liberal donor to church, school and other enterprises; is full of public spirit, working for the interests of the city as well as for himself. Both have prospered.

He has been in the council and school board repeatedly; has been a director of the City National Bank since its organization, and was at the head of the Farmers' Insurance Company for a long time. He was surgeon for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad Company for five or six years, resigning in the spring of 1876.

Dr. Mansfield was a democrat until the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; acted with the republican party from 1856 to 1872, and then returned to his original political faith. He is not an active politician, and eschews office if he can consistently with his duties as a citizen.

In religious sentiment, he is a Universalist.

He was first married on the 6th of April, 1852, to Miss Lucy A. Warriner, of Greensburg, Indiana. She had five children, and died in 1868, leaving three of them in this world. Her eldest surviving child is the wife of Charles J. Deacon, an attorney, and one of the firm of Hubbard, Clark and Deacon, Cedar Rapids; the other two, a son and daughter, are single, living at home. The doctor's present wife was Mary E. Warriner, of Jefferson county, New York, a very distant relative of his first wife.

Dr. Mansfield has never used tobacco or intoxicating liquors; is as active as ordinary men in middle life, and by persons not knowing him would be mistaken for a person under fifty years of age.

JAMES DAWSON,

WASHINGTON.

JAMES DAWSON was born near Newcastle, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of October, 1808, his parents being Joseph Dawson and Barbara *née* Galey. His grandfather, Robert Dawson, was a native of the north of Ireland, and emigrated to America in the year 1774, bringing with him a wife and two children, both older than Joseph, who was subsequently born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where the family first located. They soon after moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where Robert died in 1792. Joseph, the father of our subject, married in the last-named county Miss Galey, a lady of Scotch lineage. She died, at the age of forty years, in 1824, and is buried in Richland county, Ohio. Soon after his marriage Joseph Dawson removed to Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, where he remained about eight years, when he emigrated to Richland county, then an unbroken wilderness. He built a cabin in the woods, cleared a large farm of land, and remained there until 1844, when he removed to Washington county, Iowa, where he died in 1852. He had a family of six sons and three daughters, of whom our subject was the fourth child. All of the brothers and one sister are buried in the Washington (Iowa) cemetery.

James Dawson was raised in his native state and on his father's farm till the age of twenty-one, his schooling being bounded by the log-cabin subscription schools of his day, which he attended some four winters. After he attained his majority he attended a common school for three months in Ligonier valley, Pennsylvania. This completed his education.

In the year 1829 he made a tour through eastern Pennsylvania, and was employed as a day-laborer upon the Pennsylvania canal, then being constructed from Pittsburg to Johnstown. In this capacity he learned the stonemason trade, at which he soon became quite an expert, and was employed as foreman at a salary of one dollar and fifty cents a day, while other mechanics were receiving but one dollar. He was subsequently engaged in constructing the first railroad built across the Alleghanies, connecting transportation between the eastern and western divisions of the canal. The Pennsylvania Central,

which now owns the track, runs over a bridge, the abutments of which our subject helped to construct over the Little Conemaugh river. He remained on the public works about seven years, after which he joined his father and family in Ohio, where he remained till 1839, when he removed to Washington county, Iowa. Here he bought a "claim," on which a squatter had built a cabin sixteen by sixteen feet, some four miles southeast of where the city of Washington now stands, on which he remained some four years, when he sold out and moved to another farm nearer town, on which he remained some four years.

In the winter of 1847–8 he concluded to try his fortune as a trader, and accordingly commenced his career in this line, in partnership with Mr. Alexander Lee, by purchasing some five hundred head of hogs at an average price of one dollar and seventy-five cents per hundredweight, net weight. After driving their purchase to Burlington, a distance of fifty miles, they were able to dispose of it, with some difficulty, at two dollars per hundredweight, net weight, receiving in payment one third cash, one third in notes to mature at six months, and one third in dry goods at wholesale prices. On returning to Washington they found their stock of dry goods an elephant on their hands. There were but two small stores of this description in the city, neither of which would purchase their goods, but one of the merchants, John Dougherty, proposed to sell out to them at cost and ten per cent added. They found themselves obliged to accept the terms, and in this way they drifted into "store-keeping." The stock of Mr. Dougherty, all told, amounted to six hundred dollars, and the new firm of James Dawson and Co. commenced business in the spring of 1848. They took in a new partner with some capital, a Mr. Bickford; recruited their stock, paying cash for all new purchases, and soon established a good credit in Saint Louis, where they were able to buy goods on very advantageous terms. They began to prosper at once, and soon were the leading merchants of the city. In about a year and a half Messrs. Lee and Bickford both retired from the firm, leaving Mr. Dawson in sole possession. For the next ten years he devoted himself exclusively to business, with very satisfactory results. During this period he erected a number of business houses around the square, several of which are still standing. In the spring of 1858 he sold out his establishment to his brother, Mr. John Dawson, and in the autumn of the same year became the local agent of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, which had just completed its line to Washington. He held this position for over two years, and in 1860 he built the large grain elevator known as the Blair Mills and Elevator Company of Washington, at a cost of eight thousand dollars, operated by a steam engine, the first elevator of any kind completed in the State of Iowa. After this he embarked largely in the wheat and grain business generally. In the winter of 1861–2 he bought forty thousand bushels of wheat at an average price of forty-seven cents per bushel, which proved to be a most profitable speculation. During the continuance of the war his transactions in grain were large and satisfactory.

In 1864 he became connected with the extensive commission and forwarding house of George M. Howe and Co., of Chicago, and spent most of his time in that city until 1869. In the last-named year Mr. Dawson retired from the Chicago firm and resumed business in Washington.

In 1859 he was one of the originators of the State Bank branch at Washington, which, in 1863, became the First National Bank of Washington, of which he continued a director until the 31st of December, 1876, and during the preceding two years was vice-president and acting president of the institution. Early in 1877 he sold out his bank stock, together with all his other interests, and is now retired from business altogether.

In the year 1832 he became an uncompromising abolitionist, and afterward was identified with the free-soilers. During the late war he was the staunch friend of the government, and gave liberally of his means toward encouraging enlistments and for the support of the families of those who entered the military service.

In 1870 he was one of the commissioners appointed by the legislature to adopt plans for a new state capitol, and served on the commission for two years. In 1877 he was a delegate to the state republican convention which nominated state officers, and represented the temperance element of the party.

He has never been a member of any secret society.

He was brought up in the Associate Presbyterian church, since merged into the United Presbyterian church, of which he has been a member since the junction of the bodies. He was one of the original organizers of the first congregation of the United Presbyterian church in Washington in 1841. He has been a ruling elder of the congregation since the commencement, and has frequently represented

his congregation in the presbytery, in the synod and the general assembly of the church. He is, moreover, one of the most liberal contributors to the expenses of the congregation and the missionary enterprises of the denomination in the west.

He is radical in all his views, and on all questions in which he takes an interest, whether political or religious. He is necessarily a leader in whatever sphere of activity he may operate, not because he desires to lead, but because that in his presence men are conscious of something in him that should be deferred to, and that determines his position by a destiny that cannot be disregarded. He is a man of large intelligence, always keeping abreast of the times. He is naturally, and by culture and discipline, a gentleman, a patriot and a christian.

He was married on the 5th of May, 1831, to Miss Elizabeth Shannon, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch and German parentage. She died on the 9th of November, 1848, leaving two sons and three daughters surviving her: Josiah, George, Sarah Jane, Mary, and Martha Shannon. Josiah is connected with the large boot and shoe house of M. D. Wells and Co., of Chicago; George was murdered by Indians on his way to Texas in 1869, and is buried in an unknown grave; Sarah was married to George C. Anderson, of Washington, and died in 1863; Mary was the wife of James L. Anderson, Esq., and died in 1853; Martha Shannon is the wife of Dr. W. R. Adair, of Washington. On the 26th of June, 1849, Mr. Dawson's second marriage occurred, to Miss Jennett French, who died on the 27th of April, 1859, leaving three children, the youngest of whom, James Willard, died in 1872, aged sixteen; Hellen F. and Maryette survive. On the 15th of February, 1860, he married Mrs. N. A. Clarke, widow of the late Rev. John B. Clarke, of Le Claire, Iowa, by whom he has had three children, two of whom survive, Harlan H. and Llewellyn; the second, Robert L., died in 1876.

JOSEPH LYMAN,

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

AMONG the leading attorneys of Council Bluffs is Joseph Lyman, twenty years a resident of Pottawattamie county. His native place is Lyons, Oakland county, Michigan, where he was born on the 13th of September, 1840. The Lymans from whom he sprung are of Scotch descent, and settled on the Connecticut river in Massachusetts, his grandfather being a captain in the revolutionary army. His father, William Lyman, a farmer, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Pierce. When Joseph was but eighteen months old the family removed from Michigan to Defiance, Ohio, and lived there until 1857, when they pushed westward, and settled in the eastern part of Pottawattamie county, Iowa. There, for three or four years, as in Ohio, Joseph aided his father in opening a farm, attending, and afterward teaching, a district school. He was the pioneer schoolmaster in two or three districts. In 1857 there were one or two schools in Council Bluffs, but no regular school-house in the county; now they are reckoned by the hundred.

In 1861 Mr. Lyman enlisted as a private in company E, 4th Iowa Cavalry, A. B. Porter, colonel; in 1862 was promoted to adjutant 29th Infantry, Thomas H. Benton, commander, and in 1864 to major of the same. He was in many engagements, and had two horses shot under him, but received no wound himself. For some time he was on the staff of General S. A. Rice, and when mustered out on the 10th of September, 1865, was on the staff of General Fred. Steele, acting as adjutant-general of the army of the Rio Grande, with headquarters at Brownsville, Texas. When he was promoted to the rank of major it was by especial request of every captain in the regiment. He was a cool and brave officer, and aided by gallantry in burnishing the military record of Iowa during the civil war.

On leaving the service Major Lyman returned to Iowa; commenced reading law with Judges Wright and Cole, of Des Moines, in November, 1865; was admitted to the bar at that place at the December term of the supreme court, 1866; commenced practice at Council Bluffs in the January following, and has since made the law his entire business. He is a partner of Hon. W. F. Sapp, member of congress from the eighth district.

Mr. Lyman is a first-class lawyer. He is untiring in his labors; prepares his cases with the utmost care, and tries them most admirably. He has a

logical cast of mind, is clear in his reasoning, candid, sincere, earnest, and makes a good impression on a jury.

Major Lyman has always been a republican; is a firm and earnest member of the party, but seems to have no political aspirations. As far as we can learn, he is contented with success in his profession.

He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order; has been master of Excelsior Lodge, Council Bluffs, for several years; high priest of the Star Chapter; commander of Ivanhoe Commandery; grand warden of the grand lodge of the state, and captain-general of the grand commandery.

On the 21st of July, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Shaw, of Olney, Richland county, Illinois. Her father, Hon. Aaron Shaw, is an ex-congressman, and ex-member of the bench of that state.

DAVID D. APPLEGATE,

TOLEDO.

DAVID DAILY APPLEGATE, a resident of Iowa for nearly thirty years, is a native of Jackson county, Indiana, and the date of his birth is the 31st of October, 1829. His father, Hezekiah Applegate, was a farmer, who died when David D. was sixteen years old. His great-grandfather fought with Washington under General Braddock.

The subject of this sketch was the youngest child in a family of nine children, seven of whom grew up and six are still living. At seventeen years of age he came to Cedar county, Iowa; worked for different farmers two or three years, and at twenty returned to his native county and taught school two terms. In 1851 he returned to Iowa and took up a "claim" in Tama county, twelve miles northwest of Toledo; worked his lands till the fall of 1854, when he moved to a place near where Toledo now stands, he having been chosen county clerk. This office he held by reëlections from May, 1853, to the 1st of January, 1869, making a faithful and efficient officer.

While discharging the duties of county clerk Mr. Applegate read law at his leisure; was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1868, and law practice has since been his business. After being alone one year he became the partner of L. G. Kinne, this firm (Applegate and Kinne) continuing from November, 1869, to December, 1876. Since the latter date he has practiced alone. His collecting business, as well as court practice, is excellent, and in all respects he is a safe, true and reliable man. He has been faithful to every trust confided in him.

Mr. Applegate was a member of the county board of supervisors in 1869 and 1870; has been mayor one term, and member of the school board at sundry times, being quite active in educational matters and in whatever tends to the mental or moral good of the community. He is a communicant in the Congregational church, and a man of unsullied character.

In politics, he was formerly a whig; latterly has been a republican. He is a Knight Templar among the Freemasons.

He was married on the 5th of June, 1856, to Miss Margaret McLaury, of Benton county, Iowa. They have had six children, three of whom are still living.

OLIVER MILLS,

LEWIS.

PROBABLY the best representative of the stock raisers and stock dealers of Iowa is Oliver Mills, of Cass county. He is a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, and was born in the town of Gustavus, on the 2d of February, 1819. His father, Harlow Mills, was an extensive farmer and stock dealer, educating his son in all the minutiæ of the dairy and every branch of farm work. The great-grandfather of Oliver, Gardner Mills, was in the revolutionary army. The Millses were originally from England. The maiden name of Oliver's mother was Faith Ann Spencer, of German pedigree.

The subject of this notice was educated at the Farmington Academy, in his native county, where he spent two years, giving his attention mainly to such studies as would be of most use to him. The

practical and best part of his education has since been obtained on the farm, in the dairy, and in other departments of agriculture. He spent the first thirty years or more of his life in Trumbull county, carrying on a large dairy for fifteen years, and raising and buying stock for the eastern market.

In 1850 Mr. Mills settled in Denmark, Lee county, Iowa, there establishing the first large dairy in the state, and managing it for seven years, buying and selling hogs and cattle at the same time.

In 1857 he removed to Lewis, Cass county, where he is still found. Here, for six or seven years, he was the largest cattle and swine feeder in the state, buying all the stock raised in the Nishnabotna valley for twenty or thirty miles in either direction, and all the corn in ten or fifteen miles, his business in some years amounting to two hundred thousand dollars. He was the only stock and grain dealer to any extent in this county until the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad passed through nine years ago. His name, for twenty years, has been known, throughout the state and in Chicago, as a synonyme for enterprise, public spirit and fair dealing.

In 1875 Mr. Mills retired from business. He was long and largely identified with the agricultural interests of Iowa, and no man is more serviceable at state fairs than he. He has been a director of the State Agricultural for twenty consecutive years; was its efficient president in 1874, 1875 and 1876, and has attended every fair since the society was organized.

Mr. Mills was a member of the fourteenth general assembly of Iowa, and did good service to the state in that body. He was a trustee and the treasurer of the Agricultural College two terms.

He was originally a whig, and has been a republican since there existed such a party, he contributing his assistance in organizing the same.

Mr. Mills has been a member of either a Presbyterian or Congregational church since he was fourteen years old, and as far as we can ascertain he has lived strictly in accordance with the gospel of peace.

Mr. Mills has a second wife. His first was Miss Sophia Arnold, of Ashtabula county, Ohio; married on the 17th of April, 1839. She died in December, 1876, leaving five children. One son, John A. Mills, a soldier four years in the Union army, had preceded her to the world of spirits. His present wife was Miss Julia Forgy, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, formerly of Dayton, Ohio.

Nature, in her distribution of noblemen, has been generous toward Iowa, and in the front rank is Oliver Mills.

HON. ALBERT H. LAWRENCE,

LEMARS.

ALBERT HENRY LAWRENCE, state senator from the fiftieth district, and a citizen of northwestern Iowa of much promise, is a native of Oswego county, New York, dating his birth on the 29th of July, 1839. He is a son of Thomas and Mary M. (Ellis) Lawrence, both of early Massachusetts families. His mother was a relative of General Ellis, and his great-grandsires on both sides participated in the seven years' struggle for independence. His maternal grandfather was in the second war with the mother country.

Thomas Lawrence moved with his family to Onondaga county when Albert was four years old. Here he spent his youth, receiving an academic education at Homer, Cortland county. He there prepared for college, but never entered, on account of the weakness of his eyes, a disease with which he is still troubled. In youth he lost his right arm.

He commenced reading law in 1860 with Smith and Markham, of Syracuse; finished with Hon. N. C. Ruger, of the same city, and was admitted to the bar in 1864, at a term of the supreme court held in Syracuse.

Mr. Lawrence practiced one year at Pit Hole City, in the oil region of Pennsylvania, and in 1866 came to Toledo, Tama county, Iowa, where he was in practice until October, 1872, when he settled in Lemars, Plymouth county, his present home. Here he added real estate to his professional business, and has been very successful in both branches, most of the time operating alone. Pecuniarily, few lawyers in his part of the state have had equal prosperity.

Mr. Lawrence is a close student, giving all the time that his eyes will permit to his books. During the four years which he originally gave to legal studies he laid a good foundation on which to build, and the superstructure since reared has already commanding proportions. Possibly the condition of his eyes may

eventually compel him to abandon his profession. Should this happen, the bar of Plymouth county will lose a member of the highest standing.

While a resident of Toledo Mr. Lawrence served two years as county attorney, and since locating in Plymouth county he has been a member of the school board of the independent district of Lemars, he doing especially commendatory labor in the latter position. His literary taste, and his zeal for the cause of education, made him eminently useful, during three or four years in the infancy of the city, while he was on that board.

Mr. Lawrence was elected to the senate in October, 1877, and represents Plymouth, Woodbury, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Sioux and Lyons counties. While we write he is serving in the seventeenth general assembly; is chairman of the committee on elections, and a member of the committee of ways and means, normal schools, representative districts, and fish and game. He is always in his place, attending to his duties with the greatest assiduity.

Mr. Lawrence is an unswerving republican, and somewhat active in local politics. It is not, however, at his own suggestion that he is in the state senate; he is modest, retiring, and the last man to push himself forward or to ask others to do it.

On the 20th of December, 1870, Miss Clara M., daughter of S. W. Cole, then of Tama City, now of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, became the wife of Senator Lawrence, and they have two children. Mrs. Lawrence is a member of the Congregational church, where the family worship.

LEOPOLD H. GORDON,

NEWELL.

LEOPOLD H. GORDON, member of the lower house of the general assembly from the seventy-second district, belongs to the younger class of legislators. He was early trained in business habits; has an eminently practical turn of mind, and is one of the hard-working and very valuable members of the seventeenth general assembly. He is a native of New Hampton, Belknap county, New Hampshire, and is a son of Lewis and Sarah E. (Merrill) Gordon, and was born on the 2d of December, 1844. This branch of the Gordon family descended from Alexander Gordon, a soldier in the days of Charles I.

This eminent ancestor of the branch of the Gordon family, here under consideration, was a young soldier, captured about 1650, by Cromwell, with other Scotchmen fighting for the Stuarts and against the Puritan commonwealth. He was taken to Tuttlefield, a prison camp near London, but was released by Daniel Stone, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Mr. Stone paying for him and sending him to Massachusetts. Mr. Gordon found a home with John Cloise, a mariner, who held a position in the vessel which brought Gordon over. Cloise lived at Watertown, Massachusetts, and there Gordon worked more than a year for him to pay for the transportation to this country.

The family spread through New England and into Ohio and other western states, and also into some of the southern states.

When the subject of this sketch was fourteen years old, Lewis Gordon removed with his family to Concord, New Hampshire, the son subsequently returning to his native town and spending three terms in the old academy, started there more than fifty years ago, and which he had attended four years before leaving for Concord. He took the classical course. While in Concord he spent some time as a clerk in a dry-goods store, and subsequently was in the mercantile business in partnership with his father.

In 1865 he came with his parents to Dubuque, Iowa, and was there engaged for five years, with his father, in running a planing mill and manufacturing sash, doors and blinds.

In 1870 Mr. Gordon removed to the new town of Newell, Buena Vista county, on the Iowa division of the Illinois Central railroad, engaging in the lumber, coal and milling business, in the firm of L. H. Gordon and Co., his partner being George B. Burch, mayor of Dubuque. Mr. Gordon has first-class business capacities, and success has crowned his energetic and well directed efforts.

He was the first mayor of Newell, and by reëlection has served two terms. He has been a member and treasurer of the school board, and in many ways makes himself eminently useful to the community in which he lives.

Mr. Gordon has always coincided heartily with the republican party, and his nomination for the

general assembly in 1877 was made by acclamation. He represented Buena Vista, Cherokee, Pocahontas and Sac counties, and carried every one of them, except Cherokee county, at the October election of that year. The committees on which he is serving are: railroads, banks and banking, normal schools, printing, congressional districts, and asylum for the deaf and dumb. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

On the 1st of October, 1866, Mr. Gordon was united in marriage with Miss Annie M. Robbins, of Dubuque, and they have had two children, only one of them, Alice, nine years of age, now living. The family attend the Congregational church, and Mr. Gordon is treasurer of the society. In every relation in life he has shown himself to be largely endowed with the elements of true manhood.

HON. WILLIAM E. MILLER,

DES MOINES.

WILLIAM EDWARD MILLER, lately on the supreme bench of Iowa, is a son of Samuel and Mary Eicher Miller, and was born near Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of October, 1823. His father was a native of Somerset county, in the same state; removed to Johnson county, Iowa, in 1854. The subject of this sketch was the second son in a family of ten children, eight of whom are yet living. He spent his early youth on his father's farm, and in his fifteenth year engaged with his father in a foundry and machine shop at Mount Pleasant, receiving, at the same period, a fair English education in the select schools of those days.

On the 1st of August, 1844, Miss Mary Robinson, daughter of James Robinson, Esq., of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, became his wife, and two years later he commenced the study of law.

In the autumn of 1852 he moved to Iowa, settling at Iowa City. The following winter he reported the proceedings of the senate during the fourth general assembly for the Iowa City "Republican" and the "Iowa Capitol Reporter." The following May, 1853, he was admitted to the bar of Johnson county, which was strongly democratic, yet in 1854 Judge Miller was elected prosecuting attorney for that county on the opposition ticket. In October, 1858, he was elected judge of the eighth judicial district, comprising Johnson, Benton, Cedar, Iowa, Jones, Linn and Tama counties, and although the courts at that time had a vast amount of business, he cleared the docket in two years, and established an enviable reputation as an energetic, prompt, efficient and able jurist.

His four years on the bench had not quite expired when, in 1862, he became colonel of the 28th Iowa Infantry. In March, 1863, on account of ill health, he resigned.

In 1864, soon after resuming law practice at Iowa City, he began to prepare "A Treatise on Pleading and Practice in Actions, and Special Proceedings at Law and in Equity in the Courts of Iowa, Under the Revision of 1860." The first edition of this work was published in 1868, and, though a large one, was soon exhausted, and a new one, revised to meet the changes resulting from subsequent legislation, has been published; the best evidence of the intrinsic merits of the work.

In 1869 Judge Miller was again placed on the bench, this time in the circuit court of the eighth judicial district. Before his term of circuit judge had expired, a vacancy occurred in the supreme court by the transfer of Judge Dillon to the circuit court of the United States, and in casting about for some one to fill that vacancy, the governor appointed Judge Miller. This selection was deemed very wise on account of the experience that Judge Miller had had as a district and circuit judge, and his marked qualifications in every respect for that exalted position. He had been on the supreme bench but a few months, when, in October, 1870, the republican party elected him to the same office. His term expired on the 1st of January, 1876. The constitution of Iowa requires the judge having the shortest term to act as chief justice, and Judge Miller held that high position from the 1st of January, 1874, to the expiration of his term.

In the spring of 1871 Judge Miller succeeded Judge Wright in the law department of the State University as professor of constitutional and criminal law. This connection he held until June, 1875. Two years prior to this date, in the spring of 1873, in order to have access to the archives of the supreme court and to the state library, he moved to Des Moines, where he continues to reside.

Judge Miller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The judge is a prominent member of the Masonic order. In 1866 he was elected junior warden, and represented his lodge in that capacity at the annual communication of the grand lodge of that year. The next year he was its representative as senior warden. He has written more or less Masonic literature of a legal character, and has a high standing among the fraternity in the commonwealth.

HAMILTON L. KARR,

OSCEOLA.

THE grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Captain Hamilton Karr, a noted pioneer and Indian hunter of Ohio. He was of Scotch descent, and was a man of extraordinary muscular power. Captain Karr was the father of four sons and five daughters.

William Karr, the eldest son, and father of the party whose name heads this sketch, and two sisters, still survive. He was born at Marietta, Ohio, on the 5th of April, 1796, and in the following winter removed with his parents to the mouth of Leading creek, in Gallia county (now Meigs), Ohio. He was the first white child ever brought into the territory which is now Meigs county. Educated to the business of farming, he has pursued it with fair success.

On the 20th of March, 1820, he was married to Miss Jane Murray, a native of Clarksburg, Virginia, with whom he settled on a tract of woodland, out of which he made a farm, within two miles of the place where he first landed in early childhood. He, with his wife, is living there still, enjoying unusual good health. He has raised a large family of children, consisting of six sons and three daughters, who survived to manhood and womanhood. Four of the sons and two of the daughters are living, and the youngest of the former is the subject of this sketch.

Hamilton L. Karr was born in Meigs county, in the State of Ohio, on the 13th of August, 1836. His schooling was commenced in the common schools of the neighborhood of his birthplace when he was five or six years of age. He attended school winters and spent his summers on the farm until he was seventeen or eighteen years of age, at which time his father granted him his time, and permitted him to operate for himself. From this time until the winter of 1857–8 he employed himself mostly in teaching and going to school.

In January, 1858, he entered the Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois, from which he graduated in June, 1862.

The war of the rebellion still raging, he returned to his home, and in August, 1862, he entered the Union army, enlisting as a private in the 116th Ohio Infantry. His qualifications and deportment soon singled him out for positions of greater usefulness, and before his regiment had left the state he was advanced to the grade of first-lieutenant. Detached service and ill health of his captain left Lieutenant Karr in command of his company.

In January, 1863, the captain resigned and Lieutenant Karr was promoted to the captaincy of his company. At that time there was an order in force from the governor of the State of Ohio, that all promotions among officers of Ohio troops should be by seniority, but notwithstanding there were senior lieutenants in the regiment claiming promotion by virtue of said order, Lieutenant Karr's meritorious conduct and soldierly bearing during his command of the company had so won the confidence and respect of Colonel Washburn, his regimental commander, that he refused to recommend any other person than Lieutenant Karr for the promotion, and so determined was the colonel that no officer but Lieutenant Karr should take command of his company, that he proceeded at once to the capital of Ohio to prevail on the governor to deviate in this instance from his published order. All arguments with the governor prevailed only by the firm declaration that "no officer will command that company over Lieutenant Karr while I command the regiment, if Lieutenant Karr has to command as lieutenant during his entire term of service."

He served under Generals Siegel, Hunter, Crooks and Sheridan, in all the campaigns of those generals in the Shenandoah valley, and in December, 1864, he joined the army of the Potomac in front of Richmond, serving most of the time as a staff officer, first on the staff of the gallant Colonel George D. Wells, of the 34th Massachusetts Infantry, who fell at the head of his division at the second battle of

Cedar Creek, Virginia; then on that of General T. N. Harris, and then on that of Major-General Turner, with whom he took part in all the closing campaigns of Virginia, including the battle at Appomattox Court House, and the surrender of General Lee and his army.

On the 29th of March, 1865, he was commissioned major of his regiment by the governor of Ohio, and at the close of the Richmond campaign, on the recommendation of General Turner, he was breveted major by the war department for gallant services.

After the last battle was fought, and the rebel armies had surrendered, and orders came for the gradual muster out of the troops, Major-General Turner, upon whose staff Major Karr had been serving, tendered him an assurance of a major's commission in the regular army for staff duty with him as long as he should remain in the service; but Major Karr had enlisted solely in the war for the suppression of the rebellion and the perpetuity of the Union, and he gratefully declined his commander's offer, preferring to be mustered out with his regiment, and to return to his home and engage in some civil pursuit. In time of war he preferred to be a soldier; in time of peace, a civilian.

During his military career Major Karr participated in numerous battles, among the most noted of which were those of Moorefield, Winchester, Halltown, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, the two battles of Cedar Creek, Hatcher's Run, Fort Gregs and Appomattox Court House.

Major Karr was a prompt, brave and efficient officer, whose gentlemanly appearance and soldierly bearing ever gained for him the respect and favor of his superiors in rank and the esteem of his inferiors.

In June, 1865, he was mustered out of the military service, and returned to his home and immediately entered upon the study of law. During the winter of 1865–6 he attended the law department of the Michigan University.

In April, 1866, at Pomeroy, Ohio, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio, and, in the same month, in the classical language associated with the beginner of the profession, he "hung out his shingle" in Meigs county, Ohio, and there, and in the adjoining county of Jackson, West Virginia, continued the practice for one or two years with the starving success that usually attends the initiates of his profession. Taking the advice of Horace Greeley he "went west," and in June, 1868, he located at Osceola, Clark county, Iowa, where he resumed the practice of his profession, in which he still continues, having established a paying business.

He has had but a few years of active professional life, but is universally respected wherever known; and although his contact with the world from the time he left the university to the close of the war was circumscribed by the din and bustle of the battlefield, he is a complete cosmopolite, and is as agreeable and sociable a person as he who has spent all his days amid the quiet surroundings of a life of peace, ease and luxury.

In June, 1871, Major Karr married Miss Anna F. Wonner, eldest daughter of Frederick Wonner, of Osceola. They have had born to them two sons, Frederick William and Hamilton L., junior.

Major Karr is a Universalist in his religious belief and education, and a radical republican in politics. He is not an active partisan politician, except in the time of a national campaign.

GEORGE H. McGAVREN, M.D.,

MISSOURI VALLEY.

AMONG the older practitioners on the Iowa side of the Missouri slope is Dr. George Henry McGavren, nearly thirty years a resident of Pottawattamie and Harrison counties. He was a son of George McGavren, a farmer, who came from Scotland in 1800, and settled in York county, Pennsylvania. He fought against England in our second contest with her. George Henry was born in Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of March, 1818. His mother, Nancy J. Ewart, was of Irish descent. The son grew to manhood on a farm in his native town; at eighteen moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, near Salem, farming and attending common and select schools until of age. Subsequently he taught five winters, and spent the remainder of the time each year in miscellaneous studies at Oberlin College.

He read medicine at Petersburg, Columbiana county, with Dr. John Wise; attended lectures in the medical department of Western Reserve College.

Cleveland, and graduated in the spring of 1847. After practicing between two and three years in Allen county, Ohio, Dr. McGavren moved to western Iowa, locating in Pottawattamie county, three miles south of his present residence, removing to this place eleven or twelve years ago. His early practice here, when this part of the slope was very thinly settled, extended over three or four counties. A single ride of a hundred miles, including the return trip, was no uncommon thing, and occasionally he was called sixty and seventy miles from home, at a time, too, when roads of any kind were scarce and there were no bridges.

Latterly Dr. McGavren's rides have been limited to certain portions of Harrison and Pottawattamie counties, except in cases of consultation. His reputation for skill is excellent, and his kindly nature and sympathetic disposition make him a welcome visitor in the sick room.

He was a member of the lower house of the general assembly in 1870, being elected on the republican ticket the autumn before, and was on the committees on schools, county organizations and two or three other committees. The doctor was a democrat until the civil war broke out. He was coroner of Harrison county three or four years, but has usually kept out of office, his professional business being sufficient for any one man.

Dr. McGavren is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society, and of the National Eclectic Medical Association.

He is a Master Mason and an Odd-Fellow, but has very little time to give to such organizations.

His religious sympathies are with the Methodists, with whom he has been connected in church relationship since about 1865.

Dr. McGavren has a second wife: his first was Miss Lucinda Fausnaught, of Ohio; married in 1850, and dying in 1862, leaving five children, all yet living. His present wife was Miss Rosella Terwilliger, of Clarion county, Pennsylvania; married in 1863. She has two children, a boy and girl. He has four daughters by his first wife, all married. Maria is the wife of A. T. Boies, of Magnolia, Iowa; Lenora is the wife of James Roland, of Palmer, Harrison county; Viola is the wife of Reuben Palmer, real-estate dealer, of Missouri Valley, and Jennie is the wife of Francis Manchester, jeweler, also of Missouri Valley. The only son by the first wife, Charles W., is a student in Rush Medical College, Chicago.

DANIEL W. LORING,

OSKALOOSA.

ONE of the oldest and most successful merchants in Oskaloosa is Daniel Warren Loring, who has been a trader here twenty-seven years, and, financially speaking, has never wavered an iota. He settled here when Oskaloosa had less than seven hundred inhabitants; has seen it grow to a city of seven thousand; has been identified with its improvements, and has aided his full share in making the city what it is, an important railroad center and great trading point. He was a son of Hon. Oliver R. Loring, a farmer, who resided at Belpre, Ohio, at the time of the son's birth, on the 1st of December, 1821. The progenitor of the Loring family was from Wales, and settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, about two hundred and thirty years ago. The grandfather of Daniel W. was a participant in the successful struggle for freedom from the British yoke. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Fanny Warren, a descendant of another old Massachusetts family, numbering many persons of eminence.

Daniel W. followed his father's calling in his younger years, receiving, meanwhile, a strictly business education, taking a scientific course at a Marietta institution. Soon after arriving at age he commenced, in his native town, a mercantile life, which he has never abandoned. In 1851 he settled in Oskaloosa, beginning on a small scale, in a small frame building, having as a partner his brother, Jesse D. Loring, until his death in 1871. He seems to have started in business with the conviction that "honesty is the best policy"; that to make friends and retain them they must be fairly dealt with. He has always pursued an upright, straightforward course, dealing patiently and leniently with customers where the exercise of such virtues was called for; acting also with proper caution and prudence in granting credit, and has thus protected himself, secured the confidence of the people, and built up as good a business, probably, as any man in Mahaska county. On nearly the same spot on the public square he has traded for more than

a quarter of a century; has gone on expanding his business, and is now found on the northwest corner of the square, in a brick store eighty feet deep, and holding something like thirty thousand dollars' worth of stock. So carefully has he managed, so closely supervised his business, that he has never had a reverse in fortune; which is almost marvelous, considering the panics to which merchants have been subjected in the last twenty-one years.

Mr. Loring has been in the city council and on the school board, and has given all the time which he could spare to advance local interests, but has never sought office. He seems to be thoroughly contented to be a first-class business man, a kind and benevolent citizen. The poor have always found a warm friend in Mr. Loring.

In politics, he was an old-line whig; is now a republican. He is a blue lodge Mason, and is liberal in christian sentiment.

His wife was Miss Mary K. Soule, of Marietta, Ohio, their union taking place in March, 1853. They have had four children, two of whom are now living. Mary L., the older of the two living children, is a student in the State University, and Frank W. is a student in Penn College, located in Oskaloosa

Mr. Loring has a beautiful homestead in the city of Oskaloosa, and is surrounded with every comfort which a life of marked industry and judicious husbandry could secure. He is a director of the Mahaska County Savings Bank, and the indices of his success in business are eminently conspicuous in the city of his adoption.

WILLIAM S. ROBERTSON, M.D.,

MUSCATINE.

WILLIAM STEPHENSON ROBERTSON, professor of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine in Iowa State University, was born at Georgetown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of June, 1831, and is the son of James M. Robertson and Maria *née* Armstrong, the former of Scotch and the latter of English ancestry. His juvenile education was obtained in the common schools of the country, and his more advanced studies were pursued in the preparatory department and freshman class of Knox College, Illinois. Being an ardent student, he applied himself to his studies with such diligence as seriously to affect his health, so that in the third term of his freshman year he was obliged to discontinue his studies and spend a year at home in recuperation, after which he returned to college; but six months' incessant mental application brought him down again, and he was compelled to return to his home a second time. This terminated his collegiate course.

In 1852, having recovered his health, he entered the office of his father as a medical student. In the autumn of 1854 he attended his first course of lectures in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. The ensuing summer was spent in his father's office in assisting him in his practice. In September, 1855, he returned to Jefferson College, and graduated from that institution on the 8th of March, 1856. In the same year he located at Columbus City, Iowa, his old home, where he entered upon his career as a physician. His studies had led him to cultivate a fondness for surgery, and while attending to the duties of a general business with fidelity, he was especially careful to treat all the surgical cases that came legitimately within the scope of his practice. His senior professional friends, seeing his inclination in this direction, sent him many interesting and important cases. He remained at Columbus city for a period of twelve years, enjoying a large general and surgical practice. He spent the winter of 1868–9 in the hospitals of New York city, under the special direction of Professor Frank H. Hamilton, M.D. In the spring of 1869 he sold his property at Columbus city and moved to Muscatine, Iowa. At the opening of the medical department of the Iowa State University he was offered the chair of theory and practice of medicine, and clinical medicine, which he accepted, and was commissioned accordingly on the 22d of December, 1869.

At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861 he raised the first company of volunteers that was recruited in the state, and tendered them to the governor, but for some reason which has never been made public they were not accepted. On the 13th of June, 1861, he was mustered into the army as major of the 5th Iowa Volunteers, being present at and participating in every march, siege, skirmish and battle of that gallant regiment, till the 23d of July, 1862. In a night

attack in front of New Madrid, on the 4th of March, 1862, and in an afternoon skirmish on the 6th of March, he was made the special target of the enemy's sharpshooters, and had five minie-balls through his coat, his horse shot down, and the hair shaved off both sides of his head at once by bullets. Near Rienzi, Mississippi, on the 10th of March, in the same year, in company with his servant and six cavalrymen, he was cut off from camp while out on a tour of inspection as a picket officer, and hewed his way with his sabre through two lines of rebel infantry, reaching his camp in safety, with the loss of two men. He had also the honor of commanding the left skirmish line of the army of the Mississippi in front of Corinth, at the time that stronghold was evacuated by Beauregard.

On the 22d of May, 1862, the gallant commander of the regiment, Colonel W. H. Worthington, was killed, and at a meeting of the officers of the regiment, called to nominate his successor, an informal ballot gave Major Robertson every vote for the vacancy, and he was accordingly nominated by acclamation. Duly appreciating this expression of confidence from his fellow-officers, he resolved to accept the position to which he had been so flatteringly nominated, and desiring to arrange his affairs at home, he applied for a thirty days' leave of absence, which, however, he was refused in consequence of orders issued from department headquarters, detaining all officers able for duty in the field. Having some important business imperatively demanding his presence at home, by the advice of General Halleck, and with the distinct understanding that he would rejoin his command on receipt of his commission as colonel, his resignation as major was tendered and accepted on the 23d of July, 1862. Notwithstanding the fact that the officers of the regiment, when asked by the governor why they did not recommend promotion in their regiment according to seniority of rank, reiterated their demand for his appointment by a unanimous vote, giving good and sufficient reasons therefor, and without making any charge against the gallant lieutenant-colonel of the regiment except his lack of familiarity with our language and the system of tactics and regulation of our service, for some reason still unexplained, his commission as colonel was withheld, and he did not again enter the military service, though he was repeatedly importuned to do so.

In relation to one of the incidents above alluded to, the following is the indorsement of General G. Granger on Major Robertson's report:

CAMP IN FRONT OF NEW MADRID, March 6, 1862.

As commander of the column mentioned within, which moved upon New Madrid yesterday, it affords me much satisfaction to more than corroborate every statement of the modest but gallant Major Robertson. His officers and men, under a terrific fire of round shot and shell for some two hours, behaved like veterans, and quite surprised me by their coolness and indifference to the danger by which they were surrounded. Major Robertson was especially conspicuous, never dismounting from his horse, although the enemy's sharpshooters tried their best to pick him off.

G. GRANGER,
Colonel 2d Michigan Cavalry, Commanding.

Head Quarters 2d Div. Army of Mississippi.

Nor is the following testimonial from the officers and men of Company A of his regiment less complimentary or less deserving of record:

IN CAMP, CLEAR CREEK, MISS., July 24, 1862.

MAJOR W. S. ROBERTSON.—*Sir:* The officers and members of Company A, 5th Iowa Infantry, having heard with deep regret of your resignation of the position of major of this regiment, deem it but their duty to express their sorrow at the loss of one who, for over twelve months of arduous service in the field, has ever been the cheering light of the regiment. When the bullets of the foe were whistling around us, your presence inspired us; when on the weary march, your encouragement enlivened us; when wearied of the monotony of the camp, your smiles have cheered us. In all the vicissitudes and changes of our soldiers' life we have found you exercising the same watchful care over us which has lightened our sorrows and troubles and endeared you to us as the father of the regiment. With sorrow we bid you "good-bye," with our earnest wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity.

Signed, WILLIAM DEAN, Captain.
JOHN W. CASAD, First Lieutenant.
LAFAYETTE SHAW, Second Lieutenant.
And sixty members of the rank and file.

In politics, the doctor has always been recognized as of the radical republican type.

He was one of the original stockholders and a member of the first board of directors of the Muscatine Water Works Company.

In 1873, while acting as city and county physician of Muscatine county, his attention was specially attracted by the sad condition of the feeble-minded children then in the county poor-house, and for the first time realized the fact that the state had made no provision for the care, education or maintenance of this unfortunate class. In visiting other parts of the state he found the same condition of affairs existing. When contrasting this state of things with the munificent arrangements which the state had made for the education of other classes of unfornates less helpless and forlorn than these, it occurred to him that it was time the subject was forced upon the attention of the people and their legislators, and that it was the bounden duty of the state to make some provision for them. Deeply impressed with this idea, he brought the subject to the notice of the State Medical Society, in his annual address as its

president, in January, 1874, and asked the coöperation of that body to that end. The society "resolved," but took no further action at that time. The subject was again brought forward at the next meeting, and Dr. Robertson appointed a special committee of one to present the subject to the legislature. He accordingly drafted a bill as a guide in the formation of a law, and prepared a "Plea for the Feeble-Minded Children of the State of Iowa," which he had printed at his own expense, and a copy placed upon the desk of each member of the legislature. The subject was subsequently presented to the respective houses by Hon. C. C. Horton, of Muscatine, and Hon. J. Y. Stone, of Glenwood. To the action of our subject, seconded by the gentlemen named, is due the fact that Iowa has now a magnificent institution in successful operation, located at Glenwood, Mills county, for the education and maintenance of this lowest class of unfortunates, Dr. Robertson being very properly the president of the board of trustees of the institution. He is also a member of the Muscatine County Medical Society, late president Iowa State Medical Society, late president of the Eastern Iowa District Medical Society, member of the American Medical Association, also a member of the judicial council of that body. He has also been for many years a distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

On the 10th of June, 1856, he married Miss Annie E. Charlton, a native of Cattaraugus county, New York, but of English parentage, a lady of high culture and refinement.

Dr. Robertson has had five children born to him, three sons and two daughters, only two of whom survive, named Charles and Nellie.

As a physician, Dr. Robertson is prompt to respond to the calls of duty, and is a skillful surgeon.

COLONEL JOEL N. CORNISH,

HAMBURG.

JOEL NORTHRUP CORNISH, banker, is a native of Oneida county, New York, and was born in Lee township on the 28th of May, 1828, his parents being Allen and Clarissa Cornish. His ancestors were from England, and settled in Massachusetts at an early day. His father was a soldier in the second war with the mother country. Joel received his literary education at the Whitestown Academy and at the State Normal School, Albany, New York; commenced teaching winter schools at seventeen. After three or four years he abandoned that vocation, and entered the law office of Mattison and Doolittle, in Utica, New York, and finally closing his legal education in the office of Foster and Bennett, of Rome, where he commenced practice.

In 1854 Mr. Cornish came to Iowa city, Iowa, where he was proprietor of the Tremont hotel about two years, and where he made additions to his law library and prepared for practice.

In the autumn of 1859 he removed to Sidney, Fremont county, continuing the practice of his profession until 1874.

Soon after the commencement of the civil war he was appointed deputy commissioner for Fremont county, which position he held but a few months when the law creating the office was abrogated, and he accepted the appointment of commissioner of the board of enrollment and draft for the fifth congressional district, with headquarters at Des Moines. He resigned at the end of one year to become governor's aid-de-camp and provost-marshal, in which capacity he served two years. Previous to leaving this position he had been appointed by the President brigade quartermaster, with the rank of colonel; but he declined to accept this office on the ground that his services were needed in his own state, and especially in Fremont county, where raiders from Missouri were constantly committing depredations upon the property and persons of citizens of Iowa.

In 1874 Colonel Cornish removed from Sidney to Hamburg, in the same county, and organized, with J. M. Metcalf, Moses Samuels, T. E. Metcalf, M. R. Taylor and others, the First National Bank of Hamburg, of which he has since been president. He has been a very enterprising and successful man, the progress of Hamburg during the last three or four years owing largely to his efforts. He is full of public spirit, and takes especial delight in pushing forward local enterprises. In all such matters his hands and money are free.

The colonel is a republican, with whig antecedents; a firm adherent to his party, but not an office seeker.

The civil positions which he has held have been confined to local matters. While at Sidney he was president of the school board for many years, and did a noble work for the cause of education.

In religious sentiment, Colonel Cornish is liberal.

He was married in August, 1850, to Miss Virginia Raymond, of Cuba, New York. They have had four children: Ada, the wife of J. H. Hertsche, cashier of the First National Bank of Hamburg; Anna, the wife of Joseph M. Metcalf, of Hamburg; Albert J., a student at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; and Edward J., a student in Tabor College, Iowa.

The colonel is a cautious, skillful and prudent man, and one of the best financiers in Fremont county. He keeps thoroughly posted in regard to values and the responsibility of citizens in his locality.

HON. MADISON M. WALDEN,

CENTERVILLE.

MADISON M. WALDEN, lieutenant-governor of Iowa in 1870–1871, and member of the forty second congress, is a native of Adams county, Ohio, and was born on the 6th of October, 1836. The Waldens were an early Ohio family, both of his parents, Joseph Minor and Malinda Prather Walden, being born there, his mother in the same house in which he was born. She is yet living, being in her seventy-eighth year. The family moved to Lee county, Iowa, in 1852, and there the father died the same year.

The subject of this brief memoir received his academic education at Denmark, Lee county; attended the Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, one year, and graduated at the University of the same name at Delaware, Ohio, in 1859, receiving the degree of A.M. He located in Centerville in 1859, and was principal of the graded school. A few years later he was county superintendent of schools one year.

Mr. Walden entered the Union army in May, 1861, and served throughout the war. At the close of the war Captain Walden purchased "The Citizen" newspaper, at Centerville, and built it up, making it a first-class paper, and selling out in November, 1874. On the 21st of June, 1877, he started "The Tribune," having in three or four months a voluntary subscription of fourteen hundred names. Meantime, while a journalist, Captain Walden has served the state in various positions of trust and honor. He was a member of the lower house of the general assembly in the session of 1866; was a member of the senate in the session of 1868; was the presiding officer of that body in 1870; and was a member of the forty-second congress from the old fourth district, serving on the committees on patents and Mississippi levees.

Captain Walden is a trustee of the Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, and delivered the annual lecture before the students of that institution in June, 1877.

He was married in October, 1861, to Miss Frances A. Holt, of Centerville.

WILLIAM S. LAMBERT, M.D.,

ALBIA.

WILLIAM SPERRY LAMBERT, son of Isaac and Nancy Sperry Lambert, and the leading surgeon in Monroe county, Iowa, dates his birth in Lawrence county, Ohio, on the 4th of January, 1836. His father is yet living, his residence being Davis county, Iowa, and his age eighty-seven. The Lamberts and Sperrys are both Virginia families. The paternal great-grandfather of William was a soldier in 1775–82; his father in 1812–15.

Isaac Lambert moved from Ohio to Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1844, and there the son was engaged in farming until sixteen years of age, when he commenced attending school, continuing for three years, most of the time at a select school in Troy, Davis county, to which county his father removed in 1852.

Young Lambert read medicine at first with Dr. D. A. Hurst, of Bloomfield, Davis county, then with Dr. D. L. McGugin, of Keokuk. He graduated from the medical college at Keokuk in February, 1859;

practiced for a time at Iconium, Appanoose county, and in February, 1862, moved to Monroe county.

On the 22d of October, 1862, Dr. Lambert was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 6th Iowa Infantry; served in that position until November, 1864, when he was appointed surgeon of the same regiment, and thus remained until the war closed, being the last man of the regiment mustered out.

On leaving the service Dr. Lambert located at Lancaster, Missouri; remained there until October, 1867, when he returned to Albia, which has since been his home and the scene of his eminent success in business. He makes a specialty of surgery, profiting by his discipline in the army, and he has an extensive practice. He is surgeon for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company, and is well known far up and down this road. He has the confidence of the people wherever known; is blessed with a vigorous mind and a disposition to feed it.

Dr. Lambert always votes the republican ticket, and is as active in politics as his extensive practice will permit him to be. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

In June, 1857, Miss Olive J. Benge, of Bloomfield, Iowa, was joined in wedlock with Dr. Lambert, and the fruit of their union has been seven children, all living but two.

Dr. Lambert is a member of the Monroe County Medical Society, of the Des Moines Valley Medical Association, and of the State Medical Society, and has an excellent standing in the fraternity.

HON. GEORGE G. WRIGHT,

DES MOINES.

GEORGE GROVER WRIGHT, late United States senator, was the son of John Wright, a mechanic, and Rachel Seaman, and was born in Bloomington, Indiana, on the 24th of March, 1820. The progenitor of the family in this country was a native of Wales, and among the early settlers in Pennsylvania. The Seamens were from England.

George G. was educated at the State University, located in his native town, graduating in 1839. He read law with an elder brother, the late Hon. Joseph A. Wright, once governor of Indiana, and subsequently minister to Berlin, where he died in 1867.

The subject of this sketch was admitted to the bar in 1840, and in November of the same year located at Keosauqua, Van Buren county, Iowa, where he commenced legal practice and continued it until his removal to Des Moines, on the 20th of October, 1865. While law has been the profession of Senator Wright, and while he is now of the firm of Wright, Gatch and Wright, he has had but little time for practice for the last twenty years or more, for he has been almost constantly in the service of the state in some capacity, in the legislature, on the bench or in the upper house of congress. In 1847 he was prosecuting attorney for Van Buren county; the next year he was elected to the state senate, and served two terms, becoming the leader of that body on the whig side. In 1853, when General George W. Jones was elected United States senator, the democrats of the state and the legislature being in the majority, Mr. Wright received the vote of his party for that office. In the winter of 1854–5 he was elected chief-justice of Iowa. In 1859, when the supreme judges were elected under the new constitution, he refused to run for the office. In the summer of the next year, however, on the death of Judge Stockton, Governor Kirkwood appointed Judge Wright to fill the vacancy, and at the next general election the people sanctioned the governor's choice, Judge Wright filling out the unexpired term of Judge Stockton, which ended on the 31st of December, 1865. In the autumn previous the people had reëlected Judge Wright for a term of six years ending on the 31st of December, 1871. He left the bench on the 1st of September, 1870, to occupy the office of United States senator, to which he was elected by the general assembly on the 18th of January, 1870. During the six years that he was in congress he was on the committees on finance, judiciary, claims, revision of the laws, and on civil service and retrenchment. Part of this time he was chairman of the committee on claims. While in the senate he was an indefatigable worker, looking at all times to the best interests of the state and of his country.

Senator Wright declined to be a candidate for reelection to the United States senate, much to the regret of many thousand personal friends.

As may be inferred from what we have already written, Senator Wright was originally a whig.

Against his protest his party ran him for the lower house of congress in 1850, in a strong democratic district, where the best he could do, and what he did do, was to reduce the usual majority. He aided in forming the republican party in Iowa, and it is to his influence and that of a few other candid, conscientious and eloquent speakers, that the party owes, in a great measure, its strength in the state.

But while Senator Wright has been largely identified with the politics of Iowa for the last thirty years, he has done much good service to the state in other respects. From 1860 to 1865 he was president of the State Agricultural Society, and worked zealously for the widening and strengthening of its influence. His annual addresses delivered during those years showed that he had given no inconsiderable attention to other subjects besides law and politics.

In the autumn of 1865 he and Judge C. C. Cole organized, at Des Moines, the Iowa Law School, which, three years later, was removed to Iowa City and made a branch of the State University. In educational matters generally he has taken a lively interest; has done valuable work at sundry times on the local school board, and is president of the board of trustees of Simpson Centenary College, a Methodist institution located at Indianola, Warren county.

He has long been connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, and is one of its leading laymen in Iowa. No man in the state, of any denomination, has a higher moral and religious standing. He is a christian statesman of the noblest type.

Superior natural abilities, extensive legal learning and a broad and liberal culture, combined with rare practical sagacity, have concurred to make him prominent among the foremost lawyers and jurists of the country. A ready and comprehensive grasp of cases, with the quick discrimination and rapid analysis with which he at once separates and seizes upon the vital and material points, enable him as a lawyer almost intuitively to comprehend the merits and demerits of every cause or question presented to him. As a judge, with unswerving integrity and unyielding firmness, he invariably cut his way to what seemed the very right of a case, regardless alike of specious technicalities on the one hand and false sentimentalism on the other, detecting at a glance all chicanery and artifice, and quietly brushing away all sophistries and fallacious reasonings.

The wife of Senator Wright he found in Iowa: Miss Mary H. Dibble, of Van Buren county, daughter of Judge Thomas Dibble, formerly of New York. They were married on the 19th of October, 1843, and have had seven children, six of them yet living. Thomas is married, and is one of his father's law partners; Craig also has a wife, and is an attorney in Sioux City, Iowa; Mary is the wife of Frank H. Peavy, of Sioux City; the other three, Carroll, Lucia H. and George G., are single.

HON. JAMES H. ROTHROCK,

TIPTON.

JAMES HARVEY ROTHROCK, now on the supreme bench of Iowa, is a native of Millroy, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 1st of June, 1829. He is a son of Joseph Rothrock, a tanner and farmer, and Sarah McKinney. The Rothrocks were Huguenots, driven to Holland and came thence to the United States in the early part of the colonial period. The maternal great-grandfather of James H. was a captain during the revolutionary war. Joseph Rothrock moved to Adams county, Ohio, when his son was about nine years old, and there the latter was reared on a farm and in a tan-yard. He fitted for college at Felicity, Ohio; entered Franklin College, New Athens, and left at the commencement of the junior year; read law with E. P. Evans, of West Union, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus in February, 1853. He practiced six years in Greenfield, Highland county, and one year at Hillsboro, in the same county, and in July, 1860, settled in Tipton, Iowa. Here, after two years' practice, he enlisted in his country's service, going into the army in August, 1862, as lieutenant-colonel of the 35th Iowa Infantry. At the end of one year, owing to disability, he was obliged to resign. Returning to Tipton, he resumed practice and continued it until January, 1867, when he went on the bench in the eighth judicial district. He was reëlected twice, and during his third term, in February, 1876, he was appointed to the supreme bench in pursuance of an act of the legislature increasing the number of judges of the supreme court. He was elected by the people in the autumn of the same year. As a jurist he is re-

markable for his strong common sense and practical ideas. Probably no man has a nicer discrimination between right and wrong. His experience for ten years as nisi prius judge was an excellent preparatory school for the supreme bench. His decisions made while a district judge were the result of a clear head and a cool judgment, and were rarely reversed.

While a resident of Ohio, in 1855, Judge Rothrock was elected prosecuting attorney for Highland county, and served one term. He was a member of the lower house of the general assembly of Iowa in the regular session of 1862 and the war session of the same year, enlisting at the close of the latter session. Although a new man in the state in 1861, when he was nominated for member of the legislature, that nomination was made by acclamation. He had stumped the county in the autumn before, the farmers had become acquainted with him and he was their first choice. He proved to be a wise and efficient legislator.

The father of Judge Rothrock, a Presbyterian elder for many years, and a man of strong religious and humane feelings, was an abolitionist and a Birney man in 1844. Living in southern Ohio, he had many opportunities to aid bondmen to escape, and was always prompt to lend them a helping hand. The son imbibed his father's political sentiments, and in more than a hundred instances aided fugitives in their flight from the cruel taskmaster. Judge Rothrock voted the abolition ticket till the great party of freedom arose and finally, with Abraham Lincoln for a banner bearer, overthrew the slave power.

On the 18th of October, 1855, Miss A. L. Foote, of Granville, Ohio, was married to Judge Rothrock, and has borne him three children, all yet living.

Judge Rothrock has long had a passion for agricultural pursuits, and regards it as a noble occupation to improve land. He has a small farm adjoining the city of Tipton, and two large farms farther west, in Sac county. Financially, he has been moderately successful.

HON. JOHN F. DILLON,

DAVENPORT.

JOHN F. DILLON, judge of the United States circuit courts for the eighth judicial circuit, was born in Washington county, New York, on the 25th of December, 1831. His father was Thomas Dillon. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were each born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country at an early age and settled in the State of New York, from whence his father immigrated to Iowa.

In 1838, when he was little over seven years old, his parents removed from Herkimer county, New York, to Davenport, in the then territory of Iowa, in which city he has resided constantly ever since. He commenced the study of medicine at seventeen years of age, under the direction of Egbert S. Barrows, M. D., then the leading physician of Davenport. He attended two courses of medical lectures at the Keokuk Medical College, and graduated at the age of twenty-one years. He entered upon the practice of his profession, but finding, after a trial of a few months, that it did not accord with his tastes, he commenced reading law in the office where his sign as a physician was displayed. He was licensed as an attorney in Scott county, Iowa, in 1852, and at once commenced the practice of his new profession. This year he was elected prosecuting attorney for Scott county.

In 1858, when twenty-seven years of age, he was elected by a majority greatly exceeding the majority of his party as the republican candidate for judge of the seventh judicial district of Iowa, a district then composed of the four populous counties of Scott, Muscatine, Jackson and Clinton. The first work he did after his election was the giving of a close, critical study to all the then reported decisions of the supreme court of the state. This resulted in the preparation of his first legal work, "A Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Iowa." In 1862 he was reëlected without any opposition, the bar of the district, without distinction of party, uniting in a request to him to continue in the office. During the year following his second election he was nominated by the republican party of his state for one of the judges of the supreme court, and was elected for a term of six years, taking his seat on the 1st of January, 1863. In 1869 he was unanimously renominated and reëlected for another term of six years without any considerable opposition, but before he qualified under his second election, and while still holding the

office of chief justice of the supreme court, he was nominated by the President and confirmed by the senate as circuit judge of the United States for the eighth judicial circuit, embracing the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, and recently, also, the newly admitted State of Colorado.

During the time he was on the supreme bench of the state he commenced collecting data for a work on "Municipal Corporations," and having become bound to the publishers to prepare the treatise, he was compelled to write it out after his accession to the federal bench. The work had an extraordinary sale. The first edition of twenty-five hundred copies, published in the year 1872, was exhausted in a few months, and the second edition, expanded into two volumes, is already nearly gone. The royalty to Judge Dillon on the two editions was the sum of ten thousand dollars. A third edition is already called for, which is an abundant proof of its undiminished popularity.

In 1872, seeing the necessity for the publication of a first-class law journal in the valley of the Mississippi, he was instrumental in setting on foot the publication of the "Central Law Journal," himself sketching out the plan and for a time contributing much of the material. Having given it a fair start, and being unable longer to give it supervision, he committed the management of it to its present editor, Seymour D. Thompson, Esq., of Saint Louis.

He has held thirteen terms of court every year for the last six years in seven judicial districts and six states. In addition to his other labors he has edited and published three volumes of "Circuit Court Reports," mostly his own opinions.

Judge Dillon's opinions on the supreme bench of the state may be found in the twelve volumes of "Iowa Reports," from the fifteenth to the twenty-eighth volumes. During this period the judges adopted and rigidly maintained the habit of consulting thoroughly upon every case before the opinion was written. These consultations extended to an agreement upon the facts of the case, upon the judgment to be rendered, and upon the grounds on which the judgment should be placed. This system of voluntarily enforced discipline could not fail to be productive of important results, and the decisions of the supreme court of Iowa naturally acquired a high standing throughout the Union and carried with them at home the additional weight which attaches to the understanding that an opinion of the court was not merely the opinion of a single judge.

On the 10th of November, 1853, Judge Dillon married Miss Anna, daughter of the Hon. Hiram Price, for many years member of congress for the second district of Iowa.

JAMES HAWLEY,

OTTUMWA.

JAMES HAWLEY, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 4th of June, 1803, at Albany, New York, where he spent his early years and received a good common-school education.

When thirty years old he engaged in the mercantile business at Red Creek, Wayne county, New York, where for five years he successfully carried on the trade, and then removed to Lyons, in the same county. In 1839 he was elected by the whigs to the office of county clerk. This office he held for three years, when failing health demanded a change of climate, and he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he again entered the dry-goods business. After a highly successful business career in the latter city he was induced by some friends to locate in Washington county, Kentucky, where he again commenced business, but, not meeting with the success anticipated, he, in 1848, started west on an exploring tour to look up a point for a business location. He decided on Ottumwa, Iowa, as the most favorable place he visited, and thither he removed and commenced business in a small frame building. His success was such that the second year of his stay there he erected the first two-story brick building in the Des Moines valley. On the arrival of his family in Ottumwa, Mr. Hawley, not having a home ready, was induced to move into and take charge of the first hotel in the city. In the latter enterprise, as well as in his mercantile pursuits, he was favored of fortune, conducting both hotel and store for several years with marked success.

Mr. Hawley was, through life, a republican; was twice elected mayor of Ottumwa, and was president of the First National Bank for about eighteen months.

On the 20th of September, 1831, Mr. Hawley was united in wedlock to Miss Juliet Jones, of New York, by whom he had three children, two sons and a daughter. The eldest son is now dead.

The following extract from a paper published at his old home in Lyons, New York, gives an account of his death, and also the estimation in which he was held by his fellow-men:

COUNCIL CHAMBER, OTTUMWA, IOWA, October 26, 1872.

At a special meeting of council, held on Saturday evening, the 6th of October the following resolutions were introduced by the special committee. Messrs. Ballingall, Blake and Inskeep, appointed at the last meeting of council to furnish resolutions on occasion of the death of James Hawley. Mr. Ballingall took occasion to make some appropriate remarks concerning the life and character of the deceased, after which the resolutions were adopted by the unanimous vote of the council;

WHEREAS, Intelligence has reached our city that our fellow-townsman, James Hawley, died at Salt Lake City on the 21st, therefore,

Resolved, By the council of the city of Ottumwa, that in the sudden death of our esteemed fellow-citizen and former mayor, James Hawley, the city has lost one of its most enterprising and honored citizens, who for twenty-five years past has been prominently identified with its history and best interests; that while mayor of the city he discharged his duty faithfully and well, and, whether acting in official or private capacity, was ever actuated by the highest considerations of justice, honor and truth.

Resolved, That for ourselves, and in behalf of the people of the city, we tender to the family and friends of the deceased our sympathy in their severe and sudden bereavement, and mingle our sorrow with theirs.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the city, and that a copy be furnished the family of the deceased and also to the several city papers. W. L. ORR, Mayor.

Attest: G. F. FOSTER, City Clerk.

The subject of the foregoing resolutions was for some time a popular merchant at Red Creek, in this county. Thirty-three years ago he was elected by the whigs of this county to the office of clerk of the county, the duties of which he discharged with ability for the term of three years. He was a candidate for reëlection, but failed for the reason that the democratic party was in the majority in the county. He ran considerably ahead of his ticket, and was defeated by less than a hundred majority. After closing his business here, and about the year 1844, he moved to the State of Ohio, afterward to Kentucky, and finally, in the year 1848, he took up his residence at Ottumwa, in the State of Iowa, where he spent the remainder of his life. Ottumwa, now a city of some seven thousand inhabitants, was then a mere hamlet. Here he at first pursued the business of a hotel-keeper and a merchant, and later that of a merchant only, in all which he was quite successful. He was for some time president of the First National Bank of Ottumwa, and retired from business a few years since.

Mr. Hawley was not a man of ponderous intellect, but possessed what was more valuable, a well balanced mind. He was a persevering, attentive, well judging, honest business man, and of course was successful. He was an intelligent, high-minded, liberal, patriotic citizen. In his deportment he was dignified, modest, pleasant and kind. In his domestic relations he was all that a husband and father should be, and enjoyed the affections of wife and children as such husbands and fathers are entitled to. He leaves a widow, two sons, a daughter and several grandchildren to mourn his departure. He died on the 21st of October last, at Salt Lake City, while on his way with his wife and eldest son to California to spend the winter. His funeral was attended at Ottumwa, on the 30th of October, by a large concourse of people. Few have died leaving a purer name or a larger circle of friends.

THOMAS C. McCALL,

NEVADA.

THOMAS CLIFTON McCALL, for more than thirty years a resident of Iowa, is of revolutionary stock, both grandsires participating in that war. His father was wounded in the second war with England, in the battle of McQuaggy, about the time of Hall's surrender. Thomas C. was a son of Samuel W. McCall and Ann Clifton, residing in Twin township, Ross county, Ohio, at the time of the son's birth, on the 4th of September, 1827. His father was a farmer, in rather delicate health, and was in office much of the time, being sheriff of Ross county some time and a justice of the peace many years. About 1836 the family moved to Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, where the subject of this notice had solid experience in agriculture, being obliged to work very hard.

He attended a school taught by his father two winters, and under that parent's instruction at home received knowledge sufficient to enable him to teach.

In the spring of 1846, in his nineteenth year, Mr. McCall came to Iowa, with an older brother, and taught the first school ever kept east of Des Moines, in Polk county. Teaching and farming were his occupations until twenty-three years of age, when he started in trade, being the pioneer merchant at Rising Sun, and subsequently following the same business at Des Moines in company with Mr. W. W. Moore. At twenty-seven he went into the real-estate business in the same city, removing to Nevada in 1858, still following the same occupation.

In 1861 Mr. McCall was elected to the lower house of the general assembly, and served in the regular and extra sessions of 1862. In the interim he enlisted in the service of his country, going to the front in the autumn of 1862 as quartermaster of the 32d Iowa Infantry, with the commission of lieutenant. The regiment was in the sixteenth army corps, General A. J. Smith, commander, and he was with it in the famous Meridian and Red river expeditions.

At the end of about eighteen months, on the 22d of March, 1864, he received from President Lincoln the appointment of assistant quartermaster of volunteers, with the rank of captain, and in that capacity served until the 27th of November, 1865. He had millions of property pass through his hands, and

settled with a full discharge, without the loss of a dollar to the government or himself. He went into the service not to enrich himself, but to aid in saving the country, and left a record as clean as his motives were pure.

Politically, Captain McCall is a republican, with free-soil, whig antecedents, and has usually been quite active. He has attended nearly all the congressional and state conventions of his party since settling in Nevada; has once been on the state central committee, and chairman of the county committee twice. He is a man of much influence in politics in the central part of the state.

In Odd-Fellowship he is also prominent, and has twice been a representative to the Grand Lodge of the state.

He has been a member of the Presbyterian church for twenty-four years, and an elder of the Nevada body the last half of that period. He is a man whose purity of motives and of life secure him great respect.

Captain McCall has had three wives, the first being Miss Sarah Garrett, of Polk county; married on the 1st of March, 1849. She had four children, and died on the 19th of January, 1855. Only one of her children, John A. McCall, attorney, of Des Moines, is now living. His second wife was Miss Mary A. Boynton, of Marion, Linn county; married on the 28th of October, 1858, and dying on the 4th of August, 1875, leaving three children, four preceding her to the land of spirits. His present wife was Miss Clara Kennedy, of Carrollton, Ohio; married on the 19th of October, 1876. She has one child.

Captain McCall came into Iowa driving an ox team, with no capital but a resolute will and a small fund of learning acquired in the home circle, and by his own application, energies and business talents has become one of the wealthiest men in the county. Two years after he came to Iowa, his father, who was not in good health, joined his sons, who had provided him a home in Polk county, where he died, and where the step-mother of Captain McCall still resides.

The subject of this sketch gave his entire earnings to the family until after he became of age, all of his accumulations having been made since he was twenty-three years old. He has a great deal of village property, and at least twenty-four hundred acres of land in Story county, fourteen hundred acres of it under good improvement. He has always been a fair, straightforward dealer, patient and obliging, and for integrity, no man's character in the county stands better.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEEVERS,

OSKALOOSA.

WILLIAM HENRY SEEVERS, the junior member of the supreme bench of Iowa, is a native of Shenandoah county, Virginia, and dates his birth on the 8th of April, 1822. His grandfather, Henry Seevers, settled in the State of Pennsylvania. James Seevers, the father of William H., was born in Virginia, and was a private in the war of 1812–15. He was a general business man, and is now, at the age of eighty-five years, living with his son. The Seevers family have some Huguenot blood in their veins. The wife of James Seevers was Rebecca Wilkins, who died in 1875.

The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood near Winchester, Virginia, farming, attending a common and select school, and clerking in a country store. He commenced reading law in his native state in 1843; removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, the next year, where he finished reading; was admitted to the bar in 1846, and has since attended steadily to his profession, except when serving his constituents in some other capacity.

He was elected district attorney in 1848 and served one term; was elected judge of the third judicial district in 1852; served nearly five years in all, and then resigned; was a member of the lower house of the general assembly at the session in 1858, the first session held at Des Moines, and again in the session of 1876, and resigned in February of the latter year to accept an appointment to the supreme bench, serving as chief justice the rest of that year. In the autumn of the same year he was elected by the people, and hence is now the junior member of the supreme bench. Before he went on the bench he was regarded as one of the most adroit and best read practitioners in the state. His knowledge of the practice of the law is immense. He was the editor of the code in 1873. His opinions are very high authority with the bar of Iowa.

Politically, Judge Seevers is a republican, strong and unwavering. He was formerly a whig. He was a delegate to the national convention which renominated President Grant in 1872.

His wife was Miss Caroline M. Lee, a native of Ohio, who was married in Oskaloosa on the 20th of February, 1849. They have lost one daughter, and have six children living. Virginia, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Henry L. Briggs, druggist, of Oskaloosa; Carrie is the wife of James C. Fletcher, merchant at Wall Lake, Wright county, Iowa; Harry W. is a student at Cornell College, Mount Vernon; Grace is at school in Davenport; and Nellie and William H. are at home.

Mrs. Seevers is a christian mother, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, where the family worship, and a woman of strong mental faculties, and active and benevolent in all good causes.

GEORGE H. MAISH,

DES MOINES.

GEORGE H. MAISH, a native of York county, Pennsylvania, was born on the 30th of September, 1835, and is the son of David Maish and Sarah *née* Neiman. His paternal ancestors settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, about one hundred and fifty years ago, having emigrated thither from Bavaria, while his maternal ancestors came from Germany more than a hundred years ago. His grandparents were David and Mary Maish, and George and Mary *née* Rupert.

Our subject is the eldest of three sons. His brother, Levi Maish, born on the 22d of November, 1837, received a common-school education, and afterward served an apprenticeship of two years under a machinist. During the war of the rebellion he was lieutenant-colonel, and also colonel of the 130th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Antietam, and also at Chancellorsville.

After the close of his military service he pursued a course of study in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1864 was admitted to the bar.

In 1867 he was elected to the general assembly of Pennsylvania for a term of two years, and in 1872 was appointed by the legislature as one of a committee to reëxamine and reaudit the accounts of certain public officers of York county, Pennsylvania, and elected to the forty-fourth congress on the democratic ticket in the fall of 1874.

His youngest brother, Lewis Maish, was born on the 2d of July, 1840. He also served as an apprentice and worked as a machinist for several years. At the opening of the rebellion he enlisted in the 87th regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel George Hay, of York, Pennsylvania. He became second lieutenant, and for three years served as captain of company D. Being taken prisoner, he was confined in rebel prisons about six months. He resumed his trade, after the close of the war, and in 1867 removed to his present home in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

George had the advantage of a common-school education, and after closing his studies was for several years engaged with his father. At the age of seventeen he placed himself in the employ of Messrs. P. A. and S. Small, machinists, of York, Pennsylvania, and after remaining with them a period of nine years formed a partnership with Mr. John M. Brown, and during the next four years was engaged in the coal business with good success.

During that time he became well known as a thorough and competent business man, and at the earnest solicitation of the board of directors of the old York Bank, accepted the position of teller in that institution. After four and a half years of most satisfactory service he relinquished his position, and, removing to Iowa, settled at Des Moines, where, with his brother-in-law, Charles A. Weaver, under the firm name of Weaver and Maish, he engaged in the drug business.

To this business he gave his close attention until the fall of 1875, when, with other gentlemen, he organized the Iowa National Bank of Des Moines, and was elected to his present position of cashier of the same.

As a business man, Mr. Maish has from the first been eminently successful. Beginning without capital, other than his own native abilities, and prompted by the ambition to become known as an upright, honorable and influential man, he has by his own effort gradually risen to his present commanding po-

sition; and his life-history furnishes a worthy example to young men who aspire to dignity and nobleness of character.

In political sentiment, Mr. Maish has been identified with the republican party since the organization of that body.

In his religious communion, he is associated as a member of the Evangelical English Lutheran church.

He was married on the 1st of October, 1857, to Charlotte E. Weaver, daughter of Jeremiah Weaver and Charlotte M. *née* Haugham, both of whom were of German descent.

Of the seven children who have been born to them, six are now living. Charles Edward died when two and a half years old. William Weaver was born on the 27th of April, 1861; Harriet Jane was born on the 14th of June, 1866; Albert George was born on the 13th of October, 1867; Mary Martha was born on the 4th of October, 1870, and Georgia Elizabeth was born on the 3d of July, 1873.

LEWIS TODHUNTER,

INDIANOLA.

ONE of the most prominent citizens of Warren county is Lewis Todhunter, twenty-eight years a resident of Iowa. He was a son of Jurey and Jerusha (Johnson) Todhunter, and was born in Fayette county, Ohio, on the 6th of April, 1817. The Todhunters were Quakers from Wales, and settled in Tennessee. This branch of the Johnson family settled in Campbell county, Virginia, and spread thence into Ohio and other states.

Lewis had very limited means for school education, and was, in fact, mainly self-taught. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, worked at it a few years; subsequently sold goods four or five years; then read law, and was admitted to the bar in Highland county in 1848.

In 1850 Mr. Todhunter came to Iowa, settled on the Des Moines river, in Polk county, started with others a village named Lafayette, and there engaged in farming and sold goods.

In the spring of 1854 Mr. Todhunter moved into the then small village of Indianola. The river, meantime, gradually took possession of the village of Lafayette, eating into its own banks, carrying off from eighty to one hundred rods of "bottom," and not a house stands there to-day!

Since settling in Indianola Mr. Todhunter has devoted himself assiduously to the legal practice and real estate, success attending him in both branches. He is president of the Indianola Hotel Company, which has recently erected the Central House. He is also vice-president and director of the Warren County Bank, which company has erected a large brick block on one corner of the public square.

Mr. Todhunter was elected prosecuting attorney soon after locating in Indianola, and served two years. He was county recorder and treasurer one term, and a member of the constitutional convention which met at Iowa City in January, 1857, he representing Warren, Madison, Adair and Cass counties in that body, and has the honor of assisting in making the laws under which the people of Iowa live.

In 1863 he volunteered as a private, but was immediately appointed assistant quartermaster, with rank of captain. After Lee's surrender he was post-quartermaster at Richmond, Virginia, serving in that capacity until September, 1865.

He has seen Indianola expand from its beginning as a village to a city of three thousand inhabitants, and for two terms was at the head of its municipality. He has served the corporation in other capacities, and is one of its most useful as well as most respected citizens.

He is a member of the Methodist church, and high in degrees in the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.

In politics, Mr. Todhunter was originally a whig, and when that body disbanded he joined the republicans. He is widest known, however, as a temperance man and earnest worker. He joined the great army of teetotalers in 1840, or about the time of the Washingtonian movement, and has been active in the cause since that epoch in the temperance reformation. He has been a delegate to two or three national conventions held in the interests of this cause; is now president of the State Temperance Association, and is very active in the State Temperance Alliance.

On the 10th of May, 1842, Miss Elizabeth Hull, of Highland county, Ohio, became the wife of Mr. Todhunter, and they have six children, and have lost

two. Three of them are married: Ann is the wife of David Johnson, and Amy J. is the wife of Sylvester Barnes, both living in Indianola; John Jurey has a family, and is deputy auditor of Warren county, living here at the county seat.

Mr. Todhunter has some few enemies among the liquor venders and topers, and possibly a few others who would sacrifice principle for policy, but he fights right on with the same zeal which he exhibited nearly forty years ago, spending his well-husbanded strength in trying to suppress the greatest curse of the nation since slavery was destroyed.

HON. STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD,

DUBUQUE.

AMONG those who have been prominently identified in the history of Iowa none deserve more honorable mention than Stephen Hempstead. He was born at New London, Connecticut, on the 1st of October, 1812, and lived in that state until the spring of 1828, when his father's family came west and settled on a farm a few miles from Saint Louis, Missouri. Here he remained until 1830, when he entered as clerk in a commission house in Galena, Illinois, and during the Black Hawk war he was an officer in an artillery company organized for the protection of that place.

At the close of the war he entered as a student of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, remaining about two years, leaving to commence the study of law, which he finished under Charles S. Hempstead, Esq., then a prominent lawyer at Galena. In 1836 he was admitted to practice his profession in the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, then embracing Iowa, and in the same year located in Dubuque, being the first lawyer who practiced in the place. At the organization of the territorial legislature in 1838 he was elected to represent the northern portion of the territory in the legislative council, of which he was chairman of the committee on judiciary, one of the important committees of the council. At the second session of that body he was elected president thereof; was again elected a member of the council in 1845, which was held in Iowa City, and was again president of the same. In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates to the first constitutional convention of the State of Iowa, and was chairman of the committee of incorporations. In 1848, in connection with Hon. Charles Mason and W. G. Woodward, he was appointed commissioner by the legislature to revise the laws of the State of Iowa, and which revision, with a few amendments, was adopted as the code of Iowa in 1851. In 1850 he was elected governor of the State of Iowa, and served four years in that office, being second governor of the state. In 1855 was elected county judge of Dubuque county, and held that office for twelve years ending in 1867, since which time, on account of impaired health, he has retired from public life.

JAMES DAVIS,

EXIRA.

JAMES DAVIS, for twelve years sheriff of Clayton county, Iowa, and now a member of the board of supervisors of Audubon county, is a good representative of the energetic, enterprising farmers of the state. He dates his birth in Knox county, Ohio, on the 6th of October, 1819, his parents being Nathaniel and Martha Doty Davis. His maternal grandfather, Peter Doty, was in the battle of Monmouth and other revolutionary contests with the mother country, serving four years. He died in Knox county, aged one hundred and two years. Nathaniel Davis, a native of Hardin county, Virginia, was at the battle of Fort Meigs and with General Hull when he surrendered.

James received only a common-school education; after reaching the age of twenty-two he spent three years as assistant keeper of the Ohio Penitentiary, Columbus; went to Jefferson City, Missouri, and ran a lumber yard for Saint Louis parties about two years; spent the autumn and winter of 1846 in Dubuque City and Clayton county, Iowa; in the spring of 1847 went to Moline, Illinois, and run a saw-mill

one season, and in 1848 returned to Clayton county. There he took up land and improved it, his home being at Garnavillo, and he also dealt in cattle until 1855, when he became sheriff, holding the office by reëlections four years. After an interim of six years, during which period he was engaged in various speculations, he found himself again in the office of sheriff, holding it four more terms consecutively. The writer of this sketch knew Mr. Davis in those days, and has no hesitation in saying that Clayton county never had a more efficient officer of any kind during the period when he was acting. As a detective, he had marked success. He held other offices while in that county, and was among its most useful and influential citizens.

In the spring of 1874 Mr. Davis removed to Audubon county, buying and settling on a farm of three hundred and twenty acres. One third of it is timber; the other two thirds are under superb cultivation, and well stocked. Being merciful to beast as well as man, he has one of the best barns in the county. He is a hard-working, thrifty agriculturist, and especially useful in the county board of supervisors.

Mr. Davis was a whig in his younger years; attended the first republican convention ever held in Clayton county, and has trained in that party since that date. He is a sincere, conscientious man, believing he serves his county best while proving true to his political instincts. He is a third-degree Mason.

On the 10th of March, 1853, Mr. Davis married Miss Elizabeth, McLelland, of Garnavillo, and they have five children, all living at home, learning the art of being industrious and useful.

HON. JAMES F. WILSON,

FAIRFIELD.

JAMES FALCONER WILSON is a native of Newark, Ohio, and was born on the 19th of October, 1828; son of David Scott Wilson and Kitty Ann Bramble; was educated in the common schools of Newark, with some additional instruction by a private teacher. He learned the trade of a harness-maker; read law with King and Woods, of Newark; practiced one year in his native town, and in 1853 moved to Fairfield, which has since been his home, the law being his profession until recently, although for a while after locating here he paid some attention to journalism, editing, with marked ability, the local republican newspaper.

He was chosen a member of the convention which, in the winter of 1856–7, drafted the present constitution of Iowa, being one of the youngest members of that body, and proving a wise and judicious legislator. In 1857 he was appointed assistant commissioner of the Des Moines river improvement.

He was a member of the lower house of the general assembly in 1858, and of the senate in 1860 and 1861, being president of the senate in the extra session of 1861. That year he was elected to fill a vacancy in the thirty-seventh congress, and was re-elected three times, serving in the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth congresses. It was the most important period in the history of the country since Iowa became a state.

Mr. Wilson was in the house during the period of the civil war, and while the reconstruction measures were being matured and becoming a law, and the amendments to the constitution were under consideration and being passed; and no member of the lower house from Iowa took a more prominent part or held a more honorable position than Mr. Wilson. He was chairman of the judiciary committee during the last six years that he was in that body. He introduced the joint resolution for an amendment of the constitution, abolishing slavery, and on the 19th of March, 1864, on that subject, made one of his very ablest and most effective speeches. He also introduced the joint resolution proposing an amendment to prohibit the payment of any portion of the rebel debt.

It was he who, in the thirty-ninth congress, reported the bill extending the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia. In the same congress he was an earnest advocate of the civil rights bill, and his speeches made before the veto of that bill were among the best made in the house. The debate on this bill, before it went to the President, was closed by Mr. Wilson, chairman of the judiciary committee. He took the ground that the federal government, rather than the United States, is bound to protect the citizens of the United States in certain rights.

He figured very prominently in the impeachment

trial of President Johnson, a trial under contemplation in the thirty-ninth congress, and referred to the judiciary committee. At first Mr. Wilson made a minority report against impeachment, comprising in his report a succinct review of all important cases of impeachment in the British parliament, and of every case brought before the United States senate, with an elucidation of the law and practice under both governments. His report forms an exceedingly valuable treatise, alike for the historian and the jurist.

Subsequently, when new charges, based upon alleged criminal acts of the President, were made against him, and the subject came again before the house, Mr. Wilson supported the impeachment of the President, and was made one of the managers, appointed by the house, to carry on the trial.

During the last term or two that Mr. Wilson was in congress he was chairman of the committee on unfinished business, and he also did important work on some other committees. He aided, essentially, in shaping the measures for the reorganization of the rebel states.

Mr. Wilson was originally an anti-slavery whig; has been a republican since the party was formed; aided in organizing it, and has wielded great influence in the politics of the state and the nation. He was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and to the convention which nominated Mr. Hayes in 1876.

The wife of Mr. Wilson was Miss Mary A. K. Jewett, of Newark, Ohio; married on the 25th of November, 1852. They have three children.

HON. CYRUS C. CARPENTER,

FORT DODGE.

CYRUS C. CARPENTER is a native of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 24th of November, 1829. His parents were Asahel and Amanda M. (Thayer) Carpenter, both of whom died before he was twelve years old. His grandfather, John Carpenter, was one of nine young men who, in 1789, left Attleborough, Massachusetts, for the purpose of finding a home in the "new country," where they hoped to be able to purchase cheap lands. After various vicissitudes they located upon the spot which they called Harford, in northeastern Pennsylvania, the township in which Cyrus was born. This location a hundred years ago was far from any other settlement, Wilkesbarre, in Wyoming valley, near the scene of the celebrated Indian massacre, being among the nearest, though fifty miles away. The place where these young Bay State men bought lands and settled was known for years as the "Nine Partners' Settlement." Here these hardy pioneers maintained their families and hewed themselves farms out of the wilderness, established schools, churches and homes, with all the indices of civilized and christian life. Aaron Thayer, the maternal grandfather of our subject, moved to this settlement some years later from Medway, Massachusetts.

Governor Carpenter attended a common school three or four months in a year until 1846, then taught winters and worked on a farm summers for three or four years, and with the money thus raised paid his expenses for several months at the academy which had been established in his native town. After leaving this institution, in 1852, he started westward; halted at Johnstown, Licking county, Ohio; taught there a year and a half, and with his funds thus replenished he came to Iowa, loitering some on the way, and reaching Des Moines in June, 1854. The city then had twelve hundred inhabitants. A few days later he started on foot up the Des Moines valley, then just beginning to be regarded as one of the El Doradoes of the Hawkeye State. He found his way to Fort Dodge, eighty miles northwest of Des Moines, from which place the soldiers had moved the previous spring to Fort Ridgely, in Minnesota. Here he settled and soon found employment with a government surveyor, and for two years was employed much of the time by persons having contracts for surveying government lands. He was thus naturally led into the land business, and from the autumn of 1855, when the land office was established at Fort Dodge, much of his time was devoted to surveying, selecting lands for buyers, tax-paying for foreign owners, and in short a general land agency. During this period he devoted such time as he could spare to reading law, with the view of eventually entering the profession.

Soon after the civil war commenced he entered the army, and before going into the field was commissioned as captain in the staff department, and

served over three years, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel and being mustered out as brevet colonel.

Governor Carpenter was elected surveyor of Webster county in the spring of 1856, and the next year was elected a representative to the general assembly, and served in the first session of that body held at Des Moines. He was elected register of the state land office in 1866, reëlected in 1868, and held the office four years, declining to be a candidate for renomination.

He was elected governor of the state in 1871, and reëlected two years later, making an able and popular executive. In his first inaugural address, delivered on the 11th of January, 1872, he made a strong plea for the State University, and especially its normal department, for the Agricultural College, and for whatever would advance the material progress and prosperity of the people, urging in particular the introduction of more manufactories. On this point he said:

To bring the manufactured articles required by our people and the products of their industry nearer together, in my judgment, is of paramount importance. That the producer would be materially benefited if the wagon, reaper, plow and cultivator with which he plies his industrial enterprises, and the cloth he wears, were manufactured at his market town, whither he could carry his surplus products and exchange them for these necessities, saving cost of transportation long distances both ways, is a proposition so self-evident that it needs no support by argument. But while the general government may, as an incident of its power to collect revenue and the necessities of its treasury, be able to discriminate so as to encourage such industries as are compatible with our habits, climate and resources, and wisely exercise such discrimination, a state having no such authority, it may be asked, How can legislation aid us in this particular? It is answered, If we can do nothing more, it is possible, through our board of immigration, to call attention to our manufacturing resources. The fact that Iowa is supplied with coal mines developing veins from six to eleven feet in thickness, which invite new industries to their vicinity, with lead mines, in which new lodes are daily discovered, with black walnut and other woods for manufacturing purposes, with inexhaustible gypsum beds, with limestone quarries of every variety, with clays for the production of all kinds of brick and pottery, and with other resources inviting skill and capital so numerous as to forbid, now and here, the mention, might all be set forth in a pamphlet, which, distributed by the board of immigration, could not fail to attract attention and produce results.

Other questions were discussed with marked ability in this inaugural address, and in his second, delivered two years later, he thus speaks of the duty of the wise legislator:

He will not only heed the voice of the farm-producer, whose chief concern is to increase returns upon his surplus products, but, with a statesmanship looking beyond to-day and to the greater questions of to-morrow, taking knowledge of the past in other and older states, he will, while building wisely for labor that owns farms, build with equal wisdom for labor that owns only hands — the men who do not look for greater profits, but for bread; who care less to keep the tax-collector than the wolf from their doors. Unless we build wisely for these as well as others, in less than two decades from now there will be formidable conventions of this great and increasing class demanding, by resolution and political action, such legislation as will fix their hours of daily work and the price per day for husking corn. I say these things with the more directness and with the greater boldness because, for myself, I own no dollar of property but what is in a farm, and my heart never throbs but in sympathy with the toiling millions of my countrymen.

And here is the gist of my argument: What we need and must have for the producer, for the laborer, for the middleman and for the state is a greater diversification of industry. We need this not only to employ surplus labor and to furnish a market for home products, but we need it also to build up here local marts of trade and manufactures, instead of pouring all our accumulations into the lap of great central cities, a folly which has proved the ruin of more than one nation now gone to decay. An eminent English agriculturist wrote but a short time since: "It is precisely because British farmers have their customers, the British manufacturers, almost at their doors, and that other corn-producing countries have not such manufacturers, that British agriculture is rich and thriving." It is said by historians that the act for which the first Napoleon will be best known one hundred years from now is the fact that he encouraged the introduction and naturalization of beet-sugar culture as a new industry of the French people.

In June, 1873, Governor Carpenter delivered a long and masterly address before the Patrons of Husbandry of Iowa. It was full of happy suggestions like the following:

In order to increase in knowledge as we ought we must make the most of time, and to this end we must improve our machinery, improve our stock and cheapen our processes of transportation. One important feature in this transportation problem I have passed over, and that is a wise condensation of marketable commodities. To-day our canned fruits, tomatoes and sweet corn, bottled pickles, dried beef, and many of our sugar-cured hams are brought from an eastern market. We go from our rich soils to states where it is necessary to use from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of fertilizers to an acre of ground to buy the luxuries which grow here on natural soil. The grange must teach a wisdom which will doom such nonsense. The grange must teach, also, that the prodigality of the rich does not conduce to the benefit of the poor. It is often said if the rich squander money, somebody gets it; it is distributed and does somebody good. This is not true. Suppose a rich man should hire labor to raise corn and then gratify his caprice by burning the corn; somebody would probably go hungry for this profligacy, notwithstanding money may have been distributed to pay the labor required to raise the corn. This principle holds good in respect to all capital squandered in gratification of vanity or passion.

At the expiration of his second term as governor Mr. Carpenter was appointed, without his knowledge of the design to do so, second comptroller of the United States treasury, and resigned after holding that office about fifteen months. He was influenced to take this step at that time because another bureau officer was to be dismissed, as the head of the department held that Iowa had more heads of bureaus than she was entitled to, and his resigning an office of a higher grade saved a man who deserved to remain in government employ. He had, however, we believe,

determined not to remain much longer in the public service under any circumstances.

Governor Carpenter has done a little toward improving a farm, and has been connected with other enterprises, but it is doubtful if he regards himself as a brilliant success in accumulating money, and having devoted his whole time to the duties of such offices as he has held from time to time, he has had but little opportunity to either originate or manage private material enterprises.

He has been a republican since the party was organized; is orthodox in his religious views, but regards himself as liberal in such views. He is a member of the Library Associations of Fort Dodge and Des Moines.

He was married in March, 1864, to Miss Susan C. Burkholder, of Fort Dodge. They have no children of their own, but a niece of Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Fannie Burkholder, has lived with them from childhood.

Governor Carpenter has led a pure, true and upright life. Of the many men who served as he did in the commissary department, some managed to save tens of thousands of dollars out of a salary of two thousand or three thousand dollars per annum. Men who "made something out of the army" are known to every reader of mature years. Governor Carpenter came out about as poor as he entered the army. While in it he was associated with men like Generals Dodge, Logan, Noyes and Thomas, and enjoyed their fullest confidence, and he retains the warm friendship of all of them who are yet living.

He has always been a diligent and careful reader and student. It is doubtful if he ever sat down to seriously consider the subject of money making, but, on the contrary, has always been ready to divide his last dollar with the destitute.

In concluding this sketch it may not be improper to state that when Governor Carpenter first reached Fort Dodge he had but a single half-dollar in his pocket. He frankly told the landlord of his straightened circumstances, offering to do any kind of labor until something should "turn up." On the evening of his arrival he heard a government contractor state that his chief surveyor had left him and that he was going out to find another. Young Carpenter's circumstances were so desperate that he at once offered his services to the gentleman. To the inquiry whether he was a surveyor, he answered that he understood the theory of surveying but had had no experience in the field. His services were promptly accepted, with a promise of steady employment if he were found competent. The next morning he met the party and took command. When the first week's work was done he went to Fort Dodge to replenish his wardrobe. As he left, some of the men remarked that that was the last that would be seen of him. He was then of a slight build, jaded and torn by hard work, and, when he left the camp, so utterly tired out it is not surprising that the men who were inured to out-door life thought him completely used up. But they did not know their man. With the few dollars which he had earned he supplied himself with comfortable clothing, went back to his work on Monday morning and continued it until the contract was completed. The next winter he taught the first school opened in Fort Dodge, and from that date his general success was assured.

HON. DENNIS A. MAHONY,

DUBUQUE.

DENNIS AUSTIN MAHONY is a native of Ireland, and was born at Ross Carberry, county of Cork, on the 21st of January, 1821, and emigrated to this country with the family in 1831. His parents were Cornelius and Margaret Crolly Mahony.

Dennis commenced going to school before he was five years old, and soon after reaching this country, at the age of nine years, he attended a grammar school in Philadelphia, remaining in it about six years. Whatever additional studying he did, was done at home until he entered the law office of Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll. He read law three years, and then came to Dubuque, Iowa, in June, 1843, continuing his law studies with Davis and Crawford. Not designing to remain in the legal profession, he did not then ask to be admitted to the bar.

Mr. Mahony spent the spring and summer of 1844 in Butler township, Jackson county, returning to Dubuque late in the autumn to teach a winter school. In 1845 he established an academy in Jackson county, in what is now called Garry Owen. While in

that county he was part of the time postmaster, and much of the time justice of the peace. In 1847, having concluded to make Iowa his permanent home, he applied to the supreme court at Iowa City and was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in the United States district court.

In 1848 he represented the district of Jackson and Jones counties in the general assembly; was chairman of the house committee on schools, and of the joint committee on schools of both houses, and drafted the bill which became the public school law of Iowa during that session.

In the autumn of 1849 he became the editor of the "Miners' Express." Three years later, in connection with Messrs. H. Holt, A. A. White and W. A. Adams, he established the Dubuque "Herald," weekly and tri-weekly. It became a daily on the 4th of July of the same year (1852), the first daily paper in Iowa. In 1854 Mr. Mahony was appointed state printer to fill a vacancy. During the following year, owing to ill health, he sold his interest in the "Herald."

He was elected to the general assembly from Dubuque county in 1858. The next year he was elected treasurer of Dubuque county to fill a vacancy. In 1860 he resumed his journalistic labors, purchasing the "Herald" and conducting it, with associates, for four years. In 1863 he was elected sheriff of Dubuque county, and reëlected in 1865. In 1866 he aided in establishing the Saint Louis "Times," and was its chief editor about one year; he then returned to Dubuque, and is now editing the "Daily Telegraph."

In politics, Mr. Mahony is a democrat.

MAJOR WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

FORT DODGE.

AMONG the pioneer settlers in western Iowa was Major Williams, who gave Fort Dodge its name, laid its foundation, and worked twenty-four years on its superstructure. To him the present city owes not only its start, but very much of its growth and prosperity, and his memory is held in most grateful remembrance.

William Williams was born at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of December, 1796. His early education was such as could be had in a common school, he entering into business when quite young. His tastes were decidedly military, and he early associated and became largely identified with the soldiery of his native state.

Major Williams was the eldest child of a large family, and his father dying in middle life, his energies in early manhood were mainly devoted to the support and education of the younger children. He made noble sacrifices for their benefit. He was always generous, sympathetic and kindly in disposition, always simple in his habits and refined in his tastes and manners, and was regarded, later in life, as a gentleman of the old school.

At different periods of his earlier life, Major Williams was a merchant in his native state, and was among the first persons to manufacture salt on the Kiskiminitas river. Later in life he was connected with the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, and was a cashier of one of its branches when, in March, 1849, he moved to Iowa. He halted a short time at Muscatine, but finding no opening that pleased him, he was induced by his friends in the regular army, then on their way westward to establish frontier posts, to accompany them as sutler. This was early in 1850. He set out with the United States troops to establish the post of Fort Clark, now Fort Dodge, which point was reached in February of that year. His son, James B. Williams, then but a mere lad, accompanied him. The Fort was named in honor of General Dodge, of Wisconsin. After the troops were removed, Major Williams remained, purchased the site of the town, and with the aid of his son laid out the village and gave it the name it still retains. Through his correspondence with newspapers and his great influence exerted in other ways, many persons were induced to settle in Webster county. By his exertions the United States land office was established here, and this movement naturally aided in developing the whole northwestern part of the state.

When the Indian massacre occurred at Spirit Lake, Dickinson county, early in the year 1857, Major Williams commanded the three companies which went from Fort Dodge and Webster City, and was subsequently appointed by Governor Kirkwood to protect the frontier of the state.

Having lived to see the rewards of his industry,

Major Williams died of general debility on the 26th of February, 1874, in his seventy-eighth year.

He was twice married, his first wife being Judith Lloyd McConnell, to whom he was united on the 19th of August, 1830, and who died in 1843. She had five children, only two of whom are living. One of them, whose name has already been mentioned, and who accompanied his father into these prairie wilds twenty-seven years ago, is engaged in the abstract title and loan business at Fort Dodge, and is a successful operator in that line. The other surviving child is the wife of Hon. J. F. Duncombe, the leading attorney of Webster county. She is a very accomplished lady. The second wife was Jeanette J. Quinian, to whom he was united on the 12th of February, 1844. She has had three children, only one of whom, William H. Williams, survives. The widow Williams resides in Fort Dodge. Major Williams was a Mason and Odd-Fellow.

Early in life he joined the Presbyterian church, and held his connection there until his demise.

In politics, he was a life-long democrat.

He was of slender build, dark complexion, nervous temperament, and five feet and six inches in height. Of body and mind he had an unusual degree of elasticity; was very social and companionable; fluent and racy in conversation, and always ready with a repartee. In the early days in Iowa, his lively chat and *jeu d'esprit* aided very much in breaking up the monotony of frontier life. He lived to see the home of his planting and nurturing grow into a beautiful city of four thousand inhabitants, and to participate for years in all its enlarged social refinements.

GENERAL GEORGE W. JONES.

DUBUQUE.

MANY years before the Black Hawk war of 1832 the successful lead miners and Indian traders looked with anxiety to the time when they might take possession of the lead mines which had been opened and worked by Julien Dubuque over forty years before. Among such men was George Wallace Jones. He was born at Vincennes, Indiana, on the 12th of April, 1804, and was a son of Hon. John Rice Jones, a native of Merionethshire, Wales. Mr. Jones was educated at the Transylvania University, in Lexington, Kentucky, and on graduating chose the legal profession, which he studied with a relative, Hon. John Scott, at Saint Genevieve, Missouri. He was soon appointed clerk of Judge Peck's court, in which he discharged his duties with commendation. At this time failing health required a more active life, and being of a very enterprising spirit, he determined to seek his fortune in the upper Mississippi lead region. He accordingly removed to the new territory of Michigan, and made a home at Sinsinawa Mound, only six miles from Dubuque. This was in the early part of 1827.

At the close of the Black Hawk war he was elected judge of the court of the western district of Michigan, now the State of Wisconsin. It may be said to his credit in the administration of justice that no appeal was taken from any of his decisions.

Upon the organization of Wisconsin territory, then including Iowa, Minnesota, and even the whole region west to the Pacific, in 1836, he was triumphantly elected over two formidable competitors as a delegate to congress. He then commenced that brilliant political career of civil service and national legislation which continued for more than thirty years, and when a government land office was required for Wisconsin and Iowa he was appointed surveyor-general. This measure had been earnestly advocated by delegate Jones while in congress, and it was mainly through his personal influence that the office was located at Dubuque. He accordingly removed to the city and territory of his adoption, and has remained one of its most distinguished citizens ever since. In the next two years political partisanship became so strong, under a change of Presidential administration, that he was removed from office, but was reappointed under the new political policy of President Polk in 1845. He then discharged the duties of surveyor-general until 1848, when he was selected by the general assembly as one of the two United States senators. Upon the expiration of his first term as senator he was reëlected for another term of six years, terminating in 1859.

Under the administration of President Buchanan General Jones was appointed minister to New Grenada. He made his official residence in Bogota for three years, and returned during the first year of the

war of the rebellion. Under some misapprehension of facts, involving, also, partisan malice, incident to that lamentable period of our history, he was arrested and imprisoned several months in Fort La Fayette, and discharged without specific charges having been made against him. On reaching Dubuque, he was given the honor of a public reception.

For the last fifteen years General Jones has lived a partially retired life. His present family consists of his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Josephine Gregoire, whom he married at Saint Genevieve, Missouri, in 1829. She was a member of a highly respected French family, a lady of high attainments and distinguished for a marked excellence of womanly and christian virtues. Of his children, there are surviving three sons and two daughters.

In every position which, in his eventful life, he has been called to fill, General Jones has been successful in the highest degree. Few men have more devoted friends. None excel him in unselfish devotion and unswerving fidelity to the worthy recipients of his confidence and friendship. In public enterprises and benevolent societies, and in all the social and business relations of life, few men of Dubuque or Iowa will leave a brighter record of public service or private character than General George W. Jones.

HON. JOHN LEONARD,

WINTERSET.

JOHN LEONARD, judge of the fifth judicial district, is a native of Knox county, Ohio, and was born on the 20th of August, 1825, his parents being Byram and Abigail Lewis Leonard. He was reared as a farmer, with a common-school education, supplemented with a few terms at Granville College, now Dennison University. At twenty-three years of age he was elected surveyor of Morrow county, then recently formed from parts of Knox, Richland, Marion and Delaware counties. While holding this office he had access to a law library, and having considerable spare time he devoted it entirely to legal studies, and in the spring of 1852 was admitted to the bar at Wooster, Wayne county.

After practicing one short year at Mount Gilead he finally left his native state, settling in Winterset in the summer of 1853. Here he opened an office and gradually built up a remunerative practice. He is an inveterate reader, having, perhaps, the largest library of any lawyer in the southwestern quarter of the state.

Mr. Leonard was elected district attorney in 1862, and resigned in 1864. In January, 1874, he was placed on the bench, and there he is still found. As a jurist, he comprehends the theory underlying a case very readily, is prompt in his rulings, and full and very clear in his instructions to a jury. His district embraces the city of Des Moines, where he spends nearly one-half of his time, and where the most important civil and criminal cases are tried. He is equal to any emergency.

In his earlier years, Judge Leonard was a democrat. For more than twenty years he has been a staunch republican, and among the leading and most influential members of the party in this part of the state.

Judge Leonard is a member of the Baptist church of long and high standing, and a man whose consistent christian character has greatly heightened the esteem held for him in his judicial district.

The wife of Judge Leonard was Mrs. Minerva Denman Best, daughter of Joseph Denman, a pioneer farmer in Morrow county, Ohio. They were married in October, 1848, and have two children. Byram is an attorney of much promise in Winterset, and John Frederick is a student in the Cedar Valley Seminary, Osage, Iowa. Mrs. Leonard had one child by her first husband. That child, Mary J. Best, is the wife of Hon. Frederick Mott, whose sketch appears in this volume.

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